"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Snow or rain today; tomorrow slightly warmer; probably fair.
For weather report see next to last page.

VOL. LXVIII...NO. 22,305. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1919. TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. TWO CENTS | Metropolitan District 50 Mile Radius | THREE CENTS Within 500 Miles | FOUR CENTS Elsewhere

CABINET OFFICIALS TRY TO END STRIKE IN BUILDING TRADES

Secretaries Baker and Wilson Invite Employers and Union Leaders to Conference.

100,000 MEN SAID TO BE OUT

Compers Cabled To in Effort to Have Work on American Contracts in France Halted.

PLANS TO HELP SOLDIERS

A. F. of L. Makes Public Its Program, Which It Will Urge Congress to Consider.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—In an effort to bring about an adjustment of the nation-wide strike of 100,000 workers in the building trades, which began today, Secretary of War Baker and Secretary of Labor Wilson today invited representatives of both sides to come to Washington for a conference to be held at 2:30 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon. The opposing forces in the strike are the Building Trades Employers' Association and the International Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, the latter having the support of the other unions of the basic building trades in the strike.

Henry J. Skeffington and Walter D. Davidge, Conciliation Commissioners of the Department of Labor, who have been investigating the situation and seeking an adjustment, have reported that the unions were willing to submit the issue to arbitration by the National War Labor Board if the employers would do so. The employers' association has maintained all along that the carpenters' union broke its agreement with the contractors, and that they will not deal with the union, but will consider the grievances of the men when they indicate a willingness to return to work.

The principal operations involved are those on Government work, one of which is the immense army base being erected at Newark, N. J.

In the conference on Wednesday, both sides, it is believed, will be strongly urged to submit the issue to arbitration before the War Labor Board.

SAY 100,000 ARE OUT IN BUILDING TRADES

Leaders Cable to Compers in Effort to Have American Contracts in Europe Tied Up.

The intervention in the building trades strike yesterday by Secretary of War Baker and Secretary of Labor Wilson came on the day when the strike really began in earnest, for after weeks of attempting collective bargaining, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, with the consent of the International Presidents of other trades union branches, called the threatened strike in the principal building trades yesterday. It was not as general as was contemplated, but in effect it will tie up operations on every big building contract in the country.

The International President of the brotherhood, William L. Hutcheson, said last night that so far strike orders had gone out only to the basic trades in the building industry—the carpenters, plasterers, bricklayers, masons, and hoisting engineers. Other trades are in thorough sympathy with the strike, and any attempt to hire non-union labor on any contract will have the effect of making the strike general, it was said.

President Hutcheson said last night that he had not as yet received the invitation of Secretary Baker and Secretary Wilson to go to Washington for a conference. "If we are invited, of course, we will go to Washington on Wednesday," he said.

The Employers' Association will accept the invitation to the Washington conference, it was said last night. It was too late last evening when the officials received the invitation to lay it before the association, but an official said that it would be considered formally today. It has already been the subject of informal discussion, he said, and the members who will go to Washington to represent the association probably will be selected today.

The strike took on an international character yesterday when the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, meeting in the Hotel Continental, Broadway and Forty-first Street, sent a cable message to President Compers of the American Federation, who is now in Paris, requesting that European labor oppose all contracts sought for by New York contractors in Europe.

The Message to Gompers.

The message read:

Samuel Gompers, President American Federation of Labor, Grand Hotel, Paris:

Hostile attitude of New York building contractors has caused a continent-wide strike. We understand several large New York contracting firms are now seeking European contracts. The building trades of America request that they be given no recognition until their destructive designs upon organized labor are withdrawn and that you give this matter the fullest publicity to our friends throughout Europe.

This request has the approval of the Presidents of the Building Trades Organization and members of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor present.

JOHN H. DONLIN,
President of the Building Trades Department, A. F. of L.
FRANK MORRISON,
Secretary, A. F. of L.

Referring to this message, Mr. Hutcheson said that the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor had given contractors of the Building Trades Employers' Association, who are seeking contracts abroad, under the

Continued on Page Five.

I. W. W. Beaten, Calls Off Butte Copper Mine Strike

BUTTE, Mont., Feb. 17.—A strike of copper miners in the Butte field ended tonight with the decision of the I. W. W. miners and the Metal Miners' Union, independent, to call off the contest after a nine-day struggle in which miners outside these organizations refused to join.

The strike was called to contest a reduction of $1 a day in wages, based on the lower price of copper. The reduction was accepted by members of the Miners' Federation, as agreeable to their contract, but the independent men walked out.

Little disorder attended the strike, which brought about almost complete cessation of business in the copper business for a time, owing to threats of violence, despite the presence of Federal troops with machine guns.

FIFTH AV. CHEERS NEGRO VETERANS

Men of the 369th, Back from Fields of Valor, Acclaimed by Thousands.

FINE SHOW OF DISCIPLINE

Harlem Mad with Joy Over Return of Its Own—'Black Death' Hailed as Conquering Hero.

New York's negro soldiers, bringing with them from France one of the bravest records achieved by any organization in the war, marched amidst waving flags and cheering crowds yesterday from Twenty-third Street and Fifth Avenue to 145th Street and Lenox Avenue.

New York gave a big welcome to the 2,900 men, led by Colonel William Hayward, forming the 369th Infantry, formerly the Fifteenth Regiment of the New York National Guard, and the first veteran regiment of New York troops to return.

The negro soldiers were astonished at the hundreds of thousands who turned out to see them, and New Yorkers, in their turn, were mightily impressed by the magnificent appearance of these fighting men, who looked like part of a regiment which had been cited as a whole for bravery and 191 of whose members had won individual recognition for valorous deeds.

Swinging up the avenue, keeping a step springy with the swagger of men proud of themselves and their organization, their rows of bayonets glancing in the sun, dull-painted steel basins on their heads, they made a spectacle that might justify pity for the Germans and explain why the boches gave them the title of the "Blutdurstig schwarze männer," or "Bloodthirsty black men."

On the average, the regiment is made up of big men. With their overcoats, trench hats, and bayonet-tipped guns, the impression of their bigness was heightened, and whole platoons seemed to be made up of men of 7 feet or over. Most of them were grim visaged from force of habit when marching or at attention, and the helmet chin straps added a hardening touch, so New York got a pretty fair idea of how they had impressed the Germans.

Hayward's Pride Justified.

Colonel William Hayward said the reception was certainly the greatest that returning soldiers had ever got, and that the only worry he had had was that his soldiers, after months of fighting and a long voyage, might have forgotten their parade manners and lost step under the excitement of the cheering crowds. But his men showed as little nervousness in Fifth Avenue as they did on the roads in the Champagne. They marched with the careless, natural precision of men who had long ago mastered the technique of their profession.

All along the line of march they heard joyously noisy greetings from their personal friends among the tens of thousands of black men and women on the sidewalks, but rarely did a marcher give a sign of recognition. Sometimes a man in the ranks would greet a friend or a relative with a flash of teeth and a nod that was no more than a slight exaggeration of the natural marching sway of the head.

At Thirty-fourth Street the men marched under a shower of cigarettes and candy, and such tokens were pitched at them at other points along the line, but the files did not waver for an instant. The gifts made no more impression on discipline than might dust or rain on an ordinary march. It was different, however, when the chocolate and cigarette showers fell upon the veterans halted and "at rest." The goodies were acceptable and received with shouts and smiles. From the windows of a building at Twenty-seventh Street some one started a shower of silver coins upon soldiers standing at attention. The command "at rest" came opportunely as the jingle of silver on steel helmets was heard, and the coins were pocketed, as mementoes of the last phase of the war.

The crowds found soldiers who would collaborate in gaiety and enthusiasm after the marchers had passed. They were in motor trucks, ambulances of the Woman's Motor Corps of America, and other machines, the wounded and convalescents, who were all through with iron discipline and glad to have it far behind.

Colonel Hayward, who walked at the head of his men, though he was just recovering from a wound, was the individual star of the first section of the parade, but the big man in the convalescents' section was Sergeant Henry Johnson, whose exploit was described

Continued on Page Six.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves Indigestion—Don't forget.—Advt.

ALLIES TO QUIT ARCHANGEL IN EARLY SPRING

Baker Announces That All Our Forces in North Russia Will Be Withdrawn.

ORDERED BY PRESIDENT

Secretary Baker Instructed to Give Reasons to Military Committees of Congress.

WARNING OF MASSACRE

R. E. Simmons Tells Senate Committee Slaughter Would Follow Withdrawal of Allies in North.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17. — The withdrawal of American troops from Northern Russia "at the earliest possible moment" was officially announced by Secretary of War Baker in a letter today to Senator Chamberlain, Chairman of the Military Affairs Committee. It read:

"My Dear Senator Chamberlain: I have just received a cablegram from General Bliss, sent by the President's directions, in which I am told that the President has approved the sending of two American railway companies to Murmansk for the following objects: First, to assure greater safety during this Winter of the allied forces both along Murmansk and at Archangel and south of Archangel; second, the much better supply and, if necessary, the reinforcement from Murmansk of the advanced detachments south of Murmansk and Archangel; third, to facilitate the prompt withdrawal of American and allied troops in North Russia at the earliest possible moment that weather conditions in the Spring will permit. The President has directed me to communicate the foregoing to the heads of the allied Governments, which I have done. The President desires that his actions and the reasons for it be communicated to the Military Committee of the Senate and House for their information.'

"In addition to the foregoing, General Bliss tells me that the British Government is sending a force of about 2,400 men to Murmansk, and that they have requested the co-operation of the President to the extent of two companies of railway troops above referred to. The desire for the railway troops is based upon the fact that supplies and reinforcements for Archangel during the Winter have to go by railroad south from Murmansk to a point near the southern extreme of the White Sea, and that the operation of this railroad is believed by the British to be absolutely necessary to secure the prompt movement of reinforcements and supplies to Archangel and the troops south of Archangel. General Bliss also informs me that the British military authorities do not feel any apprehension as to the military situation at Archangel.

"In accordance with the direction of the President I transmit this information to the Senate Committee on Military Affairs. Cordially yours,

"NEWTON D. BAKER,
"Secretary of War."

No definite word as to when the troops would be withdrawn, except that it would be early in the Spring, was conveyed in Mr. Baker's letter, or was otherwise vouchsafed. The War Department tonight, in a statement supplementing Mr. Baker's letter, dwelt upon the reasons outlined by General Bliss for keeping the two companies of American railway troops in Russia to cooperate with the British, and went on to say:

"The two companies of railroad troops which the President has approved being sent from the American Expeditionary Force consist of a total of about 720 men, the British Government to send the rest of the 2,400 troops to Murmansk. The road which runs south from Murmansk will be put immediately in a reasonably efficient condition by the two railroad companies, and they will operate it. This railroad is built largely over a bog and work on it can be done only when it is frozen, which is now the case."

Commenting upon the necessity of keeping open the railroad south of Murmansk to a point near the southern extremity of the White Sea, the War Department statement says that not only will it enable the flow of reinforcements and supplies to the troops to go on, but it will provide "greater facilities for the withdrawal of the American expedition in the Spring."

The American force in North Russia on Jan. 31, according to official data given out by the War Department, comprised 161 officers and 4,764 men.

Senator Hiram Johnson of California, who has led an agitation in the Senate in advocacy of the immediate withdrawal of the American troops from Russia, expressed gratification tonight at the word conveyed in Mr. Baker's letter.

"We cannot make whole again the maimed nor bring back the dear ones who have been killed in defiance of the law and in violation of the Constitution in this miserable misadventure in Russia," he said, "but, thank God, the American boys who are yet alive are to be returned to us."

Senator Borah of Idaho commended Senator Johnson for the fight he had made in the Senate for the return of the American soldiers.

"The country owes him a debt of gratitude for bringing these boys out of Russia," said Mr. Borah. "The pres-

Continued on Page Four.

When you think of Writing Think of WHITING.—Advt.

German Austria Protests at Demand by Italy

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VIENNA, Feb. 15, (via Geneva, Feb. 16.)—The Italian mission in Vienna has made a further peremptory demand for the delivery of 100 railway engines and 2,000 cars, the delivery to take place at Innsbruck on Feb. 27.

The Government of German Austria replies, arguing that the rolling stock belongs to all the States of the former Austria, and that therefore each State should contribute pro rata. The reply also appeals to Italian fairness not to press a demand which would cripple railroad traffic, disorganize the food supply, and create disorders.

LENINE EXPLOITS CHINA AND INDIA

Sends Hordes of Emissaries to Preach Doctrine of Bolshevism in Far East.

ACTS AS ASIATIC DESPOT

And Is Heralded Among Border Tribes as Reincarnation of Genghis Khan.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GENEVA, Feb. 17.—A new aspect of the Bolshevist danger is disclosed by Russian and Swiss fugitives from Moscow whom I have seen here and who unanimously relate that the Soviet rulers are now concentrating their energies particularly on the propagation of Bolshevism in China and India.

My informants, one of whom is a former Russian Captain of Artillery, who was stationed for many years on the Russo-Chinese border, declare that Lenine's fanatical belief in his mission remains unshaken, but that he is beginning to realize with despair that the exhausted and apathetic Russian people is ineffective as an instrument to bring about the triumph of the Bolshevist doctrine throughout the world to which he insanely aspires.

The power of the Bolshevist dictators imposes entirely today on their Chinese troops, for the Red Guards of Russian nationality are showing increasing signs of disaffection. Lenine's thoughts therefore have turned to the east—to China, whence he hopes to obtain new recruits for his army, and to India, where, like imperial Germany, he dreams of striking a mortal blow against the world power of Great Britain.

Early in January Lenine issued a decree by the terms of which the Chinese are placed under particular protection of the Soviet republic. At the same time a special department for Bolshevist propaganda in China and the recruiting of Chinese mercenaries for the Red Army was created in Moscow. The chief of this department is a Chinaman named Chun Yun Sun, who is described as an extremely astute propagandist. His agents are chosen amongst the most intelligent and trustworthy Chinese soldiers.

A line of communication has been established with China through Turkestan and Tibet, and a stream of Chinese volunteers, steadily increasing in volume, is pouring over the passes into Russia. Chun Yun Sun's envoys are instructed to spread the report in China that Lenine is the reincarnation of Genghis Khan, come to life again, to lead Asia to the conquest of Europe. Portraits of Lenine in Asiatic attire are diaributed among the Chinese, and by reason of his unmistakably Mongolian cast of features assist materially in convincing the ignorant border tribes that he is in truth the reincarnation of their legendary national hero. A Chinese newspaper edited and printed in Moscow is also distributed among them.

The Soviet rulers count upon being able to recruit strong reinforcements for their original corps of Chinese coolies among the fanatical and superstitious millions of China.

The Bolshevist propaganda in India is directed from another special department in Moscow which is under management of certain Hindu Nationalists who have grouped themselves about Lenine. The Bolsheviki claim they have succeeded in establishing secret relations with Bokhara and Afghanistan. Quite recently Lunachorsky made a speech in Moscow declaring:

"The natural ally of the Soviet Republic is the oppressed proletariat of China and India, which regards the Bolsheviki as heroes and reverses Lenine as a Messiah."

Lenine himself is surrounded by his Chinese bodyguard in the Kremlin. Although he has not changed his ascetic habits of life, he has altogether assumed the manner of an Asiatic despot.

MANY MURDERS IN RUSSIA.

Bolsheviki Shoot Victims in Music of Regimental Bands.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—It has been learned from various reliable sources, says Reuters, Limited, that the situation in Petrograd and Moscow three weeks ago was worse than ever. Executions were being continued in the prisons and often were carried out to the lively strains of a regimental band, the victims being lined up at the edge of a long open grave and shot by Lettish soldiers.

"The lot of the workman," says Reuters, "is desperate under the Bolshevist régime. The food situation in Petrograd has gone from bad to worse. Hundreds of persons are dying weekly, and the present population is a little over 500,000.

"The Bolshevists could not rely on support from any class if there were intervention that had for its object the improvement in food conditions. There is no revolutionary feeling left among the workmen that could be utilized by the Bolsheviki against the Allies.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves Indigestion—Don't forget.—Advt.

GERMANS FINALLY SIGN ARMISTICE, GIVING UP TERRITORY TO POLAND; TERMS OPPRESSIVE, SAYS ERZBERGER

GERMAN LEADER INDIGNANT

Says Armistice Planks Cannot Be Basis of a "Good Peace."

HARDER FOR NEW REGIME

Insists Allies Should Free Prisoners and Complains of Polish Aggression.

MUST KEEP SAAR BASIN

If France Takes It, He Asserts, It Will Be the Cause of a New War.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.
Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TREVES, Feb. 16. — Herr Mathias Erzberger, President of the German Armistice Commission and a Cabinet Minister of the new German Government, said to me today that if the Saar Valley were taken away from Germany, Germany would take it back from France by force of arms "sooner or later."

When I talked with Dr. Erzberger he had come from a meeting with Marshal Foch, in which, he intimated, the Marshal did most of the talking. He seemed not unwilling to tell me his troubles, although saying that my questions must be in writing and his replies likewise. And so I give verbatim, for what they are worth, the questions and replies of the interview, which took place at the Hotel Post, with a German Lieutenant as interpreter. It should be remarked that Erzberger had just come from the Weimar Convention, and seemed imbued with an aggressive spirit.

Herr Erzberger expressed the belief that I would misquote him or put my interpretation on his words. If the following is not an exact reproduction of our conversation, then his Excellency must blame his own stenographer:

Question: "Will the armistice terms make it more difficult for the new German Government to succeed?"

Answer: "Yes; and if any harder conditions are imposed, it would make it practically impossible for any German Government to exist. Every aggravation may become of fatal consequence for public order and the maintenance of organized authority in Germany."

Calls Armistice Oppressive.

Question: "How do the German delegates regard the proposal that the armistice renewal be made the basis for the peace pact?"

Answer: "The armistice, with its oppressive terms, can never be the foundation for a good and lasting peace."

Question: "What objection would there be to complete demobilization of the German Army and the turning over to the Allies of all war materials?"

Answer: "The German Army has been demobilized, with only one class, that of 1899, remaining, which, together with volunteers, is not able to save Germany from invasion by the Poles. Our army is now only 200,000. The best of our war material is already in the hands of the Allies."

Question: "How about the turning over of German merchant ships? What do you think of the proposal for granting Germany food credits against German property seized in the United States?"

Answer: "Negotiations in this connection are still going on." It has been impossible to come to an agreement about food and the financing of it. The allied delegates failed to put in an appearance at Spa on Feb. 12, and when they show up now they have no authority to conclude negotiations. As soon as alimentation for Germany is assured, then, as promised in the armistice agreement, the German ships will leave port. This food is necessary for Germany, but we cannot turn over private property held in America to pay for it. That would be Bolshevism."

Question: "With reference to the release of German prisoners of war, so loudly talked about in the German press, how then would Germany propose the reconstruction of Northern France and Belgium?"

Answer: "The immediate release of German prisoners of war is demanded by the dictates of humanity.

Continued on Page Two.

DURING CONVALESCENCE FROM INFLUENZA—and pneumonia—take Imperial Granum. Food. Nourishing, strengthening, delicious, with no alcohol sweetness. At druggist, 25c.—Advt.

Austrian Vote Shows Teuton Aim for Union; France Seeks to Prevent It at Peace Conference

By CHARLES A. SELDEN.
Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Feb. 17.—Nothing so tangible as figures has been received yet from the elections yesterday in German Austria, but the understanding in Paris tonight is that the results of the election of representatives to an assembly in Vienna indicate that a majority of the population is in favor of annexation to Germany, and that the Vienna assembly will so declare and apply to the Weimar assembly for admission.

This news is deplored by the French Foreign Office and French people. To them it means an addition of 9,000,000 population to the enemy across the Rhine and greater danger in the future.

France will try to prevent annexation by means of the Peace Conference on the ground that such annexation without the sanction of the conference is as much against the rules as an effort by a nation to settle a boundary by force when the matter is pending in the Peace Conference.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 17.—Advices received here from Vienna regarding the elections held yesterday in German Austria state that 100 members were elected to the National Assembly by the Socialists, 80 by the Christian Socialists, and 70 by the Liberals.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—The elections Sunday in German Austria were favorable to the Social Democrats, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Vienna. The elections were held without disorder.

The Social Democrats, the dispatch adds, elected all their leaders in Vienna. Most of the other cities gave a large Socialist vote, including Innsbruck and other strongholds of the Clericals. The Tyrol was carried by the Social Democrats, while the other agrarian districts remain Christian Socialist.

The result of the elections probably will be the formation of a coalition Government, no party having secured an absolute majority.

GERMANS BALK AT SENDING SHIPS

Want More Assurance That Food Will Be Sent to Them on Return Voyages.

SECURITY IS OFFERED

Herr Haniel von Hannhausen Says Railroads and Mines Will Be Mortgaged.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.
Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TREVES, Feb. 16.—The interallied commission has been in conference here for three days with the German commission on the question of feeding Germany, and the delegates leave today for Paris and Berlin, to report that no agreement has yet been reached as to how the Germans are to pay for the food they want from America. It appears the Germans are willing to pledge anything they have to get our food, but some one on our side wishes to have what looks like ready cash, and the Germans allege they cannot supply that.

The discussion here revealed a situation that for complexities and potentialities is hard to beat. One interesting fact stands out, not only because of its own importance, but because it shows that the allegations that the Germans are becoming somewhat cocky are not without foundation. The fact is that Germany has refused to turn over her merchant fleet, as provided in the last armistice, because she is afraid to trust somebody somewhere. It will be recalled that on Jan. 16 it was stipulated that Germany should turn over ships totaling some 4,000,000 tons, to be used for transport of food from America to hungry Europe, part of that food to go to Germany.

This transfer of tonnage from Germany to the Allies was to have taken place on Feb. 1. But it did not. The reason was that Germany wanted some sort of guarantee that she would get part of the food her ships would carry. She saw the United States Congress make the $100,000,00 appropriation bill read so that she could get none of that food. She heard a protest against German ships sailing the oceans, and she heard some conversation from Paris about the matter; and so she decided to hold on to her ships until she could make sure of getting some of what they would bring.

Germans Ask Assurances.

Up to the present writing the arrangements have not been made, and the German delegates make no bones about saying that until they get assurances that Uncle Sam can send his $100,000,000 worth of food to Europe it will have to go in somebody else's ships. Maybe the Allies will send to get those ships, and then the Germans may feel differently. I am telling how they feel today.

Do not believe for a moment that the Germans do not want food from America. They will do almost anything to get it. They will mortgage their railroads, their mines, their Government land. They would "Hoch der Kaiser," if they had him, to get

Continued on Page Two.

FIND PEACE LEAGUE OPINION DIVIDED

Senators Receive Messages of Approval and Disapproval in About Equal Number.

WANT EXHAUSTIVE DEBATE

May Be Precipitated Today—Lodge Withholds Views Until After Wilson Dinner.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Members of Congress are beginning to hear from the country on the League of Nations as worked out at the Peace Conference. Senators at the Capitol today told of getting a flood of letters and telegrams, some expressing favor, others disapproval of the project.

Public opinion, as reflected in the messages to the Senators, appears to be about evenly divided on the practicability of the League. Much doubt, the Senators say, appears to exist in the public mind as to exactly what the League of Nations will mean as affecting the status of the United States. Many writers, they say, fear that America would abdicate its sovereignty, surrendering it to the influence of foreign nations.

"America ought not to mix in the backdoor quarrels of European nations," said one letter received by Senator Sherman of Illinois. This idea was expressed, in different phraseology, in many letters that came to Mr. Sherman and other Senators.

To judge from the telegrams and letters, the Senators say, the American people are taking an acute interest in the league project and want an open and exhaustive debate upon it. That they were not going to be disappointed in this was evidenced in the frank avowal of opponents of the league scheme today that they would open debate in the Senate within the next day or so. It may be that it will be precipitated tomorrow. Senator Poindexter of Washington may start it. He has distinct opinions, opposed to any League of Nations, and he has not been backward to express them in the Senate. He believes that the project worked out by the Paris Conference involves the absolute surrender of American independence in the adjustment of relations with other nations of the Western Hemisphere. He says it overturns the Monroe Doctrine.

Senator Borah of Idaho, another opponent of the League of Nations, will project himself into the debate, as will other Republicans, to say nothing of a sprinkling of Democratic critics. Before the week is over, it looks as if the League of Nations, despite President Wilson's cabled request for silence in the Senate upon it until he can be heard, would be rather thoroughly thrashed out.

Lodge Silent for the Present.

Senator Lodge, ranking Republican member of the Foreign Relations Committee, will not enter the debate through a sense of delicacy because of his position on the committee and because of the invitation to dine, with others of the Senate and House committees, with the President at the White House a week from next Wednesday night. The Massachusetts Senator will wait to hear what the President has to say to his Congressional guests before expressing any comment, whether in or outside the Senate.

Mr. Lodge sent word to the White House today accepting the invitation to dine with the President. While there was talk that one or two Republican members of the Senate committee might decline to go to the dinner so as to leave themselves free to attack the

Continued on Page Three.

FOCH NEXT TO DISARM FOE

Will Return to Treves With Plan for Full Demobilization.

TO DISMANTLE SEA FORTS?

Heligoland and Kiel Canal Mentioned—Blockade May Be Lifted Afterward.

ALL GERMAN PLEAS VAIN

New German-Polish Frontier, Tentatively Marked, Gives Bulk of Posen to Poles.

PARIS, Feb. 17.—Marshal Foch informed the Supreme Council this afternoon of the acceptance by the Germans of the conditions for a renewal of the armistice.

Marshal Foch appeared in person before the Council and announced the acceptance and the signing by the Germans at 6 o'clock last evening.

This averts what promised to be a rather critical situation, as it had been reported that the Germans might persist in carrying out their intimations of a refusal to sign.

The new terms, while still withheld, are understood to restrict German operations against Poland within fixed lines, thus removing the danger of a military clash and at the same time opening access between the interior of Poland and the Baltic Sea.

To Present Disarmament Plan.

But more important results will take form soon when Marshal Foch returns to Treves for submission of the details of disarmament and demobilization of the German forces which are being formulated by the military, naval, and economic advisers of Foch. These are of a nature that amount in fact to a preliminary peace agreement.

Disarmament is understood to include both naval and military branches, and the naval authorities expect that the ultimate naval terms will provide for dismantling the fortifications of Heligoland and the Kiel Canal, the canal being opened for commercial navigation.

While the blockade is not raised by the present terms, it is expected that the disarmament under the later and broader terms will obviate the necessity of further blockade and permit such economic and food relief as is determined upon.

A Treves dispatch states that under the new terms as presented to the Germans, Germany must abandon all offensive movements against the Poles and also prohibit her troops from crossing the Russian frontier at a certain line.

The line of demarkation between Germany and Poland is outlined as follows: East of Grosser Neudorf, (southeast of Bromberg,) south of Labischin, south of Schodziesen (?), north of Exin, (southwest of Bromberg,) south of Sann (?), north of Czarnikau, (east of Kreuz,) west of Birnbaum and Bentschen, (west of Posen,) Wollstein, Lissa, and north of Wiernszow, and thence along the frontier between Silesia and Poland. (This line of demarkation would give to Poland a considerable part of the German province of Posen.)

It was provided by the allied terms that the armistice must be renewed for an indeterminate period, with a fixed delay of three days for denunciation of it. The old terms of the armistice are to be carried out completely by Germany.

The German delegates reached Treves Friday morning, and Marshal Foch arrived at noon. The first discussion was at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and was begun by Marshal Foch.

Mathias Erzberger spoke first for the Germans. He handed two notes to Marshal Foch. One concerned the employment of the German mercantile marine for various purposes, while the other was longer and contained several requests, including the release of German prisoners and the maintenance of economic intercourse between Germany and occupied German territories.

Erzberger Rids for American Help.

Among the declarations made by Mathias Erzberger at Treves, according to a Berlin dispatch published in the Temps, was one to the American representative on the Armistice Commission that Germany went to the aid of the United States from 1862 to 1865 during the great economic crisis, furnishing money, clothes, shoes, and machinery.

If the United States came to the aid of Germany today, more than fifty years afterward, Erzberger said, she

would give Germany food and raw materials against a German loan, and at the same time would be doing a good stroke of business.

Erzberger said that Germany was suffering from hunger. The doctors had made known the number of victims of the blockade. More than half a million men, women, and children had died from exhaustion or the results of lessened capacity to resist disease, he added.

He declared that Bismarck gave succor to Paris in 1871 immediately after the Franco-Prussian War, and he gave warning that Bolshevism would result from hunger in Germany.

Erzberger protested against what he termed the oppression against everything German in Alsace-Lorraine and against the encouragement given by the Entente to "the Polish appetite for conquest."

Germany, he asserted, had accepted President Wilson's fourteen points for peace, and the Allies also had accepted them. Article II., he said, did not give the Allies the right to forbid the German people from defending themselves against such encroachments as the Poles were making.

Signed Sunday After Long Discussion.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—The renewal of the armistice was signed at 6:30 o'clock last evening in Marshal Foch's private car, according to a dispatch from Treves to Copenhagen.

The German Cabinet at Weimar discussed the armistice terms from 10:30 o'clock Sunday morning until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when an effort was made to summon the National Assembly to decide upon the answer, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen. It was found impossible to summon the Assembly, it is added, and after a conference with the party leaders it was decided to accept the terms unconditionally.

A dispatch from Weimar to Copenhagen gives the German account of the signing of the armistice renewal:

"The Government instructed Herr Erzberger to sign the armistice, but before doing so to hand to Marshal Foch a written statement, declaring that the German Government was aware of the serious consequences involved in either signing or rejecting the agreement.

"Instructing its delegates to sign, it does so with the conviction that the allied and associated Governments are endeavoring to restore peace to the world.

Germany Raises Three Points.

"The German Government is obliged to define its standpoint toward three articles. First, the agreement entirely ignores the German Government which has arisen in an orderly manner from the will of the people. It imposes in the form of curt orders provisions for the evacuation in favor of the insurgent Poles a number of important places, including Birnbaum and Bentschen. Although we are ready to cease all military aggressive action in Posen and other regions, we must expect the Poles to respect the line of demarkation; otherwise we must be authorized to defend ourselves by force.

"Second, Germany promises to carry out those armistice terms which she hitherto had not succeeded in doing, but she ventures to assume that her obligations will not be interpreted in a manner incompatible with President Wilson's principles. We must wait and see whether we are in a position fully to follow the contemplated instructions of the Allied Supreme Command.

"Third, objection is raised to the point in the agreement giving only three days' notice for its denunciation."

Some of the requests made by the Germans in connection with the armistice are reported in a Berlin dispatch to the Central News, quoting from letters written by Mathias Erzberger to Marshal Foch. In one letter Herr Erzberger enumerated requests, including the release of the German prisoners, the maintenance of free intercourse, especially economic, with the territories occupied by the Allies and the Poles, freedom for German coastal trade, and better treatment for the German populace of Alsace-Lorraine. The letter also protested against opening up the question of machinery carried off from France and Belgium through an investigation of the subject.

Learned Wilson Approved Terms.

A German wireless message reports that Erzberger returned to Weimar from Treves, appeared before the National Assembly, and read the text of the new armistice agreement. After he had finished he is reported to have said:

"I do not wish any of this house ever to have to live through such heavy hours as it was my fate to live at Treves. The German commission's activity was kept to the narrowest limits, as Marshal Foch declined to extend the period and declared he was unable to alter anything in the stipulations, since the conditions had been framed by the chiefs of the allied Governments.

"Marshal Foch's interpreter stated that President Wilson had approved the conditions of the new armistice."

The terms of the new military treaty to be imposed on Germany in place of the monthly armistice and as a part of the final peace conditions will include, according to The Daily Mail's Paris correspondent, the immediate surrender of some warships which have not yet been given up as required, and the conversion of the status of the German fleet in the Scapa Flow from that of internment to surrender.

It may be taken, the correspondent adds, that these surrendered ships will eventually be destroyed, the idea of dividing them among the Allies having been abandoned.

Takes Farming Land from Germany.

BERLIN, Sunday, Feb. 16.—The new German-Polish frontier, as outlined, appears at least as favorable to the Germans as the present military situation, and leaves them in control of the railroad line through Schneidemuehl to East Prussia, which is a vital artery of communication with the troops operating against the Bolsheviki.

On the other hand, the demarkation line, which coincides generally with the language boundary, framed by the Poles, deprives Germany of an agricultural region on which the authorities say Germany depends for a large amount of food and grain supplies.

Received for An Indefinite Period.

By CHARLES A. SELDEN.

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

PARIS, Feb. 17.—The renewal of the armistice, the signing of which was announced by Marshal Foch, is for a short and indefinite period, which may terminate on three days' notice. The French expectation is that it will be followed by a new one at the end of the month.

A new provision in the present renewal is said to be a requirement that Germany withdraw her troops from Posen.

The renewal of the old terms with the one addition that it is for a short period only is a compromise between those who wished much severer conditions and those who felt that Germany should have further opportunity to meet the old terms.

The French assumption is if in the next fortnight Germany does not give assurance of living up to the requirements, the screws will be put on.

American opinion is that Germany needs an opportunity to begin work if she is to be able to pay her war bills.

AMERICAN HOLDINGS INTACT.

Germany Keeps Strict Account of Alien Property, Says Nieders.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—Americans owning property in Germany will find it intact, and in some cases there is a considerable balance to their credit in banks as the result of the employment of their factories for war work, according to a statement made by Dr. Herman Nieders, controller of enemy property in Germany, says the Daily Mail's Berlin correspondent.

Herr Nieder's statement, according to the correspondent, which deals with the property of the nationals of all Germany's enemies, estimates it to be of a total value of £175,000,000, representing about 70,000 individual properties. Several of these properties are factories which have been used in the production of war material which was employed against the owners' countrymen and their allies.

Exact accounts of their employment have been kept and many thousands of pounds will be handed over to the owners or to their Governments on the conclusion of peace, after a deduction of one per cent. for bookkeeping. It is stated that the American factories have not been liquidated, although British factories have been.

STRIKE AT HAMBURG STORES.

Move Spreads from Berlin, Where 40,000 Have Now Quit Work.

BERLIN, Feb. 14, (Associated Press.)—The strike of department store workers in Berlin has spread to Hamburg and 3,000 employes of shops there are on strike. The Hamburg workers left their posts after placing placards in the show windows declaring: "Our employers earn a million a year; we are paid seventy-five marks a month."

The Berlin strike has not yet been settled and late this afternoon the number of employes who had left their posts was 40,000.

DETERRED ON BERNSTORFF.

German Government Feared Feeling Against Him in America.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TREVES, Feb. 16.—I learn that the reason why Count von Bernstorff, former German Ambassador at Washington, will not be a member of the German Peace Commission is that it is feared that feeling against him in America might prejudice Germany's interests in the final settlement. It is stated on behalf of the German Government that the report that von Bernstorff would be a Peace Commissioner was not official, but only a rumor for which the Government was not responsible.

OUR THANKS TO DENMARK.

Official Acknowledgment of Kindness to Repatriated Prisoners.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 17.—Lithgow Osborne, the American Chargé d'Affaires, has made the following communication to Birk Scavenius, the Danish Foreign Minister:

"I have the honor to inform your Excellency that my Government has instructed me to request you to convey to the proper authorities of the royal Danish Government and to all other persons concerned the expression of their most sincere thanks for the cordial welcome extended to American prisoners of war who were repatriated from Germany through Denmark, and for the generous hospitality with which they were entertained during their stay in this country."

REPORT BROCKDORFF OUT AFTER PROTEST

German Foreign Secretary Who Took Aggressive Stand Is Said to Have Resigned.

DISPUTED ALSACE'S FUTURE

Insisted That French Must Not Regard It as Permanently Taken Over.

BASLE, Feb. 17.—Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, the German Foreign Secretary, has resigned, according to a Weimar dispatch to the Vossische Zeitung of Berlin. There is no confirmation from other sources.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—German Foreign Secretary von Brockdorff-Rantzau has addressed to the American and allied Governments a communication in the form of a protest against any attempt to regard the Alsace-Lorraine question as closed until it has been finally settled by the Peace Conference.

From this protest it would appear that it is the purpose of the German delegates to the conference, when permitted to take part in its deliberations, to combat the position taken by French Foreign Minister Pichon in his declaration that the question of Alsace-Lorraine had already been closed. The French Foreign Minister was aware of the German Foreign Secretary's note of protest when he made his declaration.

The principal parts of the protest made by the German Foreign Secretary were given out here today, as follows:

"From the first day of the occupation the French Government has observed a particular attitude toward Alsace-Lorraine. It has not limited itself to its proper right to occupy the evacuated territory militarily and to take such measures there as are compatible with the military requirements and the interests of the operating troops, but it has opened a political campaign of eradication against everything in these provinces that is, thinks, and feels German.

Complains of Alsace Expulsions.

"Without being empowered to do so, the French Government has relieved the Judges and the administrative authorities of the country of their offices and has only allowed those German officials to remain at their posts with whom it cannot dispense for the time being. It has, further, ordered the expulsion of numerous inhabitants, and remained a passive observer of disgraceful scenes that took place in Strasbourg, Mülhausen, and other places on the departure of the expelled persons.

"It is plain that it is a matter of systematic expulsion in masses, from the fact that in one Baden watering place alone (Kehl) 800 persons have arrived during fourteen days, actually 119 in one day. Moreover, the French Government has arrested a number of Alsace-Lorraine citizens, and indeed, as admitted, on the ground of warlike activities that took place before the armistice was signed.

"By this act, against which the German Government has repeatedly protested, the French Government has sinned against the clear wording of Article I. of the armistice agreement and the assurances of Premier Clemenceau, expressly made by wireless on Nov. 17.

"Moreover, there is reliable information to hand which shows that the French Government has taken up the campaign against everything German in the schools. The German professors of Strasbourg University have been dismissed, and even in pure German language areas the exclusive use of the French language in teaching has been made compulsory in the national schools.

"The French Government has not even hesitated to interfere in the religious affairs of the Alsace-Lorrainian people, for it has expelled the President of the Consistory of the Church of the Augsburg Confession, and hurried him to the frontier in the most inconsiderate manner. Quite recently, according to certain information to hand, the French Government is attempting to exclude every non-French element from the bigger industrial undertakings of the country by putting into them French administrators and removing the German managers. Indeed, it is affirmed that it intends to proceed with a compulsory liquidation of German works.

"Finally, the French Government is attempting to extend the frontier of Alsace-Lorraine by establishing from the beginning of the occupation an entirely arbitrary boundary which must create the impression that portions of the Prussian Rhine province, especially the Saar Basin, belong to Alsace-Lorraine. These territories have never been part of Alsace-Lorraine.

"The solemn protest of the German Government made on Nov. 21 against this fixing of the frontier has been totally disregarded up to now. On the western frontier, too, the French Government seems to want to obliterate the clear, old boundary recorded in treaties, by pushing forward its troops at the Rhine crossings, not merely to the middle of the Rhine Valley, but over to the eastern shore.

"All these measures neither find any support in the armistice agreement nor can they be justified on the ground of military necessity against a defenseless land that only desires to conclude peace. They can only be explained by the probable intention of the French Government to Gallicise, compulsorily and as thoroughly as possible the overwhelmingly German population of Alsace-Lorraine, and to increase the occupied territory as much as possible by the addition of valuable districts that do not belong to it.

"The French Government even seems to adopt the standpoint that the severance of Alsace-Lorraine from the German Empire is a completed fact. This is plain from a note from General Nudant of Dec. 26, in which a raising of the existing postal prohibition between Alsace-Lorraine and the rest of Germany was refused at the instance of Marshal Foch and the French Premier, on the ground that in correspondence entire France et Allemagne est absolument interdite. This view finds further expression in the official refusal of the French Government to permit the elections to the German National Assembly to be held in Alsace-Lorraine."

Militarist View Deplored.

LONDON, Feb. 17, (British Wireless Service.)—The world is far from assured that the germs of the plague of militarism have yet been killed in the Teutonic soul, says The Times today, in commenting editorially on the recent speech of Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau to the National Assembly at Weimar.

"The speech of the new Foreign Minister," it says, "is the latest example of the ill-advised temper in which the Germans regard or attempt to regard the position in which they stand. He does not, indeed, pretend that the German arms have won the war. He attributes the Allies' victory to their economic and not to their military conduct of the war. All through his speech he assumes the position which President Ebert took up when he calmly proclaimed in his first address: 'The question of guilt seems to be almost trifling.'

"That, as Germany should have learned long ago were she not blinded by her great conceit, is not the view of any of the allied democracies. They hold that Germany is deeply guilty and that the fact of her guilt influences and as a matter both of justice and of international security, ought profoundly to influence, their future relations with her."

GERMAN LEADER INDIGNANT

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

Continued from Page 1, Column 5.

Belgium and Northern France will be reconstructed by free work, and not by slavery work of prisoners of war."

Insists Poles Grab Territory.

Question: "Why cannot Germany come to some agreement with the Poles, and is not there some ulterior motive in sending all available troops to the Polish border?"

Answer: "Because the Poles are attacking Germany, and Germany is only on the defensive. At the Polish border there are only a few German troops. Poland is no wall against Bolshevism. Germany will stick loyally to President Wilson's points, but it will not allow a one-sided interpretation by the Poles before Germany and Wilson have been heard. The Polish question is not an armistice matter, but a Peace Conference matter. The Poles are the greatest falsifiers of Wilson's ideas regarding self-determination of peoples. By terrorization they are annexing German territory, and we want to put them out."

Question: "What measures are being taken by Germany to stamp out Bolshevism?"

Answer: "All possible measures have been taken by Germany. Wherever we could seize Bolsheviki, they were arrested; as, for instance, Radek."

Insists Saar Valley Must Be Held.

Question: "What is your opinion on the question of the Saar Valley or Basin? If the coal mines remain German and the iron mines French, would it not cause friction between the countries? Would not a working arrangement be possible, whereby the Saar Basin could be given to the French in compensation for the mine destruction in the north, and the Germans be compensated by export of iron ore to Westphalia, with the return of manufactured products?"

Answer: "The Saar Valley must under all circumstances remain German. It would be better for San Francisco to belong to Japan than for the Saar Basin to belong to Paris. Exchange of French iron ore for German coke has always been aimed at by Germany, and is in the interest of both parties. It is just this close economic relation which will promote world peace. The Saar Valley can under no circumstances be taken for the devastation which has been made. That would mean only veiled annexation, which would lead sooner or later to a new war, a new world war. Germany, with President Wilson, wants a permanent peace with justice."

SPARTACIDES REBEL IN GERMAN CITIES

Gelsenkirchen Looted After Part of Its Defenders Go Over to Extremists.

NUREMBERG TROOPS BEATEN

Army Headquarters in Bavarian Town Stormed—Fear of Berlin Outbreak.

BERLIN, Feb. 16, (Associated Press.)—Spartacide troops from nearby towns marched into Gelsenkirchen, (a city of 46,000 inhabitants in Westphalia) early this morning and overpowered the local military and police forces, a portion of which went over to the Spartacides. The plundering of the city followed.

The doors of houses were blown in with hand grenades and much booty was obtained.

The Gelsenkirchen banks and the city treasury had been warned in time and saved their funds.

The raiding Spartacides came from Rattungen and Wattenscheid.

Trouble had been expected in Berlin today from radical elements, but up to 5 o'clock this afternoon no disturbances had been reported anywhere in the city. The anticipated outbreak appears to have been nipped in the bud by the arrest late Saturday night of eight members of a Spartacide and Revolutionary Soldiers' Union, who had gathered in a hall, it is charged, to plan disturbances for today.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 17.—The telephone, telegraph, and newspaper offices at Nuremberg, Bavaria, have been occupied by Spartacides, according to reports received here.

The outbreak followed an attempt by the Government forces to disperse a procession of Spartacides who were protesting against the reorganization of the Bavarian army. Shots were said to have been fired from the barracks into the crowd, which took matters into its own hands, stormed the army headquarters and seized the telephone, telegraph, and newspaper offices.

RUSSIAN PROTECTION CLAIMED FOR RADEK

Evidence Found That Money for German Risings Was Sent from Moscow.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Feb. 14, (via Copenhagen.)—Evidence that Karl Radek, the chief Russian Bolshevist propagandist in Germany, whose arrest was announced yesterday, planned nothing less than a great Spartacide rising all over Germany, coinciding with a Russian Bolshevist invasion to begin about the end of March, was clearly disclosed by the search of the house 93 Paulsbornerstrasse, where he lived under the name of Dr. Richards.

Many boxes of propaganda literature, letters, documents, and lists containing the names of most of the conspirators against the Government were seized, among which was evidence that Radek had furnished money for nearly all the communist coups which have taken place in the various German cities recently, all this money having come from Russia and having been sent to him regularly by courier from Moscow.

There is also evidence that he was responsible for the massacre of the German garrison in Windau, and that he had organized a spy system on a large scale on the eastern front.

When arrested, Radek admitted frankly that he had been in Berlin ever since the Spartacide revolution in January failed, having been called here by a telegram signed by Richard Müller and Molkenbuhr, members of the Executive Committee of the Berlin Soldiers' and Workers' Council. He warned the officials who arrested him that he must not be done away with like Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, since he was a member and an emissary of the Russian Government, which would doubtless avenge him.

Indeed, the Rote Fahne, the Spartacide organ, threatens the German Government with Russian revenge if it dares to deal with Radek as an ordinary criminal.

This was a typical case of "Cherchez la femme." Though a warrant had been out for some time for Radek's arrest, the police failed to find him, despite the fact that he had been seen recently with Spartacide leaders, and had not even removed his characteristic side whiskers. Finally a Secret Service agent heard that a certain Fräulein Lina Becker, who was domiciled in one of the Berlin suburbs, and who was known as a rabid Spartacide, had boasted to friends of her friendship with Radek. She proved to be his private secretary, and, being shadowed, led to Radek's hiding place, which also served as headquarters for the Bolshevist propaganda.

Miss Becker and two woman typists were also arrested.

DESPERATE FINANCING BY GERMANY IN WAR

Individuals Enriched and Credits Exceeded, Says Schiffer—$4,750,000,000 for Interest.

WEIMAR, Feb. 15, (Associated Press.)—The German people generally do not yet understand clearly the financial situation in which the war has left them, and they are too optimistic, declared Dr. Schiffer, the Minister of Finance, in his address to the German National Assembly today. He apparently astonished the House when he gave statistics to show that the war has cost 161,000,000,000 marks.

Dr. Schiffer then asked the Assembly to vote a credit in the form of a loan for 25,300,000,000 marks, the greatest loan the German people ever have been asked to raise.

He explained that last October the Government stood on the verge of financial exhaustion. It asked for a credit of 15,000,000,000 marks, and when this was refused raised it by means of banknote issues. The speaker was applauded when he remarked that truth and openness should be the basis of all politics and finance.

The Finance Minister said that the expenditures were divided as follows: In 1914, 7,500,000,000 marks; 1915, 23,000,000,000; 1916, 26,000,000,000; 1917, 39,500,000,000; 1918, 48,500,000,000. In addition 6,000,000,000 marks in Treasury bonds were issued, and there were credits of 9,500,000,000 marks to allies of Germany, making a total of nearly 161,000,000,000, which exceeded by 14,000,000,000 the credits which had been granted. Credits made available by loans totaled 93,000,000,000 marks.

The daily expenditure during the war, Dr. Schiffer added, ranged from 40,000,000 marks in 1914 to 135,000,000 in 1918. The Minister explained that there had been a steady decrease in expenditures since the signing of the armistice.

"Desperation" in War Finance.

He condemned the waste throughout the war and characterized the war finances as "a program of desperation." The Soldiers' and Workmen's Councils since the war had at times been accused unjustly, he added, but, unfortunately, too many councils were not of advantage to the Government financially.

Dr. Schiffer emphasized the imperative need of economy, and said that the German people must look upon expenditures in an entirely different manner from that formerly assumed. He said that the Government would need 19,000,000,000 marks during the current year to cover interest payments alone. The Government expected to raise 3,000,000,000 marks from the sale of army stores. This sum might have been greater if the stores had not been pillaged by the troops.

No one was in a position to say whether Germany would be able to extricate herself from the present financial situation, the Finance Minister stated, but it would depend in part on the kind of peace which the allied powers decided upon. Germany must be patient and wait. The Minister added that Germany needed social regeneration, and declared his intention to punish frauds against the Government more severely than against individuals. He pleaded for a new conception of property which should eliminate the individual or put him in the background, making the individual feel that he was merely administering his property for the State.

"Our expenditures have increased not only because of our needs, but because of bad financial measures during the war," the Minister said. "On the assumption of a short war, considerable sums were wasted in enriching individuals improperly.

"In addition, the war program of Field Marshal von Hindenburg was deplorable from an economic point of view, because of the manner in which he dissipated money. At the conclusion of the war unjustified strikes resulted in an insane struggle for higher wages, thus increasing the expense of demobilization.

"War expenditures, the Minister added, had been covered by loans on which only the interest was covered by taxation. There was no question, Dr. Schiffer said, of annulling the war loans or of seizing savings or cash in banks, but the Government would have to levy taxes in keeping with the economic situation.

Predicts New Revolution.

The German revolution last November was an artificial one and a "real revolution" is still to come, Hugo Haase, Independent Socialist leader, declared in the National Assembly today. The form of the revolution to come, he said, would depend upon the acts of the present Government.

Haase attacked the Government and aroused outbreaks from other members by his vituperative argument. Uproars were constant throughout his speech, which was chiefly a repetition of old Independent Socialist charges against the Government.

He assailed the program of Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, the Foreign Minister, and declared that it lacked the slightest element of socialism. Haase insisted categorically that the former Emperor had decided on war nearly a month before the outbreak.

Defense Against Poles Promised.

BASLE, Feb. 17.—Gustav Noske, Minister of Defense in the German Government, in defending the attitude of Germany toward Poland before the National Assembly at Weimar, said:

"The honor of Germany must be defended at all costs against Polish Imperialism. We regret our inability to do more for the protection of our frontier."

The Minister promised that the law would be applied in all severity against those whose guilt was established in connection with the deaths of Dr. Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg.

Report of Rumanian Revolt Denied.

PARIS, Feb. 16.—Reports of a revolution at Bucharest are denied by the Rumanian Press Bureau here.

SHARP'S AID VERY VALUABLE

His Weekly Reports from Paris to Wilson Rank High.

PARIS, Sunday, Feb. 16.—Announcement from Washington of the resignation of William Graves Sharp, American Ambassador, was not a surprise to his friends here, some of whom had known since November that he had asked President Wilson to release him. His letter, explaining that private business reasons prompted him to resign and return home permanently reached President Wilson before he sailed for France, and Mr. Sharp's resignation was accepted reluctantly after several conversations between him and the President here. Mr. Sharp's decision to resign had been known in French official circles for weeks, and the Ambassador has received personally and by letter many expressions of regret that he should be leaving for America.

One of Ambassador Sharp's distinctive services to President Wilson has been the sending of weekly cable letters to Washington since America's entrance into the war. These messages dwelt upon the situation in France, the state of public sentiment, and the convictions of the Premier and other members of the Cabinet on dominating questions of the moment. They were prepared from a variety of materials, and derived frequently from personal contact with the leading figures of the war, and appear to have been of uncommon value to the President. Mr. Wilson has taken occasion to remark on the value of this assistance.

Besides dealing with many delicate political questions which arose between the United States and France before America's entrance into the war, Ambassador Sharp had also to take up with the French Government problems concerning the care of enemy prisoners in France.

Mr. and Mrs. Sharp probably will leave for America before March 15.

The French newspapers express great regret at the resignation.

"The representatives of America among us, Le Petit Parisien says, 'have always made a point of being at the same time a true friend of our country and the instrument of their own. Mr. Sharp ranks very high among these diplomats. Mr. Sharp was one of the builders of the understanding which now more than ever binds together the French and American democracies.'"

CHARLES NOW A PRISONER?

Report from Innsbruck Also Says He Wants to Emigrate to America.

GENEVA, Feb. 17, (Associated Press.)—A report received here from Innsbruck says ex-Emperor Charles of Austria is a prisoner in the castle outside Vienna, where he is being guarded by Socialists.

The reports add that Charles desires to emigrate to America with his family as a civilian. Most of his fortune is said to have been placed in the United States.

Queen Helena's Paris Visit.

PARIS, Feb. 17.—Queen Helena of Italy, who is visiting her father, King Nicholas of Montenegro, here, was accompanied to Paris by her two daughters, Yolanda and Mafalda, and the Duchess of Aosta. The party traveled in strictest incognito.

GERMANS BALK AT SENDING SHIPS

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

Continued from Page 1, Column 6.

that food. They want it so badly that they are hanging on to their ships as the best bet to get it.

They say that President Wilson wants to feed them, but somebody somewhere won't let him. They told me whom they suspected, but to print that might be to give currency to German propaganda. But they agree that if Germany does not get food in the next two or three months everything in Germany, including the new Government, is going to smash in a spectacle that will give the world a new conception of what a wreck can be, and that maybe the Bolsheviki will get the upper hand and even spread beyond the German boundary.

Official View of the Crisis.

Dr. Erzberger, head of the German Armistice Commission, says frankly that the ships have not been sent because Germany "has not been shown." Herr Haniel von Haimhausen of the German State Department, former Counselor of the German Embassy at Washington, gave a very clear idea of how German officials feel about it.

"We must have victuals," he said. "Whatever else happens or does not happen, we must have victuals. We agreed to the use of our ships because we thought that meant food. When it seemed that it might not, we thought best to hold on to that which we were using to bargain for food. We intend to give up the ships as we promised, but we expect to get food, as was promised us. I think that is fair.

"We must have victuals. Bolshevism will run over Germany if we do not get food. We must have it. I am sure President Wilson realizes that. When we read that Congress would not let any of the $100,000,000 worth of food come to us, we judged that meant America wanted cash. But we haven't got the cash. We haven't got it. You don't want our paper money, I am sure. What, then, can we do? We have our Government railroads. We will mortgage them. We will mortgage our Government mines. We will give good security. I am sure that were I in Wall Street this afternoon I could float a loan for food for us. Why will not the United States take some sort of mortgage as I have suggested? If we had cash, we would give it for food; for we must have victuals. The thing for some people to learn is that the war is over.

"If Germany is to pay any damages, or even to keep granting credits, we have got to get our factories running. Next week we will have 3,000,000 men idle in Germany with factories closing all the time. We pay these idle men 10 marks a day; but if there is no food, 10 marks will not buy food. If Germany is to get back on her feet, we must have food quickly. You do not know how bad things are in Germany. We must have victuals."

EXPECT TO GET SHIPS SOON.

Possibly 300,000 Tons of German Vessels to be Used by Us.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Word has been received here that, with an agreement reached for the renewal of the armistice, the United States may obtain the use within a week or ten days of about 300,000 tons of German passenger ships for the return of the overseas forces. It is understood that Great Britain will obtain the same amount of German passenger tonnage.

Among the ships which, it is said, will be allotted to the United States is the Imperator, but it may be some time before it can be put into service. The river through which the Imperator must pass to the sea has become clogged with débris, and dredging must be done.

The most pressing problem in connection with the use of the vessels is men to man them. An American warship has gone to Kiel, and officers have inspected the ships and found them in excellent condition. They will require 15,000 men in the crews.

A proposition has been put forward by the Germans, it is said, that American soldiers who are to return home on these ships march through German territory to the ports where the ships are.

There are about 2,500,000 tons of German shipping in home ports, but practically all, with the exception of the 600,000 tons which, it is reported, will be divided between the United States and Great Britain, is composed of cargo carriers.

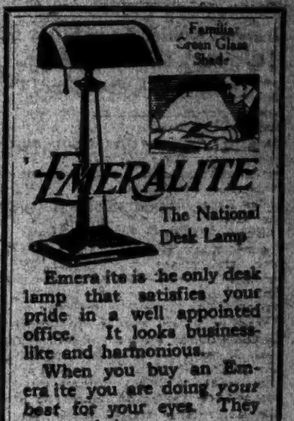
Hyatt Roller Bearing Co., Harrison, N. J.
(Finished building on left in 82 days; Winter weather.)
E. G. Stabler, Engineer

"Turner for Concrete"

Get ahead of the Spring building rush by starting now—save six months' profits too!

13% of Turner's work has been winter-built.

TURNER Construction Co.



Family Green Glass Shade

EMERALITE

The National Desk Lamp

Emeralite is the only desk lamp that satisfies your pride in a well appointed office. It looks business-like and harmonious.

When you buy an Emeralite you are doing your best for your eyes. They are worth it.

There is an Emeralite for every purpose. At electrical and office supply stores. Write for booklet.

H. G. McFADDIN & CO., 9 Warren St., N. Y.

Extra Extraordinary!

$38.50

Stein-Bloch Swallowtail Suits That Were $50 And $60

WHEN the Armistice was signed, New York immediately burst into shouts and swallowtails; high spirits and low waistcoats. I sold hundreds of Stein-Bloch Evening Suits, but, being oversanguine in purchasing, 200 remain on hand.

Never before in the history of this institution has a Stein-Bloch Evening Suit been sold *below regular price*. These Suits were top value at $50 and $60—at $38.50 they out-value any value in town.

Description—Young Man's Swallowtail with narrow satin-piped collar; lapels satin-faced to edge; satin-lined throughout. Trousers embellished with fine French Soutache Braid. Older Men's Models for those of restrained taste.

All Sizes, including Regular, Long, Short, Stout and Short-Stout, so that any man of any measurement is certain to be fitted. No charge for alterations.

A Stein-Bloch Swallowtail Suit has that precision of fit, that spruceness of set-up and a detached, distinguished air of life's finer moments, which common clothes can't get near and only the first-rank custom tailor can get in.

Evening Accessories—Waistcoats, Shirts, Mufflers, Gloves, Jewelry Sets—also at deep-reaching reductions, so as to make your visit doubly worth while.

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW YORK 1839

Federal Revenue Act

THE National Bank of Commerce in New York is publishing the Federal Revenue Act in book form. As a guide to taxpayers there have been added a complete index, side notes and tables illustrating typical cases involving large payments.

Copies will be mailed the Bank's customers as soon as printed. Applications from others will be filled in the order received.

The service of our Income Tax Department is available to our friends.

National Bank of Commerce in New York

Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits over $50,000,000

HOPE FOR FRANCE, ALARMED BY DEBT

Huge Sums Spent in Country by American and British Armies a Counterbalance.

"EXPORT" TRADE INTERNAL

And Host of Sightseers Will Replace Khaki-Clad Legions as These Depart.

By OSCAR T. CROSBY,
Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and President of the Inter-Allied Council on Finance.

Copyright, 1919, by The Chicago Tribune Co.

PARIS, Feb. 17.—With wisdom, courage, and stirring words Premier Clemenceau has called attention to the difficult financial situation of his country. These difficulties have been set forth in the discussions in the French Parliament, particularly the speeches made in December last by M. Ribot and French Finance Minister M. Klotz.

The public debt of France is enormous. It grows day by day, and for some time to come must continue to grow. So it is in the other countries. The war expenses did not end with the armistice, either in France or in any other belligerent country. They will, of course, sharply diminish at a relatively early date, but the large pension list will, to some extent, take the place of the expenditure heretofore made for materials consumed by the combatants.

The French Government has not made an exact budget for 1919, but the Finance Minister has stated that the figures might easily become 300 or 400 per cent. greater than in 1913. Expressed in the terms of our own money, this money is something like $3,500,000,000 or $4,000,000,000, and it must be found in order to cover the contemplated expenditures. About half of this sum is required to pay the interest on the public debt, which now is approximately $35,000,000,000, of which only $5,500,000,000, (in round figures) is owed abroad, roughly divided as follows: To Great Britain and the United States, each $2,500,000,000, the remainder to the other countries.

M. Clemenceau especially refers to the interest charge on this sum as constituting a serious menace to French finance. He indicates that our common enemy, Germany, will not be subject to a similar strain since her debt is almost wholly internal and if necessary can be repudiated.

Facts That Mitigate Situation.

It is a pleasure to point out certain facts, which, in my opinion, will make this foreign burden of our French friends less onerous than the Prime Minister seems to have thought.

France now is enjoying an export trade of enormous amount and of a profitable character. It is a trade which will not appear in the official Customs House reports because the goods sold by France to foreigners now are largely consumed in France. All the vast payments made by the British and United States armies for the maintenance of their troops in France and all the expenditures made by the individual foreigners still will be figured in the millions of dollars, and will, of course, in the last analysis, be covered by foreign funds, just as much as if the goods in question had been loaded on ships and sent to New York and there paid for in the usual course of trade.

The tourist traffic before the war yielded France an export value estimated at much more than $100,000,000 a year whereas her actual exports as shown by the Custom House amounted to approximately $1,200,000,000. Now the relation between these two figures is reversed and at the present the expenditures of foreigners in France amount to a far greater sum than the value of her exports declared at the Custom House.

The value of the imports to France, (again I speak of those shown by the Custom House figures,) amounted before the war to approximately $1,600,000,000. We shall not be far from the mark in assuming that, if the French imports during 1919 were taken at the pre-war figures, they could all be covered by the sums which will be paid in liquidating the accounts of the foreign armies on French soil, which remain in large though diminishing numbers.

The liquidation of the American Expeditionary Forces and the continuing expenditures due to the presence of troops (whose average number during the year of 1919 cannot be stated with accuracy) will be available during 1919. I may venture to say that the needs of France in the United States, including the interest charges, will be more than covered by the dollars available from our payments in France during the year of 1919.

As to the Future

Glancing at the future, there seems to be no reason to doubt that the army of American sightseers which is ready to spend their money freely in France will partially take the place of the khaki-clad multitudes who now are crossing the Atlantic homeward bound. The tourist expenditures before the war will doubtless be completely dwarfed by the immense sums spent here in visiting the battlefields of France.

It is not unreasonable to suppose these visitors would pay the interest of the Government if the balance of trade would in itself fail, and cover the amount due which would not exceed $175,000,000 a year, the bulk of which runs in favor of Great Britain.

We may more than safely make such a presumption, remembering that what has been said regarding the future tourist traffic applies to the whole world, though the figures in respect to the British military expenditures would be far less than those presented by the American case.

The relatively optimistic view of French external finance for the next few years has not left her thoughtful statesmen in doubt as to her grave internal problem. If comfort is to be found in the fact that all the other belligerent countries must face similar difficulties they have that comfort in plenty.

In the Parliamentary debates the following striking figure stands out—namely, an annual deficit of approximately 25,000,000,000, after taking into account the total domestic revenue that can be collected without incurring the political dangers feared by the French statesmen.

If we deduct from this sum the total interest charge on the external debt (roundly $275,000,000) it remains that something like $1,750,000,000 deficit must be covered. Then the discussion reveals the conviction that if France had no external debt whatever, her internal finance would yet present questions of the gravest character.

Under these circumstances the French financiers naturally turn to the consideration of the relief which may be obtained from Germany by way of indemnities. Thoughtful men appreciate, however, that whatever may be the sum eventually fixed on as that due from Germany to the various claimants against her, it will be impossible to transfer a large sum to France during the current year.

M. Ribot therefore assumed that another domestic loan probably would be floated in France during 1919. The suggested figure was in the neighborhood of 15,000,000,000. Whether or not this loan, if made, should be specifically guaranteed by the German indemnities, it is obvious that such payments are expected to strengthen the operation. But since the amounts and maturities of these indemnities remain in doubt it seems important to estimate the maximum sum that may be available from taxes collected from the French people themselves.

Just before the war the French Government received from all sources approximately $1,250,000,000 in taxes and revenues from monopolies. At that time it was estimated that the total national income was approximately $4,000,000,000. The national wealth was estimated at about $60,000,000,000.

In 1918 the total amount collected from taxes and monopolies was increased by approximately $200,000,000, part of which, however, was purely bookkeeping, since it resulted from increased Custom House receipts paid in a large part on goods directly used by the Government for war purposes and therefore not true income from the citizens.

There has been a good deal of unfavorable criticism of this small increase in the war taxation in France, when compared with the large increase in Great Britain and the United States. This criticism loses much of its force when it is pointed out that the pre-war taxation in France, compared with its wealth, was much higher than the corresponding figures in the United States. Furthermore, one of the richest portions of France ceased to be an available source of revenue as early as September, 1914. This was the area occupied by the enemy. It was relatively small but the wealth gathered there was relatively large.

The pre-war income of France will be, for some time, diminished by virtue of the paralysis of business in the devasted districts. On the other hand the accession of Alsace and Lorraine perhaps roughly balances this reduction.

There will then be a further reduction due to the perilous French foreign investments, to which M. Clemenceau so pointedly alluded. While the capital involved in these investments is large, the return as a part of the national income received annually is small in comparison with the wealth produced by the constant industry of the people residing in France; thus we may roughly assume from M. Clemenceau's figures on the war that the income on $6,000,000,000 foreign investments will, for some years, fail to reach France. That means approximately $300,000,000, or 5 per cent. of the estimated total income of the nation before the war.

In endeavoring to reach an expression in money for the annual income of the French nation hereafter, a great difficulty is presented by the immense change in the purchasing power of money. We may expect a large increase in the nominal income of the nation even if the actual amount of wealth in material things should remain unchanged. The extraordinary expansion of the circulating medium in France undoubtedly will result for some time to come in an era of high prices.

In 1913 the French paper money was approximately $1,200,000,000. The latest statement of the Bank of France shows that this has been increased to $6,000,000,000. It is only necessary to quote these figures in order to show how difficult will be the process of deflation.

Independently of this fact we are confronted here, as elsewhere, by the new standard of wages established in the production of war materials. No account was taken of the normal peace time value of the product of labor. How to get away from this condition without strikes bordering on a revolution is a world-wide problem.

Without attempting a solution of this question, we may safely state that every bushel of grain and every manufactured article produced in France for the next few years will be quoted at a higher price in money than in the pre-war days.

How far this inflation in prices will be carried is mere guesswork; but, since we must make some estimate, it may not be wide of the mark to say that, in money value, the national income of France for the year 1919 would show an increase of, say, $5,000,000,000, raising it from $4,000,000,000 to something like $11,000,000,000.

FRANCE'S WAR DEFICIT 24,000,000,000 FRANCS

Suggestion That Financial Burden Be More Equitably Distributed Among Allies.

PARIS, Feb. 16.—The financial situation of France is receiving serious attention by various committees and groups of the Chamber of Deputies, where it will be the subject of an interpellation at an early date.

France's war expenses are expected to reach a total of 182,000,000,000 francs, with resources to meet it of 158,000,000,000 francs, showing a deficit of 24,000,000,000 francs. These resources comprise 18,000,000,000 francs from taxation, 54,000,000,000 francs from four war loans, 20,000,000,000 francs advanced by the Bank of France, the product of short-time Treasury bonds, together with advances made by Allies and credits opened in foreign countries.

In addition to the 24,000,000,000 deficit, there are exceptional expenses, such as compensations to civilians for war damages, which is placed in moderate estimates at 10,000,000,000 francs; the cost of exchanging the German mark currency of Alsace-Lorraine, 2,500,000,000; the repayment of bonds issued in liberated regions, 1,500,000,000 francs; demobilization bonuses, estimated at between 2,000,000,000 and 6,000,000,000 francs, together with other exceptional expenses, which will bring the estimated total to 26,000,000,000 francs, and make the total deficit 50,000,000,000 francs.

It is reckoned that the expenses for 1920 will be 18,500,000,000 francs, of which the existing budget can supply only 8,000,000,000 francs. The question is therefore being discussed in French quarters whether, apart from Germany's war contribution, a new division of war expenses ought not to be considered among the Allies in order to distribute more equitably the burden, which, it is contended, weighs more heavily on France than on the others.

ITALIAN JOURNALS PRAISE THE LEAGUE

"A Sublime Act of Human Solidarity," Giornale d'Italia Calls It.

WHOLE NATION APPROVES

Tribuna Says Glorious, Historic Gift Will Give Joy to All Peoples.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Feb. 16.—From all over Italy come messages of approval and satisfaction over the constitution of the League of Nations, so strongly upheld by Italy and the Italian delegates at the Peace Conference. The press unanimously approves the League.

The Giornale d'Italia calls it "a sublime act of human solidarity," adding: "The decisive will of Wilson has in a few weeks accomplished a miracle. It was a war against war declared by the President of the great American democracy."

The Tribuna says:

"Wilson may be sure that the glorious historic gift which he is taking across the ocean will not only fill Americans with joy, but all the peoples of the world, who have for the first time realized in concrete form the symbol of humanity which up to the present was only seen in an abstract form; and in this redemption from the abstract to the concrete, we recognize the only fruits which are worthy of the terrible sacrifices that were undergone."

The Corriere d'Italia says:

"The 14th of February, 1919, is a memorable date in history, as having initiated the fraternal collaboration of peoples toward the progressive destinies of humanity."

WOMEN'S PLEA WINS ITALY.

Fourth of "Big Five" Agrees to Admit Them to Peace Committees.

PARIS, Feb. 17.—The Interallied Women's Council now has the assent of four of five great powers in the Council of Ten to its request for representation of women on all Peace Conference committees dealing with the interests of women and children.

Baron Sonnino, the Italian Foreign Minister, today consented for Italy, France, Great Britain, and the United States already having agreed to the proposition.

The plan for participation of women comprises also formation of an international women's committee to be consulted on such questions as may be of interest to them before final action is taken. Secretary Lansing told the women delegates he would support the plan, and also announced his personal approval of woman suffrage.

The American delegates on the Interallied Women's Council are Mrs. Juliet Barrett Rublee, Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, and Miss Katharine B. Davis.

WOULD STOP "THIS BABBLE."

French Deputy Objects to French Criticism of America's Course.

PARIS, Feb. 17.—Under the caption, "Let Us Be Just to America," Deputy Maurice Damour makes in Le Journal a strong protest against "the nationalism, as exasperating as it is ridiculous, of certain of my fellow-countrymen which, if allowed to go unchecked, is likely to alienate our most devoted and most trusted friends."

"There are," he continued, "French people who keep repeating to our friends that if the armistice is concluded on bad terms, if the German troops return with colors flying, if their defeat is not sufficiently brought home to the Germans, it is because our practical, resolute realism clashes with American idealism. They declare that this is the same idealism which is preventing Lenine and Trotzky and the Bolsheviki generally from being crushed, which makes the work of the eminent diplomats, assembled in the Quai d'Orsay so incoherent, and which is keeping in the background the questions of indemnities, reparation, and territory.

"It is time," adds M. Damour, "to put a stop to this babble, which is creating a serious misunderstanding between America and France—two countries which have everything to gain by a closer and closer union."

TIME NEEDED, SAYS PICHON.

Takes Issue with Borden Over Alleged Waste at Conference.

PARIS, Feb. 16, (Associated Press.)—Premier Borden's speech here last night, in which he criticised the delay in consummating peace while the troops are anxious to return to their homes, has made an undoubted impression here. The same view is said to be taken by some Americans, while the British are not indifferent to the demands of their territorial contingents, which are supported by the labor element of England.

Stephen Pichon, in discussing obstacles to an immediate peace during a talk with newspaper correspondents today, said there were many reasons why the treaty could not be signed at once, even though the League of Nations project was out of the way.

Many issues that will form the basis of peace, he said, were being carefully studied. Among them is the disposition of many of the fragments into which the former Austrian Empire has been divided and another is the treatment to be accorded to Bulgaria.

The French people, he added, wanted peace, but they realized at the same time the danger of precipitate and unsatisfactory solutions. He agreed with Premier Borden that there should be no unnecessary delay, but did not share his opinion that time had been wasted at the conference. A full discussion of all questions must be permitted so that settlements which might be decided upon would be unanimous.

M. Pichon said that there was no obstacle to recognition being extended the new German Government, but he added that the Germans must be made to realize that they had been beaten, a fact of which great numbers of them did not seem to be aware. The new boundaries of Germany, he remarked, would be up for consideration within a few days.

MAY MAKE NEW PLAN TO MEET RUSSIANS

Some Talk of Direct Negotiations with Factions—Conference Committees Meet.

PARIS, Feb. 17, (Associated Press.)—Attention of the delegates to the Peace Conference is focusing on Russia, the Supreme Council having decided that, as the time allowed for acceptance of the invitation to the Prinkipo Conference has expired, something else must be done.

It is quite beyond the possibilities that the Senate will be called upon at present to act—upon the League of Nations treaty, as it will not be perfected before the President's return to Paris, and it seems probable that the draft of the covenant as it has been published will be subjected to some changes before it is put into treaty form.

The President's plans are still based on his returning to Europe immediately after the adjournment of Congress, with the possibility that he will remain abroad until Summer. The chances seem to favor the calling of an extra session of the Senate and possibly one of Congress, after the work of the Peace Conference is finished, to pass upon treaties and take any necessary legislative action.

WILSON INTERESTED IN LEAGUE COMMENT

But He Refrains from Discussing Digests Received by Wireless.

SUNDAY SPENT IN RESTING

Still Plans Early Return to France, with Possibility of Remaining Until Summer.

ON BOARD U. S. S. GEORGE WASHINGTON, Feb. 16, (Associated Press.)—President Wilson spent his first Sunday at sea in attending church services, sleeping, and resting. He considered no official business whatever and received no official dispatches.

The President read with great interest a wireless digest of newspaper opinion and expressions in Congressional circles regarding the constitution of the League of Nations, but made no comment upon it. It is very probable, however, that he will express his own views to the people of the United States in his speech in Boston, while later he will undoubtedly address Congress, his speech being in the nature of a report on his two months' work in Europe.

While Mr. Wilson's plans for informing Congress of his work are not yet fully shaped, he is expected to decide upon the most direct method, which, in addition to his speech, will probably be through conferences with the Foreign Affairs Committees of both Houses.

It is quite beyond the possibilities that the Senate will be called upon at present to act—upon the League of Nations treaty, as it will not be perfected before the President's return to Paris, and it seems probable that the draft of the covenant as it has been published will be subjected to some changes before it is put into treaty form.

The President's plans are still based on his returning to Europe immediately after the adjournment of Congress, with the possibility that he will remain abroad until Summer. The chances seem to favor the calling of an extra session of the Senate and possibly one of Congress, after the work of the Peace Conference is finished, to pass upon treaties and take any necessary legislative action.

BOSTON PLANS FOR WILSON.

He Will Be Invited to Address the Legislature if He Wishes to Do So.

BOSTON, Feb. 17.—Tentative plans for the entertainment of President Wilson on his return from France next week were made by Governor Coolidge and Mayor Peters at a conference at the State House today. The program as mapped out, it was explained by the Governor, was of necessity conditional on the wishes of the President.

The date of his arrival is thus far somewhat uncertain. If his steamer docks early in the day, as it is expected to do, the President, immediately on landing, will be escorted to his hotel by committees representing the city and State. Governor Coolidge will make an official call at the hotel and invite the President to the State House. Should Mr. Wilson desire to speak to the Legislature, a joint session will be called.

A small official luncheon and an official dinner will be arranged, on the assumption that the President will wish to deliver his principal address in the evening. Either Faneuil Hall, the Opera House, or Mechanics' Building will be available for the meeting.

The entertainment of Mrs. Wilson will be in the hands of Mrs. Coolidge and Mrs. Peters.

TAFT INDORSES THE DRAFT.

Says Article X. "Extends Our Monroe Doctrine to the World."

PORTLAND, Ore., Feb. 17.—Indorsement of the constitution of the League of Nations was given by William H. Taft here today at the Northwestern Congress for a League of Nations.

"The constitution as read in Paris by President Wilson is indeed wider in the scope of its purpose than was the platform of our League to Enforce Peace," said Mr. Taft, in describing the purposes of the League.

"Article X. of the Constitution extends our Monroe Doctrine to the world by making it an obligation of the League members to respect and preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all States members of the League.

"The punishment of a universal boycott is a very favorable instrument of repression. We may reasonably hope that this prospect will minimize the temptation to make war and to secure the object of the League.

"This Paris covenant has been made by the five nations who are to prescribe the terms of the treaty of peace. A convention of all the nations would never have agreed on anything as practical as this. This League is growing up as an institution forced by the necessities of the situation.

"In the President's addresses and messages during the war, and since, he has promised to the long harassed peoples of the allied nations that the United States would press for a League of Nations which should secure permanent peace when this war ended. The nation is thus pledged to the idea of a League of Nations to render peace permanent."

Referring to criticism of the covenant by Senator Poindexter, Mr. Taft said that these sentiments, if uttered during the war, "would have been out of tune with the overflowing spirit of the American people and their determination to win this war and end the possibility of such war in the future."

"Now for the first time," he said, "do we hear the claim that we did not go into this war for the benefit of the world, but for our own selfish purposes."

By acclamation, the Congress today adopted a platform urging that a treaty of peace, of which the formation of a league of nations should be an essential part, be ratified by the Senate of the United States, and that America take its place among the great nations subscribing thereto, not only for the good of the nation, but also for the peaceful welfare of mankind.

Ex-President Taft presided.

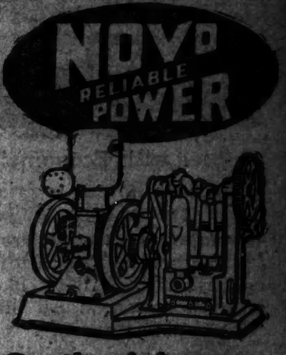
CALLS LEAGUE AN ALLIANCE.

Berlin Paper Says It Is Obvious That France Will Not Disarm.

BERLIN, Feb. 16, (Associated Press.)—"The So-Called League of Nations" is the headline placed by the Zeitung-am-Mittag over its report from Paris giving the outlines of the proposed Constitution of the new world society. The newspaper says that the proposed League is simply a compact of alliance of five great nations who reserve the right to admit or exclude other nations. The reservation in the disarmament clause that disarmament shall take into consideration the "geographical situation" of a nation plainly means, the Zeitung-am-Mittage asserts, that France shall be exempted from its provisions.

The Paris dispatches covering the League of Nations covenant reached Berlin too late for comment by the morning newspapers.

NOVO RELIABLE POWER



On the job day and night

A Chicago contractor has had five Novo Triplex Pumping Outfits at work for six weeks, day and night, keeping a drain clear of water.

Not one of them has laid down on the job—not even for five minutes.

Just one more proof that Novo is Reliable Power.

Engines 1¼ to 15 H.P. Outfits for Pumping, Hoisting, Air Compressing, Sawing.

NOVO ENGINE CO.
Factory and Main Office: Lansing, Michigan
New York: 1617 Woolworth Building

"As like as two peas" is not as good a simile of likeness as a comparison of the best custom tailoring and Croydon Ready Tailored Clothes—they are identical.

Croydon Garments Are Tailored by Hickey-Freeman.

CROYDON LTD.
7 EAST 44TH STREET
Next to Delmonico's

You Must See Them, Too

New York has passed favorable judgment on our new waist-seam suits.

No wonder! Smartly cut in new double-breasted and single-breasted ideas—from new fabrics—with plenty of bright new style touches—they reflect the desire of every man to return to peace standards.

It's the price that is so catchy, however. At $35 you realize a great saving on these beautiful clothes.

Hart Schaffner & Marx Waist-Seam Suits

$35

which means a saving of $10 or $15 per Suit

Copyright, 1919 Hart Schaffner & Marx

Our Finest Overcoats $49.50

Made from the choicest Imported and domestic fabrics. Many rare opportunities at $49.50.

For Final Clearance

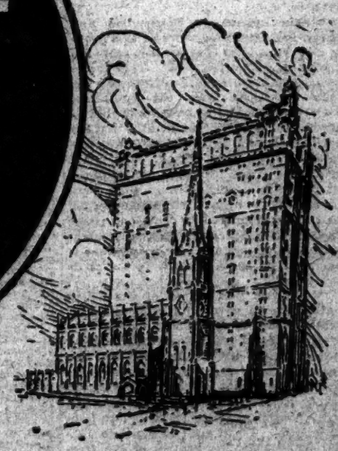
We have repriced a quantity of fine all-wool Hart Schaffner & Marx Suits and Overcoats at $23.50.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, cor. 29th

248-248 West 125th
3d Ave., cor. 122d

MERCANTILE TRUST & DEPOSIT COMPANY



Interest paid on balances of $500 and over, and credited at the end of each month.

MERCANTILE TRUST & DEPOSIT COMPANY
115 BROADWAY
Member of Federal Reserve System

PYRO ALCOHOL

Protect Your Car —from Freezing —from Repair Bill due to Corrosion

For sale by Garages, Filling Stations, Druggists, Department Stores, and Paint and Hardware stores.

U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co.
27 William St., N. Y. City.

Safe Deposit Boxes on Ground Floor in Each Building

THE MANHATTAN STORAGE & WAREHOUSE Co

Lexington Ave. and 42nd Street.
Seventh Ave. and 52nd Street.

There's something about them you'll like—

Herbert Tareyton

Twenty in the package

London Cigarettes

BELL-ANS FOR INDIGESTION
Contains no dangerous or deleterious ingredients.

Smoky Fireplaces Made to Draw

Also expert services on general chimney work, heating and ventilating. No payment accepted unless successful.

Frederic H. Whitley, Inc. Engineers and Contractors 317 Fulton St., Brooklyn

FIND PEACE LEAGUE OPINION DIVIDED

Continued from Page 1, Column 7.

league project in the Senate, it was regarded as altogether likely that on the night of the dinner the complete Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate, together with the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House, would be found around the President's table.

One point to be brought out in the Senate debate, it became evident today, will be the prospect, some time in the future, of an attempt by foreign nations, such as Japan, to induce the League to take up the problem of restriction of immigration to this country. Several Senators suggested that it might not be outside the realm of possibility for Japan or some other nation, against which strict immigration bars are drawn, to try to bring about a situation which would force the immigration question before the Executive Council. These Senators spoke of the regulation of labor relations in the different countries, which is made a part of the League covenant, opening the way for immigration and other problems.

Commenting upon the immigration problem, Senator Sherman said it "might very well be that the League of Nations would some day be called upon to attempt to adjust it."

Calls Benefits Doubtful.

"It seems to me that we are heading toward grave problems for the future in this league project," said Senator Sherman. "We must look into all possible entanglements that may come up before we go into this thing. It may be that the league may prove itself to be an advantageous thing for this country. But, as I read it, I have my doubts.

"The League, as proposed, I believe, will sacrifice not only the Monroe Doctrine—a sacrifice the American people cannot tolerate—but it would mean that European nations would mix in all of our affairs. Suppose we felt the necessity of going to war with Mexico? What would happen? We would have to ask permission of the Executive Council to do it, and the Executive Council would tell us exactly what strength of army and navy we might maintain to fight the war.

"Isn't it our own business to decide the extent of our armed forces? Are not our affairs with Mexico our own affairs, and ought we turn them over for adjustment to the other nations of the world? And what becomes of the power of the President and of Congress to declare war? Are we going to throw over our Constitution?"

Senator Sherman said the American people were "waking up to the seriousness of the League of Nations project," and would not be satisfied with anything but an analysis from the President that would dispel the existing doubts as to its practicability.

"It is all very well to say that European nations favor it," said Senator Sherman. "I have no doubt they do. They seem to have much to gain from mixing in our affairs. But what about America? I judge from the letters and telegrams I have received that the American people are not going to swallow this League of Nations too easily. They may be convinced that it is all right, but they have got to have something more than intangible promises before they will accept it."

Senator Wadsworth of New York expressed the view that it was not possible at this time to look ahead into future generations and attempt to regulate conditions that might arise with the nations of the earth. The League of Nations, he felt, impinged upon the Constitution of the United States, surrendering American independence to the will of other nations.

Future Too Obscure.

"There is grave doubt of the power of the President and the Senate to agree, as is proposed in Article 10, to join other powers at any time in preserving the territorial integrity of States which are members of the League," said Senator Wadsworth. "Article 10 proceeds to vest the Executive Council with the right to advise as to the means by which such obligations should be fulfilled. Should such advice involve the United States in making war, the United States could not act under its own Constitution, which provides that only Congress may declare war. If this is so, the promise at this time to do something in the future which we would have no right to do is of no value, unless indeed we change our Constitution.

"Much has been said about surrendering sovereignty on the part of members of the proposed League. It may be contended that there is no direct and absolute surrender of sovereignty in the covenant, but that it is a potential surrender of sovereignty is very certain. The trouble is we cannot foresee conditions under which we would be called upon to surrender our sovereignty.

"A foreign power might insist upon a course of action affecting the Western Hemisphere which would constitute a dire threat to our safety and a complete overthrow of our national policy, that is, the Monroe Doctrine. The decision of the tribunal might very well be unfavorable to our contentions and place us in an impossible position. In that event, were we to resist what we believe the threat against our safety, we would thereby be declared under the terms of the covenant an outlaw. All diplomatic, commercial, and trade connections with other countries would be cut off from us, and to that extent our very right to live—the highest attribute of sovereignty—would be jeopardized.

"The danger of the whole situation is that we are endeavoring to write rules to govern our conduct for generations to come, and while writing them we have no comprehension of what future conditions will bring about. Some of these things are so important that one hesitates to discuss the League at length at this time. But the American people will be very wise if they will avoid being carried off their feet by the glamour of a League of Nations that would cure the world of all its ills."

Senators Criticise Taft.

Adverse comment was heard in the Senate lobby today upon ex-President Taft's advice to the Senate to accept the League of Nations as worked out at the Paris Conference. Particular criticism was leveled at the ex-President's suggestion that the Senate might not stand in the way of the League when it comes before that body for ratification as a part of the peace treaty. Mr. Taft wrote:

"Let us hope that a forward-looking Senate will not seek to defeat this grand advance of mankind toward a just and lasting peace."

Republican Senators not in sympathy with Mr. Taft say he has been conducting a "propaganda" for the League to Enforce Peace, and they regard his advice to the Senate as gratuitous. The ex-President's comment upon the League of Nations will be touched upon in the Senate debate.

Lost and Found Advertisements next to last page.

1 of 6 Jobs for Fourth Terminal, Staten Is. Frederick Putnam Pleyl, Architect.

"Speed with Economy"

We have no axe to grind for any type of construction.

Armywanted timber, Dreyfus concrete, Pouch mill construction, Wrigley likes a combination. All like "Speed with Economy."

Do you need a building? Phone us—Bryant 2908.

Barney-Ahlers

Industrial Construction

47 Rue Blanche, Paris

HERE in France it has long been our study to relieve such pains as those of headache, rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica and lumbago. Many years ago I developed my

BAUME ANALGÉSIQUE BENGUÉ

for this purpose, and it has always been wonderfully successful. It also is useful in checking colds and catarrh, and for stiff neck and sore throat.

May I ask the people of the United States, however, to be sure to obtain the original French product?

Ph^ie de 1re Classe Paris

Thos. Leeming & Co.

American Agents, New York

Preserve your photograph records!

Sonora

Semi-permanent Silvered Needles

Replace steel needles!

They play 50 to 100 times without wearing out

Sold by Sonora Dealers Everywhere

At all dealers

Caution! Beware of falsely represented needles of inferior quality

THE complete line of the country's largest paint and varnish manufacturers is concentrated here for the convenience of property owners.

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PRODUCTS

Thirty-second Street Opposite Gimbels

"Round Two!" Prize-fight? No, just the second service of

Club Cocktails

where an introduction always leads through better acquaintance to everlasting friendship.

EXCESS and War Profits Tax

Readily Computed with the Aid of Our

Tax Chart

Mailed Upon Receipt of $1.

Certified Accounting Co. of New York

30 Church St. Cort. 944.

THE BRITISH EMBARGO.

In the Annalist this week an estimate is given of the value of the American exports on which the British placed restrictions on a former occasion. Published by The New York Times Company; 10c on news stands—$4 a year by mail.

BOLSHEVISM BARED BY R. E. SIMMONS

Former Agent in Russia of Commerce Department Concludes His Story to Senators.

WOMEN ARE 'NATIONALIZED'

Official Decrees Reveal Depth of Degradation to Which They Are Subjected by Reds.

GERMANS PROFIT BY CHAOS

Factories and Mills Are Closed and the Machinery Sold to Them for a Song.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The Senate Committee investigating Bolshevism abroad and in the United States listened today to the story of the free love policy which is now recognized by the Bolsheviki in various parts of Russia. It was told of pickpockets who were organized from among the Red Guard and who operated with official sanction; the story of delicate women being compelled to work the streets because they happened to have been born of the middle or aristocratic classes; the disfranchisement of all but followers of Lenine and Trotzky, proof that the German Government backed the Bolshevist uprising, the story of the allied forces in the Archangel district, the withdrawal of which it was stated would most certainly be followed by the massacre of thousands of innocent people who live in North Russia and who have been actively cooperating with the American and British troops.

The narrator of these horrors was Roger E. Simmons, the former representative in Russia of the Department of Commerce, who spent weeks in Russian jails and who left Archangel for this country last November. Mr. Simmons began his narrative last Saturday and concluded it late this afternoon.

When Mr. Simmons finished his story Senator Overman, the Chairman of the committee, thanked him in the name of the Senate and told him that no American had rendered a greater service of late than he had in bringing before the people of this country the real story of the chaos, anarchism, and immorality that prevail in Russia as a result of Bolshevist domination.

"When the committee adjourned on Saturday," said Mr. Simmons, "I had just concluded the narrative of the horrors and terroristic methods of carrying them out that I had witnessed while in Russian prisons. Now I shall refer to some of the things I saw after my release.

Forced by Soldiers to Toil.

"First, I wish to state that it is through the use of arms that men and women are compelled to work at any labor that the Bolshevist authorities assign them to do. Great numbers of these people are old or frail, persons utterly unfit for such work as they are forced to do at the point of bayonets or guns. They are lawyers, office men, and other persons whose work in normal time was of what we may term a mental nature. The women suffer the same fate. They are forced into the heaviest sort of manual labor. Many are used to dig graves, and I have heard of many who were forced to dig the graves of their own relatives and friends who met the displeasure of the Bolsheviki.

"In Petrograd one day I saw one of these gangs at work in the street breaking with pickaxes the frozen snow. In this gang was a young woman of evident gentle breeding and of frail physique. I offered to help her, but she declined to be an object of charity. She told me everything her family possessed had been appropriated by the Bolsheviki and she had to dig ice out of the streets or perish. It was the only kind of work that the Bolsheviki would permit her to do. This is the case of great numbers of others of the same class."

In answer to a question by Senator Overman, Mr. Simmons told of the hunger conditions in Petrograd, of people dying in the streets. He corroborated the testimony of previous witnesses regarding this phase of Russian horror.

"A few words more regarding the Red Guards," he continued. "The ages for service in the Red Army are from 16 to 52 years. As I have stated, it is a force organized by force and at the point of bayonets.

"Another phase of Bolshevism and one not hitherto referred to at this hearing is what the Bolsheviki call the 'Levelling of Intelligence.' This forms one of the most ghastly effects of the system. Persons, under the regulation, who are considered to have more intelligence than is considered healthy for the cause of Lenine and Trotzky are arrested, thrown into prison, and I am certain in great numbers of instances put to death simply because they were considered of higher intelligence than the leaders approve of. This one phase should indicate to any thinking man or woman in America what Bolshevism is and what its spread means to the civilized world."

"What can you tell us of the policy that is known as the nationalization of women" Mr. Simmons was asked.

"If the facts regarding that phase of the situation are understood in the United States," Mr. Simmons answered, "the propaganda which is trying to justify Bolshevism before the American people cannot possibly stand before public opinion. I will read to you two official decrees for the control of the free-love policy in two Russian cities."

Decree of Saratov Soviet.

The first decree read by Mr. Simmons was dated March 15, 1918, and was issued by the Anarchist Soviet, which was charged by Lenine and Trotzky with the Government of the City of Saratov. The official translation of the decree reads:

This decree is proclaimed by the Free Association of Anarchists in the town of Saratov in compliance with the decision of the Soviet of Peasants and Soldiers and Workmen's Deputies of Kronstadt, the abolition of the private possession of women.

MCMXVIII.

Social inequalities and legitimate marriage having been a condition in the past which served as an instrument in the hands of the bourgeoisie, thanks to which all the best species of all the beautiful women have been the property of the bourgeoisie, which has perverted the proper continuation of the human race. Such powerful arguments have induced the present organization to edict the following decree:

1. From March 1 the right to possess women having reached the ages 17 to 32 is abolished.

2. The age of women shall be determined by birth certificate or passports or by the testimony of witnesses, and on failure to produce documents their age shall be determined by the Black Committee, who shall judge them according to appearance.

3. This decree does not affect women having five children.

4. The former owners may retain the right of using their wives without awaiting their turn.

5. In case of resistance of the husband he shall forfeit the right of the former paragraph.

6. All women according to this decree are exempted from private ownership and are proclaimed the property of the whole nation.

7. The distribution and management of the appropriated women in compliance with the decision of the above said organization are transferred to the Anarchist Saratov Club. In three days from the publication of this decree all women given by it to the use of the nation are obliged to present themselves to the given address and give the required information.

8. Before the Black Committee is formed for the realization of this decree, the citizens themselves shall be charged with such control. Remark; Each citizen knowing a woman not submitting herself to the address under this decree is obliged to let it be known to the Anarchists' Club, giving the full address, full name, and father's name of the offending woman.

9. Male citizens have the right to use one woman not oftener than three times a week, for three hours, observing the rules specified below.

10. Each man wishing to use a piece of public property should be a bearer of certificate from the Factories Committee, professional unions, or Workmen's, Soldiers', and Peasants' Council, certifying that he belongs to the working family class.

11. Every working member is obliged to discount 1 per cent. from his earnings to the fund of general public action. Remarks: This committee in charge will put these discounting funds with the specifications of the names and lists into the State banks and other institutions handing down these funds to the popular generation.

12. Male citizens not belonging to the working class in order to have the rights equally with the proletariat are obliged to pay 100 rubles monthly into the public funds.

13. The local branch of the State bank is obliged to begin to reserve the payments to the National Generation Funds.

14. All women proclaimed by this decree to be the national property will receive from the funds an allowance of 250 rubles a month.

15. All women who are pregnant are released of the direct State duties for four months, up to three months before and one month after childbirth.

16. The children born are given to an institution for training after they are one month old, where they are trained and educated until they are 17 years of age at the cost of the public funds.

17. In case of a birth of twins the mother is to receive a prize of 500 rubles.

18. All citizens, men and women, are obliged to watch carefully their health and to make each week an examination of urine and blood. Remark; The examinations are to be made daily at the laboratories of the Popular Generation Health.

19. Those who are guilty of spreading venereal disease will be held responsible and severely punished.

20. Women having lost their health may apply to the Soviet for a pension.

21. The Chief of Anarchist will be in charge of perfecting the temporary arrangements and technical measures concerning the realization of this decree.

22. All those refusing to recognize and support this decree will be proclaimed sabotage, enemies of the people and counter anarchists, and will be held to the severest responsibilities.

(Signed) COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SARATOV, Russia.

Vladimir Soviet Decree.

The second decree, read by Mr. Simmons, was issued by the Soviet of the City of Vladimir. This decree stated:

Every girl who has reached her eighteenth year is guaranteed by the local Commissary of Surveillance the full inviolability of her person.

Any offender against an eighteen-year-old girl by using insulting language or attempting to ravish her, is subject to the full rigor of Revolution Arbitrage.

Any one who has ravished a girl who has not reached her eighteenth year considered a State criminal and is liable to a sentence of twenty years' hard labor unless he marries the injured one.

The injured, dishonored girl is given the right not to marry the ravisher if she does not desire.

A girl having reached her eighteenth year is to be announced as the property of the State.

Any girl having reached her eighteenth year and not having married is obliged, subject to the most severe penalty, to register at the Bureau of Free Love of the Commissariat of Surveillance.

Having registered at the Bureau of Free Love, she has the right to choose from among the men between the ages of 19 and 50 a cohabitant husband.

Remarks.— (1) The consent of the man in the said choice is unnecessary. (2) The man on whom such a choice falls has no right to make any protest whatsoever against the infringement.

The right to choose from a number of girls who have reached their eighteenth year is also given to men.

The opportunity to choose a husband or wife is to be presented once a month.

The Bureau of Free Love is autonomous.

Men between the ages of 19 and 50 have the right to choose from among the registered women, even without the consent of the latter, in the interests of the State.

Children who are the issue of these unions are to become the property of the State.

The decree states further that it has been based on the "excellent example of similar decrees already issued at Luga, Kolpin, &c."

A similar "project of provisional rights in connection with the socialization of women in the City of Hvelinsk and vicinity" has been published in the Local Gazette of the Workers' and Soldiers' Deputies. Mr. Simmons said.

"Gentlemen," added Mr. Simmons, as he finished reading the Vladimir decree, "these documents speak for themselves. God and morality are unknown to the Bolsheviki, and everything that makes life decent and worth living is in jeopardy if this thing is permitted to go ahead."

Germany's Part in Bolshevism.

Mr. Simmons next testified relative to Germany's part in spreading Bolshevism in Russia.

"All of the terrorism that reigns in Russia," he said, "I believe to have been instigated officially in Germany. I am convinced that Lenine and Trotzky were put in power by Germany. The fact that I am now to disclose I am certain has never appeared in the public prints. My informant is the man who acted for von Bethmann-Hollweg, the former Imperial Chancellor. His story was told under oath in the office of the American Consul General in Moscow.

"In 1914, when the war started, this man was in Germany. He is a Russian and a Socialist. The Germans would not permit him to leave the country. He is a conservative Socialist, one who advocates evolution instead of revolution. He swears that one day when in Berlin he was approached by an agent of the German Government, who told him that the Imperial Chancellor desired to see him.

"When he saw the Chancellor he was informed that the Imperial Government was desirous that he go to Switzerland and make a study of and later report to the Chancellor regarding the various Socialist groups then making their headquarters in that country. The German Government, he was informed, particularly desired reliable information regarding the most radical of those groups. He was told that Germany stood ready to place 5,000,000 marks to the credit of the proper group, which group was to send its agents into Russia for propaganda work.

"The Russian selected for the mission to Switzerland, before accepting the proposition, consulted with an American who was in Hamburg and was advised to accept. So he went to Switzerland and mixed with all the various groups and subsequently made a 300-page report to the Chancellor. In that report he stated that the group led by Lenine was by far the most radical, but recommended that it should not be selected because, he said, he was certain that chaos and anarchy would follow in Russia if they gained the upper hand.

"This man was commended by the German Government for his report, and was himself permitted then to return to Russia, where he affiliated himself with the Kerensky faction. Subsequently Lenine left Switzerland, and, under German protection, crossed Germany and entered Russian territory.

"Whether or not Lenine actually entered into an understanding with the Germans I am not in a position to say. He did, however, do the very things that Germany at that time desired to be done. In subsequent writings I think that Lenine almost acknowledges that there was an understanding. I also think that the facts go far toward proving the truth of the Sisson papers. I have also been informed on the highest authority that proof exists that the Bolsheviki entered into an alliance with the Germans to fight the Allies in the north and the Czechoslovaks in the west, and in that same agreement Germany agreed not to interfere with the work of the Soviets.

"On one occasion after Lenine and Trotzky came into power, Bruhebevich, the Assistant Commissary of that city. These sailors came in to protest against the cutting of their bread allowance. Elduk, Mr. Simmons said, uttered, in his presence a command to his attendants to take "these fellows out and put them under the ground in twenty minutes." The order was executed immediately, he said. When 200 other sailors mutinied as a result of the execution of their comrades, Red Guards were called in and they were suppressed in regulation Bolshevist style.

Red Guards as Police.

"In Russia," continued Mr. Simmons, "there are no police as we know them. The Red Guards handle it all. And, furthermore, the crimes committed and the terrorism practiced by the Red Guards are the results of organization. The robberies are systematic and pocket-picking is one of the best organized features of the Red Guard work.

"In Moscow I drew 14,000 rubles, and when I left the bank I was followed and within three blocks my pockets were picked by Guards, and I never got a cent of my money back. The Treasurer of the International Harvester Company told me of four different occasions when money he was to use for paying his men was picked from his pockets by Guards. I know members of our military mission, men who were with the Red Cross and the Y. M. C. A., who also lost their money and other valuables as a result of organized and approved pocket picking."

Another instance cited of terrorism was a protest meeting held by employes of a textile mill. While the meeting was in progress the Red Guards entered the room and killed the speakers and leaders on the spot.

"And there is still another interesting feature of the situation which has not been referred to," Mr. Simmons continued, "and it is this. In great numbers of instances when factories or mills are dismantled or closed down Germans step in and buy these mills. I know of thirteen lumber mills, every one of which, after it was dismantled, was sold to Germans. And they are sold at the lowest prices. The Germans are strengthening their economic hold on Russia in every way possible and the Bolsheviki are giving them a free hand."

Mr. Simmons estimated that the transportation systems of Russia are running now at about 20 per cent. normal.

In conclusion Mr. Simmons referred to the situation in the Archangel district. He said almost 100 per cent. of the population of the district was heart and soul with the Allies. He told of one labor union of lumbermen who, to the number of 10,000, volunteered in a body to fight with the American and British.

"When I left Archangel," he said, "there was a socialistic form of Government in power. A Soviet was in control in Murman, and I was present at the meeting of the Murman Soviet when the members voted unanimously to ask the Allies to occupy that part of the country. Accordingly, the invitation for the Americans and British to come in was issued and accepted.

"How welcome the Allies were in Archangel is shown by the fact that the occupation of the port was accomplished practically without the firing of a shot. When the troops landed, the people met them with open arms and greeted them as deliverers. To understand the chaos and crime that Russia proper is suffering under it is necessary to go to Archangel and see how much better off, how much happier the people are there, where they can work and where they can sleep at night without fear of being murdered or robbed.

Murder Follows Evacuation.

"When the history of the Archangel expedition is written it will be shown that some of the bravest deeds of this war have been performed there by our American troops and their British and other allies. These splendid soldiers are fighting this terrible thing we have tried to picture to you. They are fighting for honor and for justice, and the thing they battle against is just as bad as German militarism, and the soldiers with whom I talked are imbued with that spirit.

"Every inch that the Allies have had to give in that country has been followed by the murder of every man, woman and child in the evacuated territory. Thank God, we have given mighty few inches. If we left Archangel now it would mean one of the most horrible massacres of innocents in the world's history.

"These boys of ours have done a splendid piece of work and they are in the hands of a wonderful and efficient set of officers, and they have organized a fine Russian force that is co-operating with them and who are doing splendid service. Of course it is cold and uncomfortable, but our men are well supplied, they are adequately clothed and they are well fed.

"We simply cannot take them away now, for there can be no question as to what would happen to the people left behind. Of course we might replace them with fresher troops, but surely we cannot even think of deserting the people around Archangel now."

This ended Mr. Simmons's narrative.

The hearing will be resumed at 10:30 o'clock tomorrow morning.

DAY OF PRAYER FOR RUSSIA.

Service May Be Observed Throughout Anglican Church on Feb. 23.

The Archbishops of Canterbury and York, according to a bulletin sent out to the Anglican clergy, ask that prayers of the Church, both privately and in all churches, should be offered for the Russian Church and people on Sexagesima Sunday, Feb. 23, subject to diocesan sanction, with which approval the following prayer may be used:

O God our Refuge and Strength, who art a very present help in trouble: Have mercy, we beseech Thee, upon the Russian Church in her hour of need. Deliver her by Thy most mighty protection from the dangers that beset her, and grant her people rest; through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

This is said to be the first time in the history of the Established Church that prayers have been asked for another communion.

The Primate, through correspondence with Platon, Metropolitan of Odessa, is said to have an exhaustive knowledge of the ravages the Bolsheviki have wrought on Russian society of all classes. A recent dispatch to him from Platon reads:

I fervently beg your Eminence to protect the Orthodox Russian Church. The Revolutionary Government is subjecting it to crucities by the side of which the persecutions of the Christians in the first three centuries pale. Many Archbishops, hundreds of priests, have been martyred and shot. The churches are profaned and pillaged. On Dec. 18, Antony, Metropolitan of Kiev, was arrested without reasons and taken we know not whither. All my efforts to liberate the innocent martyr led to nothing. I implore your Eminence and your body of Bishops to save the Metropolitan from the hands of his persecutors and the Church from the frightful agonies (sanglantes effroyables) which she is enduring.

The Primate has sent the following telegram in reply:

The Church of England sends her deep sympathy to the Russian Orthodox Church in the trials and dangers through which she is passing. The terrible persecutions and martyrdoms detailed by your Eminence awake profound emotions in the hearts of the Christian people in this country. I am doing all I can, and meanwhile assure you of the prayers of our Bishops and people.—Randall Cantuar.

His Eminence Platon is well known to Russians in the United States, where he was in charge of the Orthodox Church as Archbishop before the war. In that capacity he strove to promote the cause of Christian solidarity on the basis of a better understanding of the point of view of different Christian creeds. For some time he was on the editorial board here of The Constructive Quarterly, edited by Silas McHee.

His appointment to the See of Kishineff was made the occasion of a farewell service in New York, at which warm tributes were paid him by Dr. Manning, the rector of Trinity Church, and by Lord Bryce, then British Ambassador at Washington.

Lost and Found Advertisements next to last page.

CALLS ALIEN REDS INVADING ENEMIES

Deportation Will Proceed Under 1917 Law, Secretary Wilson Announces.

REBUKES BROOKLYN UNION

Tells Apologists for I. W. W.'s No Progress is Made by "Cussing and Shouting."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Aliens who are found advocating the destruction of property or the overthrow of the Government by force will be deported under the provision of the Immigration act of Feb. 5, 1917. This announcement was made today by Secretary Wilson in a letter sharply rebuking Micrometar Lodge 460, International Association of Machinists, of Brooklyn, for protesting against the deportation of fifty-eight "alien radicals." The Secretary denied that the aliens were being deported without due process of law, and asserted that they had received fair trials.

Mr. Wilson reiterated his previously announced decision that no person would be arrested simply for joining the Industrial Workers of the World, and said:

"It is my intention, as Secretary of Labor, now that the unusual danger of sea travel is over, to carry out the clear provisions of the law; first, because it is my sworn duty to do so, and, second, because any foreigner who comes to this country and advocates the overthrow of our form of Government by force is an invading enemy, who is treated with great leniency when he is simply deported to the land from which he came.

"When our own citizens desire to change the form of Government they can do so peaceably in the manner provided by the Constitution. If we cannot make progress by the peaceable process of discussing and voting, we are not likely to make any progress by the riotous process of cussing and shouting. The man who cannot be depended upon to vote right cannot be depended upon to shoot right."

Mr. Wilson called the Union's attention to the fact that the passage of the Immigration act was strongly supported by the American Federation of Labor, "of which you are a part."

Discussing the deportations, the Secretary said:

"Those you refer to as radicals are being sent out of the country because they have been found advocating the overthrow of our Government by force. * * * They have had every possible opportunity, both at the places where they were originally arrested some time ago and at the department in Washington, to defend themselves against the charges made under the immigration law. All were freely granted the privilege of employing counsel. Some did so; others declined; but all, irrespective of whether or not they employed counsel, were treated fairly, as the department never acts or allows any of its officials to act as prosecutor, but simply as an agency to ascertain the truth. The right to resort to the courts was not denied any of the aliens. Some of them availed themselves of the opportunity. Most of them preferred to abide by the department's decision."

Another measure designed to check radical agitation was introduced today by Senator Jones of Washington. If enacted it would punish persons who urge resistance to law or changes in the form of Government with five years' imprisonment at hard labor or a fine of $5,000. Aliens convicted under the law would be deported after serving their sentences.

RED ARMY ATTACKS ESTHONIANS WITH FURY

Trotzky Said to Have 40,000 Men with 100 Guns, Airplanes and Armored Trains.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—The seventh Bolshevist army in Esthonia and Livonia attacked furiously on all sectors of the Narva, Pskov and Volmar fronts Saturday, and the fighting still continues, according to the Daily Mail's Helsingfors correspondent in a dispatch dated Monday.

"The seventh army," says the correspondent, "consists of 40,000 men who have more than 100 guns, several armored trains and airplanes, from the Ural front.

"Leon Trotzky, the Bolshevist Minister of War, gave the order to attack in accordance with a resolution passed at a secret meeting of the Petrograd Soviet Wednesday, after Trotzky had stated that the occupation of Petrograd by anti-Bolshevist White Guards would mean an end of the Bolshevist revolution.

"The Esthonians had just cleared Esthonia of the Bolsheviki, but the Esthonian staff was ready, and after several hours of stubborn fighting gained the initiative. The battle is progressing with severe losses."

KENLY IN AIR WRECK.

He Escapes Uninjured, but Pilot of Machine is Slightly Injured.

NEW PHILADELPHIA, Ohio, Feb. 17.—An airplane carrying Major Gen. William L. Kenly, Chief of Military Aeronautics, on the way from Washington to Columbus, was forced down by a snow storm two miles northwest of here this afternoon. The machine struck on its nose, overturned, and was a total wreck.

Major V. C. Ocker, pilot, sustained a slight injury, but Major Gen. Kenly was uninjured.

ALLIES TO QUIT ARCHANGEL SOON

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

ence of our troops in Russia was undoubtedly a source of irritation and was arousing suspicion in the minds of the Russian people. We did not have sufficient men there to do anything effectual, even if we had had in mind the particular thing we wanted to do. But we did have enough to create in the minds of the Russian people the feeling that we had some ultimate and sinister design."

RED PROPAGANDISTS BUSY IN ARCHANGEL

American Soldiers Get Leaflets Urging Them to Demand That They Be Sent Home.

ARCHANGEL, Feb. 10, (Associated Press.)—Since Feb. 11 the Bolsheviki have made no attacks against the allied forces on any sector of the Archangel front. Allied airplanes, which are continually aloft, report that there has been no new movement of troops behind the enemy lines since the Bolshevist withdrawal south from Sredmakranga.

While the cessation of attacks has been coincidental with the Bolshevist offer to attend the Princes' Island Peace Conference, their offensive was checked by the American and allied troops. The allied military leaders do not believe that the Bolshevist acceptance of the invitation to the conference caused the inactivity of the last four days.

Commenting on the Bolshevist message of acceptance, the Vestroshdenie Sievera (The Resurrection of the North) says:

"From the note of Minister Tchitcherin it appears clearly that the Bolsheviki are ready to sell Russia at auction. They intend to arrange this nicely at the Princes' Islands."

The Bolsheviki are increasing their efforts to destroy the morale of the new Russian conscript soldiers as well as of the American and British troops. One of the reports they are circulating among the Russians is that the Allies plan to withdraw and that the Bolsheviki have an army of 3,000,000 men.

Bolshevist propaganda, well written and printed in English, has been distributed mysteriously among the various allied units. Leaflets distributed in villages on the Onega front, where American forces are operating, call upon the American soldiers to organize soldiers' committees and demand of the officers that they be returned home, as the war with Germany is over and there is no reason for remaining in Russia.

While there has been no appreciable effect because of the Bolshevist propaganda, the allied soldiers are looking forward to some statement as to what the Allies intend to do with the force here.

Reports of Bolshevist misconduct after the occupation of Shenkursk, which are printed as facts in the Archangel newspapers, have greatly stirred the population here, and Russians friendly to the Allies are anxiously inquiring whether the allied force is to be withdrawn or retained here.

Among the Shenkursk reports printed is one that Mother Raphelia, Abbess of the big convent at Shenkursk, has been executed by the Bolsheviki. Reports received by allied intelligence officers indicate that Mother Raphelia has been arrested, but there is no news of her alleged execution.

BRITISH SUPERTRIPLANE NEARING COMPLETION

Expected to Carry 50 Passengers 40 Hours at Almost 100 Miles an Hour.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—A British supertriplane, which will probably prove to be the biggest airplane in existence, is slowly nearing completion.

The Chronicle learns from one of the officers concerned in its construction that the machine was originally designed for bombing purposes, but is now being adapted to commercial use, and is expected to make its first flight under control of Captain Dunne at an early date. Its capacity is enormous, and although the inside petrol tanks will limit the number of passengers to fifty, future machines with outside tanks may carry as many as 100.

The machine is driven by six powerful engines under dual control. It is expected to be capable of forty hours' flight at a speed a little under 100 miles per hour.

One of the ambitions of the designers is a flight across the Atlantic. In some quarters, says The Chronicle, eagerness for an early British attempt of this kind is born of the fear that America may have up her sleeve a novelty suitable to be launched in that aerial field. This misgiving is not shared in official circles, where, moreover, any premature attempt to cross the Atlantic is deprecated.

Certainly one desirable preliminary is a system of international meteorological reports based on full utilization of wireless telegraphy. It is felt that provision for permanently moored resting places, which will be inevitable when aerial freights are constantly crossing, may well precede the experimental flights.

The problem is understood to present no insuperable difficulty. A very large group of moored barges will not be necessary, seeing that ordinary aircraft find that certain British cruisers afford platforms large enough for both arrival and departure.

GERMANY HAS GIANT AIRPLANE

Expected to "Surprise the World" if War Had Lasted.

BERLIN, Feb. 16, (Associated Press.)—If the war had lasted a few months longer Germany was prepared to surprise the world with an enormous airplane. The new giant of the air, which was planned by Harold Wolff, an engineer, will have its first trial at Dobertz within a few days.

The machine measures nearly 165 feet between wing tips, and stands more than 23 feet high. It has six motors, with a total of 1,500 horse power, driving four propellers, two of which are forward and two aft. Each of the propellers has four blades.

Two of the motors, it is said, can stop simultaneously without affecting any of the propellers or having any result except to reduce the speed of the airplane.

Apart from its dimensions and power, the new airplane is equipped with devices enabling the pilots to know at all times their altitude and angle of elevation, and also to tell the absolute as well as the relative direction, which it is believed will make flying possible on the darkest night and in the thickest fog.

The device for determining the absolute direction consists of an instrument adapted to receiving messages from various wireless stations and capable of such adjustment that a message from any particular station can be heard only when the device is turned in that direction.

ATTACKS DISCLOSURE OF ASQUITH LETTERS

Westminster Gazette Denies Ex-Premier Was Willing to Have Them Made Public.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—Commenting on the statement in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Ellery Sedgwick that The Atlantic Monthly received the Asquith and Lloyd George letters from a "conspicuous friend and supporter of Mr. Asquith," and that while Asquith did not wish to be privy to the disclosure he was entirely willing that they should be made, The Westminster Gazette says:

"Who the conspicuous friend and supporter of Mr. Asquith may be we do not know, but we are quite certain he was wrong if he suggested that Mr. Asquith either desired or was willing that these letters should be published. The text of the letters he used was that in private circulation among Lloyd George's friends.

"Whoever the 'friend' was, in assuming the consent of both Lloyd George and Asquith to the publication, he committed a grave indiscretion. That is the least that can be said about this disclosure of secret documents of the Cabinet.

"The disclosure becomes something more than indiscretion when the suggestion is made that Asquith was, however remotely, a party to what was done or had the slightest knowledge of the use that was to be made of his letters."

It may be noted that Asquith himself is on record to much the same effect. Writing to a friend he said he was not surprised that the "unauthorized publication of some private communications" has created erroneous and misleading impressions. He could not, he said, follow the bad example of "divulging matters still under the seal of confidence," but he could say that the letters presented were "fragmentary and gave an incomplete version of the transactions which led to the change of Ministry."

This letter was written and published before the arrival in England of the complete Atlantic Monthly article. In the first place, only the text of the letters contained in it was cabled over to Northcliffe's Weekly Dispatch, and these were generally accepted as redounding to the credit of Lloyd George. When, however, copies of the magazine were received it was seen that the whole tenor of the article was the other way, but notice of it was taken by only a few Liberal newspapers.

POLES TO REPLACE GERMANS IN LITHUANIA

Polish Version of Dispute Over Posen Given to Allied Mission at Warsaw.

BERNE, Feb. 16.—It is announced that negotiations between Lithuania and Poland have resulted in an agreement by which the Tenth German Army will withdraw from Lithuania and the Polish army will occupy the territory thus evacuated.

It is said that the Polish forces have already entered Volkaviak, near Grodno.

WARSAW, Feb. 17.—The Polish side of the controversy between Poland and Germany over the Province of Posen and the happenings in connection with it subsequent to the declaration of the armistice has been presented since the arrival of the Allied mission to Poland by M. Korfanty, a former member of the German Reichstag from one of the Polish districts.

M. Korfanty declares that at the beginning of the difficulties in Posen the Poles informed the Berlin Government that they had no intention of disputing the sovereignty of Prussia pending the decision of the Peace Conference, and that they protested vainly against the formation of a frontier guard by the Germans. All the regular German regiments in Polish territory had been driven out by the Poles, the Deputy declared, but since then irregular bands had been organized under the command of the German General, whom the Deputy accused of attacking, plundering, and burning Polish villages, thus compelling the Poles to organize an opposition.

At present, the Deputy continued, the Germans have a certain number of divisions of their regular army attacking the Poles, apparently with the intention of reoccupying the Province of Posen. All the Polish forces in the province had been enrolled from natives of the province, M. Korfanty added, and the Polish Government had not intervened in the struggle. He accused the Germans of great brutality, of executing Polish prisoners and seizing notable Poles as hostages, and expressed the fear of German reprisals in case the Germans reoccupied the district. Posen, he declared, was now controlled by the Polish population.

The associated governments, through the Allied commission now here, purpose to make every effort to cause a cessation of hostilities pending the decision of the Peace Conference.

The Poles of Posen, it was pointed out, sent a delegation to Berlin which almost succeeded in reaching an agreement with the German Government for a conclusion of an armistice, but the Germans finally refused to sign it.

Colonel Langdon's Command.

Colonel Russell C. Langdon, who was referred to some time ago in THE TIMES list of regimental officers with the American Expeditionary Forces, as commanding the 16th Infantry, is in command of the 127th Infantry.

RED CROSS FROLIC IN TREVES

Soldiers Enthusiastic Over Their St. Valentine's Cakewalk.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TREVES, Feb. 16.—One of the most successful and enthusiastic entertainments of American troops I have seen in Europe was the St. Valentine's cakewalk given here last night by the American Red Cross in its Enlisted Men's Club. Getting away from the set, staid, "educational" characteristics of most of the entertainments for doughboys, it took them right back home for an evening.

The scene was a large hall in Simeonstrasse, with seats for perhaps 1,000 arranged around the walls. On the stage were a Colonel and a Major as judges, and in a corner an extraordinary jazz band. There were perhaps fifteen couples, the girls being Red Cross workers, and their partners doughboys. The costumes were varied.

The contest soon simmered down to three or four couples, and on and on they danced, amid thunderous applause which gave the judges pause. After three hours an enormous chocolate cake, some two feet across, went to Miss Justine Adams of New York City and Henry J. Ray of Monterey, Tenn., of the Third Army Replacement Corps.

Is Your Office Near the Singer Building?

THERE are thousands of persons in offices within a block or two of us who could advantageously use our personal service in banking matters. We make a specialty of moderate-sized checking accounts of individuals and firms, and invite such business, with the promise of prompt, accurate and courteous service.

Consult us about opening an account.

FULTON TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

Established 1899

Member of Federal Reserve System

Singer Building

149 Broadway

Friendly Shoes

Shoes CAN be friendly. If they give full freedom to the natural development of the foot, afford support where needed and give long and satisfactory wear they ARE friendly shoes.

The Coward Good Sense Shoe, for instance, has hosts of friends who will wear no other shoe but this.

Perhaps you too, will appreciate the friendly comfort of the Coward Good Sense Shoe.

The Coward Shoe

"Both a Boot and a Shoe"

James S. Coward

262-274 Greenwich St., N.Y.

(Near Warren St.)

Sold Nowhere Else

OUR DESIRE TO PLEASE

Our policies are right; our intentions are best; ideals high—

But should you find one among our 3000 loyal employees who fails in their execution—

We ask you to give us the opportunity to adjust the transaction to your entire satisfactions.

THE SNUFF OF QUALITY STATES Liggett's

A SUPERB, THRILLING, SPECTACULAR NOVEL SURPASSING ANYTHING IN MODERN FICTION.

The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse

By IBANEZ—The Greatest Novelist in Europe

Cloth, $1.90 (postage extra).

At all bookstores or may be ordered direct from

E. P. DUTTON & CO., 681 Fifth Ave., New York

BOOTH TARKINGTON'S

The Magnificent Ambersons

"The best piece of work Booth Tarkington has ever done, and that is saying a great deal—a very great deal."—*Chicago News.* Net, $1.50

DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & CO. - Publishers

A&F

The Greatest Sporting Goods Store in the World

Madison Avenue and Forty-Fifth Street

Mufti Tweeds

For the soldier being mustered out, and for the traveler.

For business and sport—for the office and the great outdoors.

Most complete collection of Scotch, Irish and Welsh tweeds ever imported.

Suits and topcoats, ready for service or made to measure—admirably combining city smartness and country sturdiness.

The kind of clothes seen and admired in England—never before encountered here in such assortments—made up with Abercrombie & Fitch thoroughness.

Abercrombie & Fitch "Mufti-Kit" Suits

As shown in top cut—a three-piece suit of imported Donegals, Blarneys, Killikrankie, and Kerry Fishing tweeds ready to wear.

Prices, $45 to $60.

An assortment of patterns much larger than this house has ever before presented.

Abercrombie & Fitch Tweed Hats and Caps

Made of the same imported tweeds as the suits and topcoats.

Prevailing English sporting and knockabout styles, for motoring, golf and travel.

Custom Made Travel and Town Suits

Offering selection from over 150 patterns of the finest imported Donegals, Blarneys and other Scotch and Irish tweeds.

Surpassing in variety and smartness anything ever seen in New York—with characteristic Abercrombie & Fitch tailoring.

Riding and Golf Suits and Topcoats

Ready-to-wear riding suits of tweeds and whipcords.

Custom-made riding suits of Spring tweeds, gabardines and whipcords.

Gabardine riding topcoat, shown in circle, with pommel extension, $30, $35 and $40.

Knickerbocker and long trouser golf suits and sporting topcoats.

Every Variety of Walking and Sporting Shoe and Sporting Shirt

Abercrombie & Fitch Co.

Ezra H. Fitch, President

Madison Avenue and 45th St. New York.

"Where the Blazed Trail Crosses the Boulevard."

DENY THAT O'LEARY DENOUNCED DRAFT

Defense Witnesses Contradict Evidence Submitted by the Government.

CALL VICTORICA UNRELIABLE

Witness Testifies That Drug Addict Cannot Tell the Truth—Nearing Sums Up His Own Case.

The testimony of Government witnesses that Jeremiah A. O'Leary had denounced the draft and urged the public to fight conscription at meetings held after the passage of the Selective Service act was contradicted yesterday by John D. Moore, National Secretary of the Friends of Irish Freedom, and William Jennings Bryan McLaughlin for the defense. Moore told Federal Judge A. N. Hand and a jury that he was present at a meeting held at 715 Lexington Ave., where it is alleged O'Leary violated the Espionage act in an address. He denied that he had been placed at the door to guard against outsiders obtaining admission, as testified by Mrs. Manuel Gonzales, a witness for the prosecution.

"I never guarded the door," he said. "The meeting, which was open, was called in connection with a bazaar which had been held previously in Madison Square Garden."

"Did I denounce the draft, urge the audience to fight conscription, or tell them that Bull was doing effective service in fighting the draft act?" asked O'Leary, who conducted the examination of the witness.

"No, you did not. There is not a shred of truth in any statement that you did."

McLaughlin, who is a private in the army, testified that he heard the defendant speak at a meeting held at Terrace Garden in October, 1916. He declared that he did not heard O'Leary make any seditious remarks.

The defense called Dr. Perry N. Lichenstein, a specialist in drug addiction and mental diseases, who testified as to the effects of long use of drugs. The defense is contending that the testimony of Marie K. de Victorica is valueless and untruthful because she had used drugs for twenty years. In answer to a hypothetical question Dr. Lichenstein declared that it was practically impossible for a person taking eight grains of morphine daily for twenty years to tell the truth.

"In my opinion such a witness was not responsible for what she said in her testimony. It was the morphine testifying, not the witness," he said. The trial will be continued today.

Scott Nearing, on trial for attempting to obstruct the draft, summed up his own case to a Federal jury yesterday. He argued that he had a right to express his opinions and to oppose a law which he believed was wrong.

"All my life I have believed in plain dealing," he told the jury. "If I had wished to obstruct recruiting I would have said so, and would have taken the consequences. But I do not believe in the present economic scheme of things, and, therefore, did not believe in the war, which was caused by these very economic barriers—the Berlin to Bagdad railway—if you want to describe it that way. I voiced my belief publicly without any attempt at concealment, and so I must take the consequences.

"In America we are supposed to have the right to speak and the right to print. It was for these rights that our ancestors came here centuries ago. I have a right to oppose a law and express my opinion."

Assistant United States District Attorney Earl G. Barnes, summing up for the Government, said that the question was not that the defendant had expressed his opinion on issues related to the war, but that he had voiced his ideas with the intent and purpose of obstructing the enforcement of a law, merely because he was not in accord with it.

"The foundation of democracy," the prosecutor said, "lies in the rule of the majority. In times of war many rights are curtailed. The right to speak as one may see fit is among those that are curtailed. The draft was in effect causing a certain deprivation of liberty to the men selected thereunder, but there had been no outburst against it after it became a law."

Judge Julius M. Mayer will instruct the jury this morning.

HAYS BACK FROM LONG TRIP.

Republican Chairman Investigated Political Conditions in the South.

Will H. Hays, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, returned to New York yesterday after a long trip which took him mostly through the South in the interest of preparations for the national political campaign next year. A number of National Committeemen, including Rudolph K. Hynicka of Cincinnati, John T. King of Bridgeport, A. T. Hert of Louisville, and George A. Glynn of this city, called on the Chairman during the day and told him of the situation within the Republican Party in their various States.

The National Chairman attended a State Convention of the Republicans in North Carolina on Saturday which had been called for the purpose of registering a protest against the alleged dishonest eelction methods employed in the State and to ask the State Legislature to pass an "honest election law." In a speech Chairman Hays said that the Republican Party stood first for a faithful, honest, and efficient administration of the business of the country.

BUY GOVERNMENT POTASH.

Nassau County Farmers Get Help for Their Truck Crops.

A carload of kelp potash, produced at the United States experimental plant at Summerland, Cal., recently sold by the Agricultural Department to the Nassau County Farm Bureau, has been delivered to the president of the association, Elwood B. Titus, at Mineola. The car contained about 74,000 pounds of 33¼ per cent. material and was sold at $4.25 per unit, or $142 a ton.

Nassau County is one of the large truck-growing counties of Long Island, and the farm bureau is expected to take another carload of potash from the Summerland plant.

SAY 100,000 ARE OUT IN BUILDING STRIKE

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

reconstruction program, the indorsement of American labor as being fair. "Since the strike has taken place," he said, "we have withdrawn this indorsement and we desire Mr. Gompers to notify European labor of that fact."

Labor leaders at the Continental said that about 100,000 men throughout the country had laid down their tools in response to the strike order, of whom there are about 25,000 in New York City. The effect of the strike will not be immediate, for there has not been much activity in the building line. The largest contracts affected are for Government work, it was said, and it was because of this, some leaders think, that the invitation to Washington was issued.

Elevator Constructors Quit Work.

Frank Feeney of Philadelphia, International President of the Elevator Constructors, asserted that the trade is 100 per cent. organized, and that 3,000 men quit work. He said the strike involved 750 elevator constructors and repair men here, and that it will affect every building in New York.

Samuel B. Donnelly, Secretary of the Employers' Association, also said that if all the trade unionists in New York had quit work, approximately 25,000 men were out. In the morning he said he had received reports that only about fifteen hoisting engineers had quit.

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, aside from discussing matters pertaining to the building trades strike, took up matters of general interest to labor. Their most important business had to do with the delay of Congress in taking up legislation dealing with non-employment.

The federation believes that this question should receive serious consideration immediately, and urges the following program of action by Congress:

First—That sufficient money be appropriated by Congress to complete Government construction work suspended during the war.

Second—That Congress appropriate sufficient money to pay salaries to soldiers and sailors between the time they are discharged and the time they find employment—pay for a year if necessary.

Third—That Congress purchase new land, or take Government land, stump it, irrigate and drain it, and sell it to the men discharged from the service on long-term payments, and arrange so that the men can borrow money to build houses, buy farm implements and seed, so that they will be able to produce a crop for next year.

Fourth—That immigration be stopped during the period of reconstruction—for four years if necessary.

More Garment Workers Out.

Three thousand house dress and kimono workers went out on strike yesterday morning, and, according to Benjamin Schlesinger, President of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, 2,000 more will go out today. It was also announced that on Wednesday 7,000 girls working in independent shops of the children's dress industry, will go on strike for a forty-four hour working week and an increase in wages.

The fourth week of the waist and dress strike began yesterday. The union officials said that to date 840 shops, employing 16,000 workers, had come to terms with the union. The strike is now confined to 171 shops of the Employers' Association, and about 100 waist contractors' shops.

"I have gathered enough proof this morning," said Mr. Schlesinger, "on the picket line to convince the authorities that if there is any disorder near the waist and dress shops it is due to the so-called "private detectives," who hang around the strike-bound shops in the dress and waist district. We intend to lay before the District Attorney and other city authorities proof that these hired men forcibly prevent the girls from peacefully picketing. This morning several of these guards were arrested for beating up the girls."

16,000 SILK STRIKERS BACK.

Agitators Arrested in Paterson for Opposing Their Return.

PATERSON, N. J., Feb. 17.—Eighteen I. W. W. sympathizers and members were arrested by the police here today because of the efforts to prevent the strike, which has been in force here for the past two weeks, from coming to an end. Despite the activity of the agitators, more than 16,000 of the 17,000 striking silk operatives took their places at 7:30 o'clock this morning and almost every mill in the city was running at its normal capacity.

Of the eighteen who were arrested, four were fined $25 each by Recorder William Young in Police Court. The complaints against three were dismissed and eleven were released in bail for their appearance before the Recorder's Court tomorrow morning.

The four subjected to fines were arrested while distributing what the police termed as anarchistic literature. The literature consisted of small red cards with the figures 8-44, indicating an eight-hour day and a forty-four-hour week, on one side, and alleged anarchistic teachings printed in Italian on the other side. The men posted themselves at different mills and handed the cards to the workers, urging them to remain out on strike. All of the others placed under arrest were picketing the mills and endeavoring to prevent the workers from returning to their places.

Adolph Lessig, local Secretary of the I. W. W. spoke at a mass meeting of about 500 strikers at Institute Hall, 90 Market Street today and urged them to stand firm on their demand for a forty-four-hour week. He said that they would not report for work before 8 o'clock in the morning. A proclamation was distributed by the W. I. I. U. which is said to be the old Detroit I. W. W. in which it was declared that "the leaders of the A. F. of L. and their friends, the manufacturers, were trying to smuggle the forty-seven-hour week in through the back door."

Leaders of the United Textile Workers said today that all of the strikers, including the I. W. W. and the W. I. I. U. would be working by Wednesday.

CONTINUE SEATTLE STRIKE.

Action by Committee Affects 30,000 Metal Trades Workers.

SEATTLE, Wash., Feb. 17.—At the end of a morning session, the conference committee of the Seattle Metal Trades Council announced at noon today that it had decided to continue the strike involving 30,000 striking metal trades workers in shipyards and contract shops here.

Steel and wooden shipyards in Seattle and Tacoma will reopen their gates Wednesday morning, re-employing men who apply at the gates, and paying the Macy scale of wages that prevailed prior to the strike of metal trades workers. Approximately fifty contract shops, also closed by the strike, officially announced they would resume work at the same time. The employers' statement denied an attempt would be made to run the yards on the "open shop" basis.

Charles Stewart Davison, Chairman of the American Defense Society, yesterday received a letter from Ole Hanson, Mayor of Seattle, thanking the society for the support promised him in his stand against the strikers in Seattle. The letter follows in part:

"I am doing what I believe is right, not only for Seattle, but for the entire United States, and know that all good, loyal citizens throughout the entire country will back me up in a fight to the finish. This Government is the best Government on the face of the earth and shall not be overturned because of the views of a minority. Before us stretches the straight and narrow path of duty, and this path must be trodden despite everything."

PACKING WAGES RAISED.

Arbitrator Gives Employes of Big Meat Houses 10% Advance.

CHICAGO, Feb. 17.—Packing house employes receive a 10 per cent. wage advance by the decision of the arbitrator, Judge Alschuler, who announced the award today. The advance is retroactive to Nov. 10. In addition, the award grants 2½ cents an hour raise to all workers under 21 years, whose earnings are less than 42½ cents an hour.

Time and a half is given for overtime, with double time in certain instances. Overtime begins after eight hours, and there is compensation also for men who are required to be at work before 5 o'clock in the morning. The overtime scale becomes effective March 2.

The award applies to the plants of Armour & Co., Swift & Co., Morris & Co., Wilson & Co., and the Cudahy Packing Company throughout the country.

The advance is based on the advance in the cost of living. Counsel for the packers estimated that the award would cost the packers $13,000,000 a year. About 85,000 employes will receive the retroactive advance.

Judge Alschuler said that while there was a slight decline in some items of the cost of living, rents had gone up.

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts.

Slender Lines

Advocated by the foremost couturieres of Paris are given prominence in

WOMEN'S SPRING GOWNS

THE slender line silhouette has a pronounced influence on the new Spring mode and is interpreted in diverse ways.

Picturesque drapes, long loose panels, elongated waistline, irregular tunics, unbroken straight lines are all cleverly employed to impart slenderness.

There are innumerable exclusive model gowns that not only achieve the grace of slender lines but reveal an artistry in the use of fashionable fabrics, unusual color effects and decorative touches.

Gowns with slenderized lines of flowered chiffon, satin or crepe meteor, Georgette crepe, new fibre silk weaves and various wool fabrics.

29.50 to 165.00

(Illustrated)

WOMEN'S GOWN SHOP Third Floor

Crepe meteor satin Gown, in black, navy, taupe or French blue. 59.50

Gimbel Brothers

33rd St.-BROADWAY-33rd St.

Any of the French Blouses in this collection—even the simplest—is exquisitely dainty. The fastidious woman will take delight in the painstaking hand-work of every detail. The joinings, edgings, beadings, tuckings; even the buttons and buttonholes.

At $7.95

Is A Noteworthy Group of

French Blouses

of French Voile and Batiste. Showing daintiest hand-embroideries in solid motifs or eyelet work. Collar and cuffs with matching embroidery, tuckings or flutings. Every stitch of their making is hand-work.

This Is Just A Single Group of The Broad Assortments

The Gimbel Buying Power Makes It Possible To Sell These At Lower Prices Than If Purchased in Paris To-day

$2.95 $5 $6.95 to $22.75

Gimbels Third Floor

McGibbon & Co.

3 West 37th St. Handy to Fifth Ave.

BEDROOM ACCESSORIES

Worthy of Special Mention

Imported Madras Night Spreads, plain white, in a choice of Figured or Striped patterns . . . $3.00 each

Blankets for Single Beds . . . $7.75 pair

Blankets for Double Beds, Extra Size, $10.25 to 16.50

Blankets for the Camp, Grey, $6.00; Olive Drab, $9.00 each

Fringed Auto Rugs, all wool, soft and warm, in reversible Scotch plaid designs . . . $12.00 to 40.00 each

Mahogany Twin Beds, $30.00 each.

PAUL BERNARD

The Women's Shop for Values

22 East 34th St. Across the Street from ALTMAN'S

Your Choice Today

of About 900

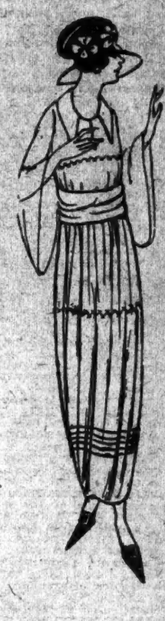
Afternoon & Dinner

DRESSES

12.90

Dresses that were formerly to $39.50

Satin Georgette Serge Crepe de Chine



15.90

Highest Cost Dresses Regardless of Their Value

Smartly Tailored, Embroidered and Beaded Models

None C. O. D. *No Credit*

Gidding

PARIS 5TH AVE. AT 46TH ST. NEW YORK

"THE PARIS SHOP OF AMERICA"

Remaining Winter Fashions

for immediate disposal

EVERY WINTER GARMENT IS BEING CLOSED OUT REGARDLESS OF ITS FORMER PRICE

FURS

$195	Marmot Coat (Krimmer trimmed)	$100
$250	Taupe Muskrat Short Coat	$125
$295	Natural Muskrat Coat	$195
$350	Monkey and Seal Combination	$250
$395	Short Caracul Box Coat	$250
$350	Taupe Nutria Box Coat	$250
$495	Leopard Motor Coat	$285
$450	Hudson Seal Coats	$295

Gowns and Dresses — Street, Afternoon, Evening and Dinner styles—included in these groups are many imported models—

Formerly to $225 at $55—$75—$95

Coats and Coat-Wraps — Balance of our import and luxurious fur-trimmed styles

Formerly to $350 at $95—$145—$195

SMART COATS AND CAPES without fur, developed in rich materials—formerly $125 to $150—at $75 and $95

"Destined to become one of the great historical documents of the war."

Ambassador Morgenthau's Story

All the *interest* of a novel and besides the satisfaction of permanent *knowledge* of a record which will be read as long as written history lasts. At all booksellers. Net, $2.00.

DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & CO. - - - - - Publishers

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.

Store Opens 9:00 A. M. and closes 5:30 P. M.

The Campbells Are Coming

And how we will welcome them. First, we must fix up this smoking room.

A dark stripe around the edge of the rug. Stain those two wicker chairs walnut color and a coat of walnut around the wainscoting. It will transform the place.

Floor and Varnish Stains

33c ½ pt. 51c 1 pt. 92c 1 qt.

There is a paint specialist here to tell you how to obtain the best results at least expense and labor.

Macy's—Basement, 35th St.

Oh! What Comfort

SUPRE-MACY REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Arch Support Shoes $8.89 Vici Kid Black

Cushion Sole—Extension Heel—Broad Comfortable Toe—Laced.

Supre-Macy in this case means an orthopedic shoe of high quality.

Macy's—Main Floor Balcony, 35th St.

Exceptional Smokers' Specials

"Tuxedo Club" Mild Havana Blended Cigar—Sweet and aromatic, a large size Perfecto shape, standard price—elsewhere $3.25 Box of 50.

Only 200 Boxes for this sale.

$2.49 Box of 50

Philip Morris & Co. Unis Cigarettes

Made of Imported Turkish Tobacco, Plain Cork tips.

74c Box of 50.
$1.48 Box of 100.

VERY SPECIAL Lakewood Tobacco

The perfect Blended Mixture, Mild and Mellow and will not bite the tongue.

54c 8 oz. tins.
$1.08 16 oz. tins.

Macy's—Fifth Floor and Main Floor, 35th St.

Literary?

Yes, I read everything from Ibsen to Ade, but lit'rally I was going stone blind until I discovered this Translucent Lamp at $6.09.

Mrs. Heather referred to our reading lamp handsomely finished in statuary bronze.

The translucent shade is emerald green glass lined with white.

Macy's—Basement, Broadway.

DUNLAP HATS
Spring and Summer 1919
Now on Sale
180 Fifth Avenue
181 Broadway
New York
22 So. Michigan Ave.
Chicago
Agencies in all Principal Cities

Men's Shoes
Our regular lines $8 to $12, reduced to
$5.95 and $9.95
Including Banister
Tan and Black, $8.25
PARKER & DIEMER
1376 BROADWAY

Pineapple Desserts—2c

The bottle in each package of Pineapple Jiffy-Jell contains all the rich essence from half a ripe pineapple. The dessert has a wealth of this exquisite flavor, and a package serves six people for 12½ cents.
You owe to yourself a trial of this new-type gelatine dainty.
Jiffy-Jell
10 Flavors, at Your Grocer's
2 Packages for 25 Cents

MAZOLA
MAZOLA, the oil from corn, is as pure and delicate as the daintiest foods cooked in it or served with it. Ask your grocer for Mazola Cook Book containing dozens of delicious recipes.
CORN PRODUCTS REFINING CO.
P. O. Box 161, New York

Scotch Whiskies
Brandies—Liqueurs
ALL LEADING BRANDS.
Quotations upon application.
Grosvenor Nicholas & Co.
INCORPORATED.
26-28 BEAVER ST.
14-16-18 SOUTH WILLIAM ST.
TELEPHONE BROAD 5100

YOUR PIPE IS PAINTED
WE MAKE PIPES OF GENUINE IMPORTED BRIAR ROOT—NO PAINT OR VARNISH TO HIDE FLAWS. IF YOUR PIPE IS LEFT OPEN-COLOR AFTER A WEEK'S SMOKE—SWEET FROM FIRST PUFF—OVER SIX MONTHS—WE WILL—TELL ME YOUR PIPE TROUBLE—I GLADLY HELP YOU—SAVE—REPAIR PIPES HERE
WILKE PIPE SHOP 287 BROADWAY COR. MURRAY ST

Authorized Exchange Dealers for NEW & USED
BUICKS
Glidden Motor and Supply Co.,
239 West 58th St.
One door East of Broadway.

ASK FOR and GET
Horlick's
The Original
Malted Milk
For Infants and Invalids
MOTHERS are IMITATIONS

MOSS'S BUFFALOES BACK FROM FRONT

Rotterdam Brings Part of 367th Negro Regiment, Which Was Cited by Pershing.

TWO OTHER TROOPSHIPS IN

Dante Alighieri Arrives with Crew of Gunboat Scorpion, Long at Constantinople.

The Dutch liner Rotterdam, the Italian liner Dante Alighieri, and the United States transport Sixaola arrived yesterday from France with 4,307 troops on board, and were berthed in Hoboken and Jersey City.

Among the 2,723 officers and men on the Rotterdam was the field and staff headquarters company of the Medical Detachment and companies G, I, K, L, and M of the 367th Infantry, New York's negro draft regiment. Two-thirds of the men hail from New York and Brooklyn and are commanded by their Colonel, Erskine H. Bassett. The men were trained at Yaphank under Colonel James A. Moss, and were known in the army as Moss's Buffaloes.

The regiment reached France early in June, 1918, and after two months training joined the 92d Division in the Vosges sector on August 20. Later the regiment was transferred to the Argonne and remained there until the armistice was signed on Nov. 11. The regiment was cited by General Pershing. The senior officers said yesterday that the negro soldiers had proved themselves fine assault troops. Their casualties were about 10 per cent. There were fifty-one officers and 1,484 enlisted men of the 367th Regiment on the Rotterdam. Colonel Moss was transferred from the regiment to the Army School at Gondrecourt in October.

Among the senior army officers on the Rotterdam were Brig. Gen. Joseph B. Irwin of the Sixth Division, Brig. Gen. Edward Burr, in command of the 117th Field Artillery Brigade, which was attacking in front of Metz when the armistice was signed, and Lieut. Col. R. H. Dunlap, the only marine officer in France who commanded a field artillery brigade. One of the wounded officers on board was Captain A. J. O'Keefe of Fort Leavenworth, Kas., of the 16th Infantry, First Division. He wears the Legion of Honor cross.

The Dante Aleghieri, which docked at Pier 3, Jersey City, came from Genoa via Naples, Marseilles, and Gibraltar, and in addition to 200 passengers, four officers and thirty-eight men of the United States gunboat Scorpion, brought fifty-one officers and 1,588 men of the 61st United States Coast Artillery. The regiment was mobilized in Georgia, and left America last July for France, where they went to a training camp and were ready to go to the front when the armistice was signed and later the regiment was ordered to proceed to Marseilles and embark for home. The senior officer of the Scorpion, which has represented the United States Navy at Constantinople since 1898, was Lieutenant Commander Herbert S. Babbit of Houghton, N. Y.

Several soldiers were injured when the liner was struck by a big wave on Feb. 9. They were Private James S. Coffey of Boston, whose left thigh was broken; Private Harry Valencia of New Orleans, right ankle broken, and Amos B. Thrupp, also of New Orleans, left leg broken.

The transport Sixaola brought forty officers, six enlisted men, and a cargo of shrapnel from Bordeaux. She anchored in Gravesend Bay, and the passengers were brought to Hoboken in a naval tug. Major Mason Sinclair Cooper of 144 East Thirty-sixth Street was in command. Nineteen of the officers and men were convalescents.

Three troopships are due today from France, the battleship Kansas, the naval transport Henderson, and the White Star liner Canopic.

TO REVIEW COURTS-MARTIAL

Baker Promises Clemency to Men at Fort Leavenworth.

Special to The New York Times.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Feb. 1.—On his return from Washington today Colonel Sedgewick Rice, commandant of disciplinary barracks at Fort Leavenworth, assembled the 3,500 prisoners and read them a letter from Secretary of War Newton D. Baker in which he virtually promised them clemency from their harsh war court-martial sentences. There are 3,100 former soldiers among the prisoners, and they went into a mutiny two weeks ago when 113 conscientious objectors were set free with honorable discharges and $400 back pay. The letter of Secretary Baker was addressed to the prisoners through Colonel Rice, and it says:

"I have carefully considered the representations made to me through you by the general prisoners confined at the Disciplinary Barracks, Fort Leavenworth. It should be said at the outset that the court martial proceedings in the case of every one of the prisoners have been carefully examined and their legality approved in the office of the Judge Advocate General of the army. This fact, however, does not touch the question whether the punishment may not reasonably be said to have been unduly severe in the first instance or in any event whether in view of the changed situation it ought now to be reduced. I fully appreciate that the cessation of hostilities and the return of conditions approximating those of peace render it just and proper that clemency should now be exercised toward the prisoners convicted by general court martial for offenses committed since the beginning of the present war.

"With this end in view I have, as you know, adopted a plan in accordance with which, so far as it concerns the disciplinary barracks at Fort Leavenworth under your charge, you will report as soon as possible to the Judge Advocate General of the army, an dthe material facts concerning each prisoner pertinent to the consideration of clemency in his case together with your own recommendation as to the measure of clemency to be extended. By my direction also such reports and recommendations from you will upon receipt in the office of the Judge Advocate General be given immediate consideration in that office in the light of all that the record reveals and made by the commandant of the disciplinary barracks. The Judge Advocate General, upon such consideration, will report to me and submit such recommendation to me for my action in each case as the dictates of justice may require.

"In this manner the promptest possible action will be obtained, provided, of course, that the prisoners conduct themselves in a disciplinary and orderly manner so as not to make the extension of clemency an impossibility. They ought to realize, I am sure, the desire of the department to deal fairly and justly with each one of them, and each should aid the department to the speediest accomplishment of its purpose."

1,000 NEGRO TROOPS COMING

Ulua Due Here Feb. 27—Four Other Transports En Route.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The transport Ulua is due at New York Feb. 27 with about 1,000 men of the 317th Supply Train, the 417th Trench Mortar Battery, and the 225th Field Signal Battalion, of the 93d (negro) Division. The troops are to be scattered to various camps for demobilization. The vessel also carries a negro casual company for New York.

The War Department also announced tonight that the battleship New Mexico, convoying the Presidential ship George Washington, had aboard fourteen casual army officers. She is due at New York Feb. 26.

Four other transports, each carrying from two to twenty-five casual officers and men, have sailed from France. The Sewall's Point and Abangarez are due at New York Feb. 23, and the Goodland and the West Hesokie at Newport News March 2.

Swift & Company's sales of Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 15th, averaged as follows: Domestic Beef, $2.75 cents.—Advt.

FIFTH AV. CHEERS NEGRO VETERANS

Continued from Page 1, Column 2.

and commended in an order of General Pershing. Johnson and Private Needham Roberts, both wounded, fought to a stand-still an attacking party of twenty-two Germans and left several of them on the field. Johnson cut up his men with a bolo knife, after his gun had jammed. So famous is Johnson and so great a hero among the negroes that an impostor made himself rich with gifts he received merely by posing as the great fighter.

Henry stood up in his machine, almost throughout the parade, waving a big handful of red lilies, which had been presented to him by admirers on the arrival of the regiments from Long Island City on the Thirty-fourth Street ferry. His picture is nearly as well known in Upper Harlem as is that of General Pershing elsewhere in the country.

"O, Yea Black Death!"

Shouts of "Oh, you Henry Johnson," and "Oh, you Black Death," resounded every few feet for seven long miles, followed by condolences for the Kaiser's men. Johnson made a big hit at Sixtieth Street where officials and member of the Mayor's Committee, including William Randolph Hearst, were in the reviewing stand, but up in Harlem, where the reviewers looked over the parade from a stand at 130th Street and Lenox Avenue, he threw the population into hysterics.

The welcome to the Harlem regiment reached its maximum at the uptown stand, where the negroes on their own ground greeted their own boys. For blocks along Lenox Avenue each way from the reviewing stand, the sidewalks were packed like a subway train at the rush hour. The windows were filled with faces, and the roofs were held in force. Thousands of flags fluttered. American flags, service flags, "Welcome Home" banners, square pieces of bunting with a composite of the flags of all the Allies. "Welcome to our Victorious Boys" was painted in huge characters on a field of white on a building opposite the stand.

Thousands and thousands of rattlesnakes, the emblem of the 369th, each snake coiled, ready to strike, appeared everywhere, in buttonholes, in shop windows and on banners carried by the crowd.

Scores of little black boys appeared in the grand stand and on the sidewalks in full uniform with rattlesnakes on their shoulders, tiny editions of their gallant fathers, and many young women wore costumes adapted from service overcoats and hats.

When the soldiers finally arrived in their own part of Harlem the multitude went wild with joy. Each person in the throng seemed to be shouting to a particular soldier and begging for a glance of recognition till the unison of voices became a mighty roar such as Harlem had never heard.

The crowd was too big for the police preparations so that in Harlem crowds broke into the street to be near their friends and relatives and formed little annexes to the marching platoons. That was the nearest they could get to their soldiers, who kept their ranks and marched steadily ahead, in spite of the eager swarm of civilians at their heels.

Counting the Decorations.

Men and women who could not win a glance from their friends in the line contented themselves with counting the crosses and decorations which adorned the breasts of one or more in nearly every file. William Morgan of 428 East Ninety-seventh Street and James Eavies of 111 West 137th Street, wounded men cited for bravery and sent home several weeks ahead of the regiment, were the big show before the paraders arrived. When their comrades marched up they hobbled into line with them.

Lieutenant James Europe, in spite of reports that he was down with pneumonia, was at the head of his celebrated band, whose "jazz" was in demand among American soldiers in all parts of France. He confined himself to dignified marching music all through the parade yesterday. The band started to play at 6 o'clock in the morning, played incessantly during the railroad journey from Camp Upton to this city and continued to play through most of the march. They had little breath left, but made a brave effort when they finally got into their own community. Five of the instruments in the band were kettle-drums, presented by the French as a mark of the esteem in which the regiment was held by its French comrades. The 369th Regiment did all its fighting with the French. Another drum, which was beaten by Willie Webb of Louisville, Ky., was a trophy left behind by the Germans when, in an engagement in the Champagne, they were driven back so rapidly that they lost interest in bulky impediments.

At the end of their march the regiment was carried in special subway trains to the 71st Regiment Armory at Thirty-fourth Street and Park Avenue, to be feasted and entertained, but it was after 4 o'clock before the boys got around to their chicken dinner.

As soon as the soldiers started downtown, so did thousands and thousands of their relatives and friends, particularly the young women. All of the subway trains were jammed with them, and all spaces about the armory were packed with negro women and girls, more than 10,000 of the, and a few men and children. The soldiers reformed in Park Avenue near the subway exits, and the welcomers were crowded to the sidewalk with difficulty by the police. When the soldiers stood at rest it was conversation time for them and the crowd on the sidewalk, so that the whole neighborhood was soon ringing with laughter.

The women about the armory made a brilliant piece of scenery, most of them clad in furs, coats of bright hues, waving plumes, and striking millinery. Gold earrings, of impressive size, glinted as their wearers shouted and shrieked with laughter.

The good-natured New York policemen, trained to handle all races without friction, were generally models of kindness in dealing with mothers anxious to break through to see their sons and girls eager to embrace their idols.

"Now, sister, you can't get through here," said a policeman, restraining an excited girl. "Just wait a day or two and he'll be home."

Won from Chicken Temptation.

Many of the soldiers did not linger to pick the chicken bones clean, but hurried out to the street, looking for mothers and sweethearts. The first to appear was identified with shouts of "Johnny," and a while family broke through the police lines and hung themselves upon his neck. By the time he got to the sidewalk, he was incrusted with a whole neighborhood. Some of the policemen took advantage of the current toward this first "free" soldier, to increase the circulation on the pavement.

"Run along, now. There's your Johnny," said one to a young woman, who had anchored herself.

"I don't want no 'Johnny.' I want Sam," she replied.

Sam arrived a few minutes later, got some resounding smacks and stood with his arms around the girl, talking until she pleaded nervously that they might be arrested if they stayed too long on one spot.

"There ain't no man goin' to arrest you this day," said Sam.

Others popped out from the armory one after another, and each soon looked like an opposition half back with a whole female football team on his back. Each man was complimented on his grand appearance by his women folk, and all agreed that war had wrought improvement. Most of the boys came back wearing the war zone mustache, about three-quarters of an inch from tip to tip, close-cropped, as they are affected by dashing officers. Each of these adornments produced its individual sensation, rivaling even the medals and wound stripes, dented helmets, scars, and other proofs of valor.

Seeking a Place in the Sun.

Women and girls, who either had no claim upon any one man in the regiment or could not find him, hung about the groups which had appropriated a veteran, yearning for a chance to take some part in the proceedings. An undeniably pretty girl in a handsome red coat, and her mother in real sealskins, found an unclaimed veteran outside the armory and set things in motion by inquiries about his helmet. He showed it, explained its uses and history. His stripes, belt, and medals were next in the order of business. By that time the hero was securely in the net, and soon

PLANS A WELCOME FOR SUNSET DIVISION

Rocky Mountain Club Wants Western Troops to Parade Here.

CALLS TO WESTERN MEN

Club Has Been Designated by Legislatures of Many States as Official Greeter.

The Rocky Mountain Club yesterday continued its efforts to enlist support of public officials in the proposal that the Sunset Division, composed of National Guard troops from Western States, should be invited to parade as a unit in this city, with the permission of the War Department. The Sunset, or 41st Division, was made up of National Guard regiments immediately after the famous 42d, or Rainbow Division, was formed and sailed for France about a year ago.

A call was sent out yesterday from the Rocky Mountain Club to all persons in this city who had lived in the West to aid in the movement to have the division parade here before it is demobilized at Camp Dix within the next few days. The club has been designated by the Legislatures of Arizona, Wyoming and Montana to extend an official welcome to the soldiers from those States. The States represented in the division are Montana, Wyoming, Arizona, Washington, Oregon, North Dakota, Colorado, New Mexico, Idaho and Minnesota, and the commanding officer is Major Gen. Peter E. Traub.

Mrs. John Hays Hammond, wife of the President of the club, has formed a Mothers' Committee to aid in the welcome of the Western soldiers, particularly the wounded, and she has asked that all Western women who wish to co-operate in the work communicate with her at 2,301 Kalorama Road, Washington, D. C., or through the Rocky Mountain Club here. Other committees have arranged to give information to relatives and to take care of mail. All this service will be performed for other divisions from the West, including the 86th, the 42d, the 89th, the 90th, and the 10th.

Seven new resignations from the Brooklyn Victory Celebration Committee because of the attempts of the sympathizers of William Randolph Hearst to dominate the committee were reported yesterday. They were: Municipal Court Justice William D. Niper, Albert Behrend, William Ferguson, Chairman of Local Exemption Board 27, in Brooklyn; Harry W. Taylor, H. M. Edwards, Mortimer M. Byers, and Charles M. Camp.

A movement also has been started among the members of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the 14th Regiment to withdraw the delegation from the Brooklyn committee and to seek the return of money contributed. The proposal will be presented at a meeting on Wednesday night. Members of the Victory Committee who resigned in protest against the "injection of politics" saw yesterday another evidence of the general breakup of the Victory celebration in the formation of a separate committee in the Ridgewood section. It is suggested that a fund of $35,000 be raised for a memorial among the citizens there. Similar movements have been started in Flatbush and Coney Island.

POSTAL TUBE PLAN DROPPED

Senate and House Conferees Agree on $400,000,000 Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Senate and House conferees reached an agreement today on the $400,000,000 Post Office appropriation by eliminating the Senate amendment providing for pneumatic tube mail service in New York City and Brooklyn and retaining the Senate amendment appropriating $200,000,000 for road construction during the next three years.

The pneumatic tube amendment, over which the conferees have been deadlocked for a week, authorized the Postmaster General to contract for tube service in New York and Brooklyn and prohibited removal of the service from postoffices in other cities in which it was formally used for mail transmission.

Continuance of the tube service has been a source of conflict for many years in Congress and the last post-office appropriation bill was vetoed by President Wilson because of Postmaster-General Burleson's opposition to its appropriations for that service.

The Senate provision for a road-building program provides $50,000,000 for this year and $75,000,000 for each of the two following years. The House conferees also yielded on the Senate appropriation of $300,000 for motor truck service. The House bill set aside $1,000,000 for this service.

The conferees voted to retain the provision granting salary increases for postal employes, but accepted the Senate recommendation limiting this increase to the present fiscal year. Establishment of a commission to investigate the salaries of postal employes which the Senate inserted was also retained, as was the Senate provision appropriating $850,500 for the airplane mail service. The House bill appropriated $300,000 for that service.

Church Charges Damage by Subway

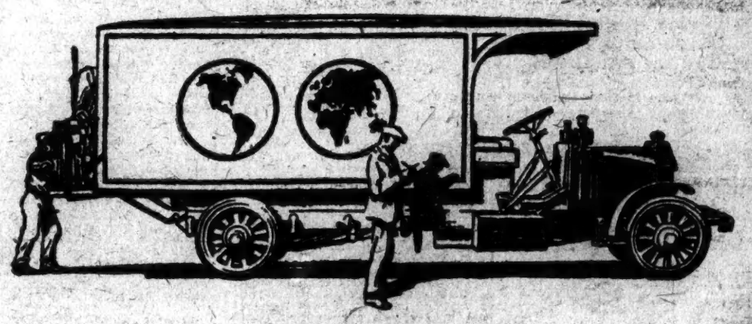
The Hanson Place Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, has brought a suit in the Supreme Court of that borough against the city and the Cranford Company, contractors, to recover $35,000 for damage alleged to have been caused by the construction of the new subway in St. Felix Street at Hanson Place. Separate answers to the suit have been interposed by the defendants, each placing the responsibility upon the other. Yesterday counsel for the church asked Justice Cropsey to compel the defendants to answer more definitely. Decision was reserved.

Gidding
5TH AVE AT 46TH ST.
PARIS NEW YORK
"THE PARIS SHOP OF AMERICA"
THE TAILORMADE SUIT
Resumes Universal Favor this Season

It is the most typical form of American Dress and is the Type of Apparel which has contributed most largely to Gidding supremacy in the field of Woman's Clothes
No other establishment offers to the woman who cherishes Superior Pride for Personal Appearance such extensive variety of strictly authentic models carefully chosen to meet Individual Requirements
For Immediate Selection Or made to Special Order
MODELS DEVELOPED IN EVERY FASHIONABLE FABRIC AND SHADE FOR THE YOUTHFUL WOMAN OR THE MORE MATURED MATRON.

Women's Hand Made Footwear
Though this establishment is barely one year old, our clientele numbers women from many States throughout America, who in visiting New York have quickly learned of the artistic character of our Hand Made Footwear.
Boots—Oxfords—Pumps—Evening Slippers
4 W. 57th
Livingston Inc.
4 W. 57th

Lord & Taylor
38th Street —FIFTH AVENUE— 39th Street
Women's Underwear—A Sale
Providing Exceptional Economies
The staple and the luxurious in Underwear for this occasion priced much below the usual
Glove Silk Camisoles 95c
Dainty lace trimmed models with ribbon shoulder straps.
Glove Silk Vests $2.35
Bodice top and other effects; plain or lace trimmed.
Glove Silk Bloomers $2.85 & $3.45
Reinforced and of superior quality. Plain or lace trimmed styles.
Glove Silk Envelope Chemise
Very Special
$3.95 & $4.95
A delightfully varied assortment of these popular garments.
Lace trimmed with Valenciennes. Filet or Cluny novelty laces.
Embroidered or Tailored in neat and pretty styles. All in pink only.
Silk Top Union Suits $1.35
Low neck and sleeveless with upper part of glove silk and reinforced lisle lower parts.
Band Top Union Suits 65c and $1.00
Cotton and lisle, low neck, tight or loose knee.
Fine Lisle Bloomers 75c
Regular and extra sizes. Pink, white or black.
Ground Floor

Why experiment? You can be sure
WHEN you can find out what Pierce-Arrow trucks have been doing in businesses like yours, under conditions similar to yours, with like problems to solve, it is foolish to experiment.
We make sure Pierce-Arrows make good by designing them to meet actual conditions, trying them out in every way and following them up day by day in the hands of owners.
We know what they have done, and can tell you what they will do for you. Ask us.

Immediate Deliveries
Pierce-Arrow
Delivers more work in a given time;
Loses less time on the job and off the job;
Costs less to operate and less to maintain;
Lasts longer, depreciates less and commands a higher resale price at all times.
Harrolds Motor Car Co.
233-239 West 54th St.
New York
Ellis Motor Car Co.
416 Central Avenue
Newark, N. J.
Exhibiting at the Newark Automobile Show, Feb. 15th to 22nd.

KILLED IN $100,000 FIRE ON TRANSPORT

Fireman Falls to Death Fighting Blaze in Hold of the K. I. Luckenback.

FUMES FELL MANY SAILORS

Women of Motor Corps Use Pulmotors—Battalion Chief Robbed While Unconscious.

One fireman was killed and several others had narrow escapes while fighting a fire in the hold of the steamship K. I. Luckenbach, in the Naval Transport Service, docked at Pier 1, Bush Terminal, Brooklyn, last night. Besides the firemen who suffered, several sailors and a military policeman dropped while battling through dense smoke in a desperate attempt to confine the blaze to hold 3, where it started and to recover the body of Alfred Kundie of Truck 114, who lost his life when overcome by fumes, he fell down a hatchway into the hold.

Ambulances from the Swedish, Jewish, Methodist Episcopal and Norwegian Hospitals and the Women's Motor Corps were kept busy taking the men in various uniforms to the Norwegian Hospital where, it was said, none was in a serious condition. The damage to the ship was estimated at 100,000, and the fire was reported under control at midnight, after it had gutted the hold where it started. The ship was under charter to the United States Government and was heavily laden with a mixed cargo. The fire started in hold 3, which was filled with hay, candy, and oats.

When the fire was discovered the Bush Terminal fire department responded to a private alarm and started pouring water down the hatch. Meantime a city alarm was turned in, and Battalion Chief Langam responded with the first quota of apparatus. By then the blaze threatened every moment to spread to the adjacent compartment, where thousands of gallons of gasoline and crude oil were stored. Smoke from the burning hay cloaked the entire ship in dense clouds when Chief Langam arrived.

He found that Lieutenant Commander J. H. MacDonald, in charge of the vessel, had sent the entire crew to their fire stations, and that members of the Naval Reserve, as far as possible, were aiding the Bush Terminal men in trying to smother the blaze. Langam sent in a second alarm, and a call for the fireboat William J. Gaynor.

Meantime, Kundie, with others, had mounted a ladder on the third deck and was directing a stream into the hatchway. A sudden belch of smoke rendered him unconscious and he toppled straight into the hold, striking his head on a beam as he fell. Langam and several of his men raced below and fought desperately to rescue him. Langam himself dropped unconscious to the deck and several of his aids fell about him.

Captain Marguerite Ogilvy of the Brooklyn Women's Motor Corps, and drivers of ambulances from several nearby hospitals were kept busy with pulmotors resuscitating the men. Some staggered back to work, but several had to be taken to the hospital.

When Chief Langam revived he reported to Deputy Chief O'Hara, who had assumed charge of the fight that he had been robbed of a diamond-studded badge, a diamond stickpin worth $350, and $70 in cash. Brooklyn detectives were notified and officers of the ship also instituted a search for the missing valuables.

With the help of the fireboat, the flames were driven back from the entrance to the hold, and firemen were able to recover the body of Kundie, who lived at 421 Fifty-sixth Street, Brooklyn. It was found that his skull had been fractured in the rail, and, though he had inhaled smoke while lying unconscious, he had not been burned.

After several hours the fire was practically extinguished without having reached the gasoline and oil. Firemen continued to drench the smoldering hay all night, but it was said there was no danger of the fire spreading.

Soldiers on guard at the Bush Terminal threw a cordon about the pier, and, though a small crowd collected, no civilians were allowed to approach the burning vessel.

THIRTY FIREMEN GASSED.

Chemical Fumes and Jute Smoke Fill Them at Warehouse Blaze.

Thirty or more firemen were overcome fighting a fire yesterday which Chief Kenlon said was one of the most dangerous that his department has had to contend with for a long time. It was in a four-story brick building at the foot of East Forty-eighth Street, formerly used as a warehouse by a flour company, but recently by the Government. Spontaneous combustion caused the fire and late last night the firemen were still pouring tons of water into the building.

Three employes who opened the warehouse in the morning discovered that the interior was in flames. The first floor was piled high with bales of jute. On the second floor was stored bags of sulphur and on the floor above were other chemicals. As the burning jute heated the ceiling the sulphur began to burn and gave off dense fumes. This with the burning jute and other chemicals gave off gas nearly as dangerous as any used in warfare.

When an explosion blew off the shutters on the second floor and released smoke and flames that darted high in the air, several firemen on a ladder either jumped or fell off. Two firemen on the first floor were overcome and dragged out by companions.

In the early afternoon it was thought the fire was under control, but started up again with redoubled energy. After several more firemen had been dragged to safety and others had staggered to the street to collapse, Chief Kenlon ordered every one out of the building and sent a call for thirty more firemen. The force was ordered to work in details of five, each detail to remain in the building only seven minutes. The only men who managed to get to the second floor were members of the Rescue Squad equipped with gas masks and oxygen tanks and even these could not remain any length of time.

Dr. Archer of the Fire Department attended about thirty men and several were sent to Bellevue Hospital. After returning to the quarters of Engine Co. No. 8, at Fifty-first Street, near Third Avenue, last night, Firemen George Kennedy and Patrick Gaffney were found unconscious in their beds. They received first aid treatment and then were taken to Bellevue, where they were found to be suffering from burns of the throat and lungs, caused by inhaling sulphuric acid fumes. Their condition is not serious.

It was expected momentarily last night that the second floor would cave in, with the possibility also that the outside walls might fall. The police extended their lines back to First Avenue, a block from the warehouse. Chief Kenlon predicted that the fire would burn for several days.

Take it all 'round
Grape-Nuts
food contributes wonderfully to sturdiness, health and happiness.

PREDICTS SWAMPING OF 'DRYS' AT ALBANY

Senator Says Committee Won't Let Their Enforcement Bill See Daylight.

CONSTITUENTS HEARD FROM

Legislators Note Revulsion of Feeling, but Anderson Says "Wets'" Case Is Hopeless.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 17.—The Prohibition Enforcement bill, sponsored by the New York Anti-Saloon League, according to a member of the Senate Judiciary Committee, which has that measure in charge for preliminary consideration, will "never see the light of day."

While nobody would be willing to lay a bet against the enactment of the bone-dry bill of which the Anti-Saloon League is the author, even on the strength of such a positive statement, after the performance three weeks ago, when the Federal prohibition amendment was up for ratification and equally direct prediction was made that the proposal would fail, it is very evident that there has been a reversal of sentiment at the Capitol with regard to prohibition. Legislators from New York City soon after arriving here tonight began comparing notes with their colleagues returning from up-State districts with supposedly "dry" constituencies and expressed amazement at the change in feeling that their talks had revealed.

It was inferred from conversations with members of the Senate and Assembly tonight that a tentative agreement had been reached between Republican leaders of both houses to pass a beer and light wine bill and leave it to the courts to determine whether such a measure was in conflict with the Federal amendment, which vests in the several States concurrent power to enact legislation for its enforcement.

William H. Anderson, State Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, made public a statement tonight, in which he asserted that there was nothing the legislators could do, in view of existing court decisions, but give their sanction to the league's bone-dry bill.

"The apparently inspired announcement from Albany that a State law will be passed permitting full or extra strength beer to be made in New York," he said, "is the old game of feeling out public sentiment. We do not believe it can pass, in the first place, because we do not believe that the Republican leaders have taken leave of their senses all at once. But even if it should pass it would not help the 'wets' or accomplish anything except to make New York ridiculous and stir up a muss. The proposition that Congress will invite the States to nullify the prohibition amendment is absurd in view of the fact that the overwhelming majority of members of Congress come from 'dry' territory where the liquor interests have even quit bluffing, and there has not been a time for many years when there has not been a substantial majority in both houses to pass any prohibition measure that was up. Enforcement legislation requires only a majority, and not two-thirds, as submission of the amendment required.

"When Congress acts, as it unquestionably will, then no State legislation in conflict therewith amounts to anything. It is fundamental in our system of Government, as applied to everything, and not merely the liquor question, that the States may impose restrictions within their powers where the Federal Government is silent, but that no State can remove any restriction imposed by valid act of Congress. The State of New York can pass a more stringent enforcement measure than Congress passes, but it cannot pass a valid measure that is less stringent, for the Congressional measure will simply supersede State action up to the full limit of the terms of the Federal statute.

"The 'wets' have overlooked the fact that the 'concurrent power' of the States is to 'enforce' and not to nullify the amendment. Their lawyers have failed to tell them, or else they have failed to publish, that there is an ample line of court decisions which establishes the fact that the ordinary liquors, including beer, are 'intoxicating,' and all that is necessary is to establish that the liquor is intoxicating, even in the absence of Congressional definition, to render invalid any attempt of the New York Legislature to legalize it.

"The prohibition forces are not at all disturbed by the decision of the Supreme Court in Ohio vs. Hildebrand, which is relied upon by the 'wets' to sustain their contention that ratification in States having a referendum is invalid without submission to the people. Congressional apportionment is by State law, and an amendment to the constitution is not a State law. There is a fundamental difference between the two.

"Anyhow, even if the liquor interests should get a referendum, many of the States that have the referendum have already adopted State prohibition under it, so there are not more than two or three States where the issue would really be in doubt, and we have eight States to spare."

NEW BRIDGE TO QUEENS PROPOSED IN ALBANY

Assemblyman Healy's Bill Provides for a Manhattan-Bronx-Astoria Structure.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 17.—The Legislature tonight received a bill introduced by Assemblyman Martin J. Healy of New York, authorizing the "Commissioner of Bridges of New York City" to construct a bridge, for general use, to connect the Boroughs of Manhattan, Bronx, and Queens. Plans for it, under the terms of the bill, will have to be approved by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. The expense of construction is to be borne by the city, and the board is authorized to direct Controller Craig to issue corporate stock bearing interest at the rate of not more than 4½ per cent. for a term not exceeding five years.

The functions of the "Commissioner of Bridges" mentioned in the bill are exercised by the Commissioner of Plants and Structures.

It is proposed that the bridge start a Stanns Avenue in the Bronx, cross Randall's Island, a branch of Hell Gate, Ward's Island, the East River south of the bridge used by the New York Connecting Railroad, and then extend into Potter Avenue, in the Astoria section of Queens. A connection with the bridge by way of 125th Street, across the Harlem River, is also proposed. It is roughly estimated that the bridge will cost in the neighborhood of $1,250,000.

TAKE UP RENT PROBLEM.

Some Legislation Probable to Check Alleged Profiteering.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 17.—Though apparently reluctant, the Republican majority in the Assembly tonight gave consideration to the high rent problem which New Yorkers are presenting to the Legislature. Evidence was given that some action would be taken looking to alleviation of alleged profiteering by some landlords.

Moved by the threat that unless some relief from the situation were given many New Yorkers would be "driven into Socialist camps," in the hope of obtaining some relief there, Majority Leader Adler declared there was a disposition on the part of the leaders to remedy the condition, if possible, through legislation.

Although the majority leaders have privately declared that Governor Smith's Reconstruction Commission lacks legislative sanction, it remained for the rent discussion tonight to bring out such a delegation on the floor of the House. Public notice to this effect was given by Majority Leader Adler when he moved commitment to the Ways and Means Committee of a resolution by Assemblyman M. M. Fertig of the Bronx, which called on the Legislature to recommend to the Reconstruction Commission investigation of high rents.

In blocking action on the resolution Mr. Adler declared that his opposition was not to be construed as being prompted by lack of sympathy with the intent of the resolution, but only because, to his mind, the resolution was faultily drawn.

"Until the reconstruction commission has been created by the Legislature the Legislature cannot delegate to it any authority," he declared.

The alleged profiteering landlords were further drawn over the legislative coals of criticism in a discussion of Assemblyman Charles Solomon's bill providing for a legislative investigation of high rents. Solomon moved for the discharge of the Ways and Means Committee from consideration of his bill, but the motion was defeated.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

WALLICK'S
RESTAURANT OF QUALITY
BROADWAY AT 43D ST. TEL. BRYANT 346.
A RETURN ENGAGEMENT OF THE FAMOUS
"Blue and White" Marimba Band
Formerly of the Cocoanut Grove Century Theatre & Hippodrome
MR. AND MRS. STANLEY M. WARNER
With a Company of Clever Artists.
EVERY EVENING FROM 9 P. M. TILL CLOSE
DANCING IN MAIN DINING ROOM AFTER DINNER
KA-MA-KU-RA ROOM Dancing 8 P. M. Till Close.
MISS MABEL B. GREEN, Hostess.

Table D'Hote Dinner
To-Night—DANCING CONTEST—Prizes
Jansen wants to see you.
Formerly the Famous Hofbrau
30th Street and Broadway
SPECIAL TABLE D'HOTE DINNER $1.50

Hotel THERESA
9th Ave., 124th to 125th St. One block from "L" and Subway Sta. Trolley and bus lines at door.
A Refined Family and Transient Fireproof Hotel
ALL OUTSIDE ROOMS. ATTRACTIVE ACCOMMODATIONS AT MODERATE RATES
Dining Room At Top of Building
Special Table d'Hote or A La Carte Meals
Tel. 7600 Morningside. H. F. LEUBE, Manager

14
EAST SIXTIETH ST.
A luxurious Residential Hotel. Opposite the Metropolitan Club and Fifth Avenue entrance to Central Park.
Apartments, single or en suite, for any desired period.
EAGER & BABCOCK
New York City

ONE OF THE
Bellak SYSTEM OF SELECT HOTELS
RESIDENCE for WOMEN
RUTLEDGE
Modern, homelike, accessible. Room and meals, $16 weekly up. Room with bath, meals, $23 wkly up. HOTEL
Lexington Av. at 30th St.
Also desirable accommodations of rooms without meals $1.50 day up.

Hotel Bretton Hall
Broadway, 85th to 86th St.
Subway station at 86th St. corner.
Room and Private Bath.
$3 to $5 Per Day
Parlor, Bedroom, Bath, $5 to $8 Per Day.

HOTEL WELLINGTON
55th & 56th Sts. at 7th Ave.
FINEST LOCATION IN CITY.
A few very desirable suites of 2 and 3 rooms at permanent or transient rates. Also a few rooms remaining on the new bachelors' floor.
Under Knott Management.
S. M. EATON, Manager.

HOTEL ARLINGTON
Arlington Square and Chandler Street, Boston, Mass.
The Hotel with the Homelike Atmosphere.
RATES:
250 Outside Rooms, All with Private Bath.
One person.....$1.50 to $2.00 per day
Two persons.....$2.00 to $4.00 per day
Special Rates to Permanent Guests.

HOTEL
SAN REMO
A House with a Distinctive Atmosphere.
Central Park West
74th-75th Streets
Overlooking Central Park's most picturesque lake. Appealingly attractive to transient and residential patronage.
Ownership Management,
Edmund M. Brennan.

HOTEL NEWTON
2528 B'way, bet. 94th & 95th Sts.
SUBWAY EXPRESS AT 96TH ST.
RATES: Single, $1.50 to $4.00 a day
Double, $2.00 to $5.00 a day.
Phone 2224 Riverside.

Cuchow's
14th Street, near Fourth Ave.

MEXICO'S FINANCES.
Mexico urges United States bankers to fund her national debt, details of which appear in the Annalist this week. Published by The New York Times Company; 10c on news-stands—$4 a year by mail.—Advt.

THE DICTAPHONE—
For Letter-Writing
The Simplest Way to Get More Letters

The Dictaphone is the "shortest route to the mail-chute," because it's the simplest and most direct method of dictation.

You simply lift the receiver off the hook and talk your letters like you talk into the telephone.

Dictate as fast as you want to, it makes no difference to your operator. She can get it all.

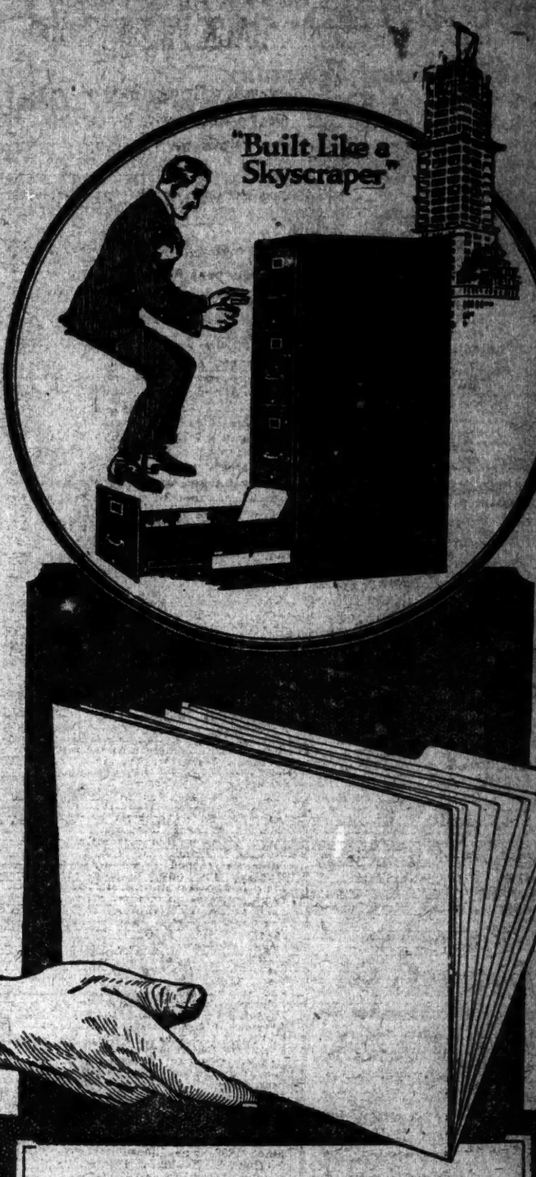
The foot control enables her to stop the transcribing-machine and type the sentence or paragraph she has just listened to. By repeating that simple operation she keeps within her natural typewriting speed, yet gives you 50% to 100% more letters per day.

You see, The Dictaphone is *scientifically simple* for her as well as for you.

15-Minute Demonstration

At your request, The Dictaphone Man calls with a machine. Without interrupting your regular work, he proves to you and your secretary or stenographer that in fifteen minutes The Dictaphone will speed up your mail. Phone or write for this demonstration.

THE DICTAPHONE
Registered in the U. S. and Foreign Countries
Phone Worth 7250—Call at 280 Broadway
Write for booklet, "The Man at the Desk," Room 224, 280 Broadway, New York
There is but one Dictaphone, trade-marked "The Dictaphone," made and merchandised by the Columbia Graphophone Company
"The Shortest Route to the Mail-Chute"



SHAW-WALKER
"Built Like a Skyscraper"
FILING SUPPLIES
Indexes, Guides Folders, Cards

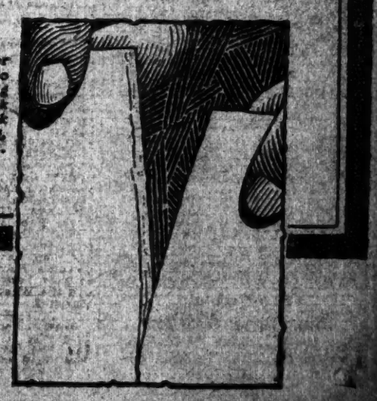
A SHAW-WALKER system that will fit your particular business as perfectly as though built to your order, is waiting right in stock, ready to install. And it is a system built for one purpose—the *speediest finding* of correspondence.

Its guides and folders are made of materials that stand up under longest, hardest usage. They are always neat and readable.

Find out today how the right filing supplies can save you both time and money. Phone or write for the first interesting book ever published on this subject—the new Shaw-Walker book, "How to File Letters and Cards." It explains filing supplies in *pictures* instead of talk.

THE RIGHT FILING CLERK
The best files, the best systems, the best quality of supplies will not give proper service if your file clerk does not *thoroughly understand filing.* We can supply you with a neat, accurately trained file clerk who knows filing from the ground up. Or for slight expense, we will train one of your own employes to perfect filing efficiency. Send for information.

THE SHAW-WALKER CO.
60 Franklin Street
Telephone Franklin 2261


Shaw-Walker folder torn to show the long fibre of the stock used. This stock is extra strong, stiff and tough.

CASUALTIES REPORTED NOW 257,106

Four Lists Issued Yesterday Contain Names of 77 Dead

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Four casualty lists were issued by the War Department today, containing 2,061 names, bringing the total for the army up to 251,402. No Marine Corps list was issued today, but the total previously announced for that arm was 5,706. The total for the army and Marine Corps is now 257,108.

Army lists issued today contained the names of 19 killed in action, 20 died of wounds, 8 died of accident, 29 died of disease, 872 severely wounded, 821 wounded to a degree undetermined, and 841 slightly wounded.

Summary of Army Casualties to Date.

	Previously Reported.	Reported Feb. 17.	Total.
Killed in action	30,995	19	31,014
Lost at sea	732		732
Died of wounds	13,052	20	13,072
Died of accident	2,839	9	2,848
Died of disease	10,428	39	10,467
Total	57,036	87	57,123
Wounded	174,816	1,974	176,492
Missing	7,787		7,787
Total	249,341	2,061	251,402

The following abbreviations are used to indicate rank and the nature of the casualty:

(DA) Died from Accident or Other Cause.
(DD) Died of Disease.
(DF) Died from Airplane Accident.
(DW) Died from Wounds.
(KA) Killed in Action.
(Lt.) Lost at Sea.
(MA) Missing in Action.
(P) Prisoner.
(RD) Returned to Duty.
(WI) Wounded Slightly.
(WS) Wounded Severely.
(WU) Wounded, (Degree Undetermined.)

Gen.	General.
Col.	Colonel.
Maj.	Major.
Capt.	Captain.
Lt.	Lieutenant.
Sgt.	Sergeant.
Corp.	Corporal.
Bu.	Bugler.
Mch.	Mechanic.
Wagn.	Wagoner.
Mus.	Musician.
Hrs.	Horseshoer.

The names for which no rank is indicated are those of privates. The list is given in full for the States of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut; in other States the names of only the dead are given.

NEW YORK CITY.

ALEXANDER, R., 1464 Wilkins Av.—Sgt. (WL)
ALTES, M., 43 W. 116d St. (WS)
AMY, H. J., 44 Wall St.—Lt. (WS)
ASIMACAPOULOS, A. G., 2015 First Av. (WU)
AYERS, N. M., 1504 Seventh Ave. (WU)
BAENNY, ALBERT, 128 W. 136th St. (WU)
BARNWALL, F. A., 216 W. 2nd St.—Wagn. (WL)
BENIZ, J., 37 and E. 85th St. (WU)
BERGIN, WM., 221 East 136th St. (WS)
BERNATE, GEO., 82 N. 7th St.—Bus. (WL)
BERNSTEIN, HERMAN, 1,055 Tiffany St.—Corp. (WL)
BLANCHE, S., 33 W. 109th St.—Band Leader. (DD)
BOWDEN, I. J., 425 W. 60th St.—Corp. (WL)
BROTHMAN, M., 108 E. 2d St. (WL)
BUNGERT, N., 1634 Woodbine St. (WU)
BURBANK, C. M., 2,003 Broadway—Lt. (WU)
BURNS, T. F., 354 E. 51st St. (WU)
BURTIS, H. W., 191 Lincoln St., Flatbush. (WL)
BURLINSON, JOHN V., 340 East 136th St. (WS)
CARLSON, C. A., 306 E. 126th St. (WU)
CARLYLE, MATTHEW J., 1,416 2d Av. (WU)
CARUSO, JOSEPH, 4,110 50th Av., Brooklyn. (WU)
CARUSO, SALVATORE, 319 East 152d St. (WU)
CASTAGNA, SANTO, 59 Liberty Av., Brooklyn. (WS)
CESARANO, DOMINICK, 449 East 120th St. (WU)
CHURCHILLA, JOSEPH, 69 Mulberry St. (WU)
COFFEY, MATTHEW J., 52d, Middleton St., Brooklyn. (WU)
COLE, PHILIP G., 785-809 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn—Capt. (WL)
CONNELLY, E. J., 201 West 37th St.—Lt. (WU)
CORSO, CASPER, 36 Hamburg St., Brooklyn. (WU)
CUNNINGHAM, J. A., 1,446 45d St., Brooklyn—Corp. (KA)
CURCIO, R., 443 14th Av., Astoria. (WL)
DAPRUZZO, ANTONIO, 57 Prospect St., Brooklyn. (WU)
DERIONAN, T., 110 East 11th St. (WU)
DELIBERTI, FRANK, 5,005 4th Av., Brooklyn. (WU)
DOGHERTY, JAN, G., 2,013 Dely Av. (WL)
DRESSEL, C., 594 East 43d St., Brooklyn—Sgt. (DD)
EDMISTON, P. A., 2,109 Honeywell Av. (WU)
ELBLEIN, CHAS., 246 Steinway Av., Long Island City. (WU)
ESPOSITO SALVATORE, 5,104 Billa Av., Bedford Park. (WU)
ETHIER, G. L., Bronxville Park. (WU)
FARRELL, P. J., 215 East 47th St. (WU)
FARRELL, WILLIAM J., 613 West 136th St.—Sgt. (WU)
FEMPEL, FRED, 104 Dresden St., Brooklyn. (DA)
FLAVIN, WILLIAM J., 56 West 102nd St. (WU)
FLORIO, GRACIANO, 359 Stockholm St., Brooklyn. (WL)
FRENCH, ARTHUR, 75 East 126th St. (WU)
FRERICHS, WALTER, 578 Broadway, Astoria. (WU)
FREUDEL, WILHELM, 309 Floyd St., Brooklyn. (WL)
GALLAGHER, D. J., 8 West 103d St. (WU)
GBARY, FRANK W., 159 10th Av. (WU)
GEORGI, RAMON W., 44 W. 97th St. (WU)
GIBSON, WILLIAM, 140 Scholes St., Brooklyn—Corp. (WU)
GICHNOOKI, JOSEPH, 22 Stockholm St., Brooklyn. (WL)
GORMAN, FRANK R., 171 12th St., Brooklyn. (WL)
GRANNET, D., 2,091 Webster Av. (WU)
GRIEBE, R., 420 46th St., Bklyn.—Lt. (WU)
GRIFFON, REGGIE JAMES, 456 Prospect Av., Brooklyn—Sgt. (WU)
GUGLIEMO, THOMAS D., 726 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn. (WL)
GUMMAN, HARRY J., 1,827 Putnam Av., Brooklyn. (WL)
GUMMAN, JOHN F., 1,827 Putnam Av., Brooklyn. (WU)
GUNN, W. J., 218 Prospect Av., Bkln. (WU)
HAGAN, A., 429 W. 37th St. (WL)
HARLEY, HOWARD W., 630 West 136th St. (WU)
HARTY, M. A., 491 17th St., Brooklyn. (WL)
HASKEL, CARL R., 170 Clinton St. (WU)
HAVEY, JAMES F., Bridge St. (WL)
HAYES, E. W., 1,089 Amsterdam Av.—Corp. (WU)
HOLT, F. L., 389 Sherman St., Long Island City. (WU)
HORAK, J., 994 Madison St., Bklyn. (WL)
HORN, W. D. T., 846 Broadway—Corp. (WL)
HUSCK, IGNAC, 242 East 58th St. (WU)
JOHNSON, C. H., 608 East 140th St.—Corp. (WU)
JOHNSON, W., 9 Hull St., Bklyn.—Sgt. (WU)
JOHNSON, WALTER, 2,224 6th Av. (WL)
KALWIES, W. B., 19th St. and 3d Av., College Point, L. I. (WL)
KEMPER, WM., 253 Anderson Av. (WU)
KEMP, W. G., 187 Teller Av.—Lt. (WU)
KERR, W. L., 344 West Houston St. (WL)
KOCHIN, A. W., 37 4th St., Bklyn. (DA)
KUHN, W. H., 901 Rebeca Av., Bklyn.—Corp. (WU)
LANE, JOHN J., 241 West 50th St. (WU)
LAPORTA, PHILIP, 214 East 107th St. (WU)
LATISKY, HERMAN, 165 East Houston St.—Corp. (WU)
LEE, EDGAR, 69 Madison St., Bklyn.—Corp. (WU)
LESSNER, HERMAN, 1,064 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn. (WU)
LEVENBERG, HYMAN, 184 Norfolk St. (WU)
LEVINSON, MAX, 50 East 101st St. (WU)
LUCEY, J., 2,176 Bryant Av. (WU)
LUCIA, A., 849 Linden St., Bklyn. (WU)
LYONS, M., 962 Chauncey St., Bklyn. (WU)
McCARTHY, JOHN, 109 E. 101st St. (WU)
McHENRY, M., 1,267 Ellis Av. (WL)
McGARTLAND, HUGH, 502 10th Av. (WS)
McKEON, C., 46 Jeralemon St., Bklyn. (WS)
MANSON, E., 144 Hayward St., Bklyn. (WU)
MARSHALL, H. S., 841 Lafayette Av., Brooklyn—Lt. (WL)
MASON, HARRY A., 434 Clinton St., Brooklyn. (WL)
MAURIELLA, A., 8th St. & 2d Av. (WU)
MAVEN, A., 167 E. 76th St.—Corp. (WL)
MAYROPLANNIS, A., 156 W. 28th St. (WL)
MAZONEY, W., 252 E. 140th St.—Corp. (WU)
MEIER, M., 1,502 Washington Av. (WU)
MILIUS, W. W., 615 W. 180th St. (WU)
MINOGUE, JAMES C., 69 Taiman St., Brooklyn—Corp. (WU)
MITCHELL, J., 304 E. 118th St. (WU)
NASH, F., 1,680 2d Av. (WL)
NISHKOWITZ, HARRY, 307 Wallabout St., Brooklyn. (WU)
OBERMEIER, SAM, 486 116th St. (WU)
OSBORNE, EDWIN E., Woodhaven. (WL)
OSTEN, EDWARD, 80 Avenue B. (WL)
OSTERHUS, G. K., 4,911 9th Av., Brooklyn. (WL)
PAPATHEN, A., 276 Sixth St., Bklyn. (WL)
PASZKIEWICZ, F. T., 46 Box St., Brooklyn. (WL)
PFEIFER, MICHAEL, 581 Barker St., Brooklyn. (WU)
PEMPLE, A. W., 1,875 Bristol Av., Brooklyn. (DD)
PHILLIPS, J., 322 West 48th St. (WL)
PRENDERGAST, A., 391 52d St., Brooklyn—Corp. (WL)
RADAELLI, GUIDO, 316 West 82d St. (WU)
REED, JOHN J., 1,440 6th Av. (WU)
RILEY, JOHN F., 501 West 47th St. (WU)
ROCCO, FRANK, JR., 216 East 79th St. (WU)
RORALING, C. P., 21 Sheet Av. (WL)
ROWLAND, LUKE E., 152 Cemetery St., Brooklyn—Corp. (WL)
SAGE, JOSEPH, 1,178 Park Av.—Corp. (WS)
SANFANCESCO, P. V., 56 Central Av., Brooklyn. (WS)
SCALCO, JOHN, 2 Spring St. (WL)
SCAMLON, JOHN, 2,809 Cretona Av. (WS)
SCOTT, D. S., 152 West 65d St.—Sgt. (WU)
SEIGEL, ROBERT N., 190 Broad St., Stapleton, S. I. (WS)
SELTZER, MAX, 1,344 Wilkins Av.—Corp. (WU)
SEMENOFF, ISAAC, 47 West 112th St. (WS)
SETUMANSKY, ISAAC, 105 Floyd St., Brooklyn. (WS)
SINCLAIR, STANLEY, 214 West 140th St.—Sgt. (WU)
SISKIND, R. E., 254 Kelly St. (WL)
SLINKARD, CLIFFORD M., 15 Linden Av., Brooklyn. (WU)
SMITH, C. E., 1,494 University Av. (WS)
SPALS, ROBERT, 2,823 Katonah Av. (WS)
STAHMAN, Jr., 364 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn—Corp. (WL)
STEWART, J. B., 1,189 Mansfield Pl., Brooklyn. (WU)
STUBENVOLL, J. J., 2,770 Briggs Av. (WS)
SURACI, J., 662 Myrtle Av., Bklyn. (WU)
SUSSMAN, C. G., 178 Mount Ross Av., Brooklyn. (WS)
TAYLOR, R., 225 W. 163d St. (WS)
TEN EYCK, G. I., 1,966 Woodbine St., Brooklyn—Cook. (WL)
THABOUSARIS, ——, 262 W. 22d St. (WS)
VANECH, S., 610 E. 14th St. (WS)
VILLAMENA, M. J., 652 Courtlandt Av.—Corp. (WS)
WELTICK, F. W., 1,719 3d Av. (WU)
WEISS, F., 247 E. 18th St. (DA)
WIEBALE, C. J., 307 E. 107th St. (WU)
WILLIAMS, B., 264 W. 127th St.—Corp. (WS)
WHALEN, J. M., 339 W. 47th St. (WU)
WOLF, S., 163 W. 113th St. (WL)
WOTHERSPOON, K. W., 40 W. 43d St.—Corp. (WL)
ZEBIG, O., 82 De Sales Place, Bklyn. (WL)
ZUBERO, T., 148 Bedford Av., Bklyn. (WL)
ZWICKS, M., 327 16th St., College Point. (WL)

OTHER PARTS OF NEW YORK STATE.

ALESSI, S. C., Buffalo—Sgt. (WL)
ALFANO, JOSEPH A., Utica. (WL)
ALSDORF, JAMES, Montgomery. (WS)
ALTER, JOSEPH, Farmingdale. (WS)
ANDERSON, SHERMAN, Dexter. (WU)
ARCHER, R. L., Spring Harbor. (WU)
BACHULES, CARL, Blissville—Cook. (WL)
BACON, LEROY K., Lyons Falls. (WS)
BAGORE, G. A., Niagara Falls—Sgt. (WL)
BASSETT, C. D., Jr., Sag Harbor. (WU)
BISHOP, G. S., Johnson City—Wagn. (WS)
BLACKMON, J. J., Great Valley—Corp. (WU)
BONNEAU, WILLIAM W., Claremont. (WU)
BORGIE, ANTONIO, Massena. (WL)
BREEN, M. T., Trumansburg. (WL)
BRULE, ADOLPH, Woodside. (WL)
BULLINGER, LOUIS N., Hillsdale. (WU)
BURNS, WALTER T., Albany—Corp. (WL)
CARVER, GILBERT, Syracuse—Corp. (WU)
CARTHAY, FRAZER E., Babylon—Lt. (WU)
CASSELL, E., New Rochelle—Corp. (WU)
CLEARY, D., Rochester. (WU)
CRUMB, W. H., Smithville. (WU)
DALEY, F. L., Middletown—Mch. (WL)
DAMALAGAGE, MIKE, Hudson. (WL)
DENNO, J. F., Watertown. (WU)
DEVINE, ROMEO, Rochester. (WL)
DE SALSO, PIETRO, Rochester. (WL)
DESSERT, G. P., Ogdensburg—Corp. (WL)
DONEGAN, J. E., Utica. (WL)
DORE, E. L., Naples. (WU)
DRAKE, M. L., Ithaca. (WU)
FISHER, HYMAN, Brooklyn. (WU)
FITZGERALD, W. J., Ballston Spa—Corp. (WL)
FLYNN, J. P., Syracuse—Corp. (WS)
GAUTHIER, W. J., Redford. (WU)
GIFFORD, A. E., Greenwich. (WU)
GRAY, ROBERT, Nam Lot. (WU)
GREEN, ERNEST, Buffalo. (WU)
GORDON, E. A., Rochester—Mch. (WL)
GORDON, JOHN, Buffalo. (WU)
GORMAN, E. J., Troy—Mch. (WU)
GUARINO, VITO, Fairport. (WU)
HAHN, CHARLES, Buffalo—Wagn. (WL)
HARDINGER, I. J., Jamestown. (WU)
HORNBERGER, W. J., Buffalo. (WU)
HORNER, W. H., Lockport—Sgt. (WU)
JOHNSON, J. L., Rochester—Corp. (WL)
JONES, CARL E., Dolgeville. (WL)
KATTAU, JOHN H., Hamilton. (WL)
KAUFMANN, J. H., Highland. (WL)
KELLY, WILLIAM J., Troy. (WU)
KENNEDY, HAROLD R., Utica. (WL)
KENT, LEON V., Eagle Bridge. (WU)
KIPP, MARCUS, Scotch Falls—Lt. (WL)
KLOPELL, Middle Village. (WL)
KRATZ, W. J., Syracuse—Corp. (WU)
KRENGLOSMIE, L. J., Kingston. (WU)
KULIKOWSKI, BRISLOW, Tivoli. (WU)
LOOSER, LAWRENCE J., Malone. (WU)
LASCH, W. M. J., Jr., Albany. (WU)
LASEK, WALTER, Buffalo. (WU)
LINDNER, A. J., Clifton Springs. (WL)
LUEBER, GEORGE S., Buffalo. (WU)
LUCIER, H. L., Waterford—Corp. (WL)
LUCKS, EMIL, Mount Vernon—Cook. (WU)
LUS, JOHN J., Buffalo. (WL)
LYNCH, THOMAS W., Cohoes. (WU)
MENDENHALL, J. R., Felham—Maj. (WL)
MITCHELL, JOHN M., Westchester. (WU)
MONTGOMERY, WILLIAM, Montaux. (WS)
MURPHY, FRANK J., Peekskill. (WS)
NEAGLE, LEO M., Elmira—Lt. (WL)
OBSRIST, LYMAN C., Syracuse—Lt. (WU)
OSBOURNE, ERNEST W., Union. (DD)
PAOLETT, OLINDO, East Syracuse. (WL)
PASS, ELMER L., Buffalo—Corp. (WU)
PASSERO, S. N., Johnstown—Sgt. (WS)
PECK, HARRY E., Hobart—Corp. (WL)
PERELINI, ALFREDO, Brewster. (WU)
PETERSON, WALTER A., Buffalo. (WU)
PETERSEN, W. R., Buffalo—Corp. (WU)
PIERCE, FRED E., Springfield Centre. (WU)
PORTER, JOSEPH R., Le Salle—Lt. (WL)
RACE, HAROLD W., Bainbridge—Sgt. (WL)
REBER, FRANK L., Lockport. (WU)
REDDEN, JOHN J., Catskill. (WL)
REED, FRANK R., Yonkers. (WS)
REED, LEROY G., Lowville. (WU)
REID, THOMAS J., Tuckahoe—Corp. (WL)
RITCHELL, JOHN, Buffalo. (WL)
RITCHIE, G. L., Elmira. (WU)
ROBERTS, J. L., Schenectady. (WU)
ROTT, S. L., Angola. (WL)
ROUSSEAU, BRAYNO, Malone. (WU)
SANDERS, G. L., Johnson City. (WU)
SAVAGE, L., Mount Vernon—Corp. (WU)
SAWYER, D. C., Dundee. (WL)
SAWYER, H. R., Rochester. (WU)
SCHERERER, ——, Rochester—Corp. (WU)
SCHOUTEN, H. K., Staatsburg. (WU)
SCHWEIZER, HENRY L., Rochester. (WS)
SEDNER, NEAL, Liverpool. (WL)
SERGENT, EMORY, Cincinnatus. (WS)
SIVICK, MICHAEL, Yonkers. (WU)
SNYDER, BRUCE, Rochester. (WL)
SPRAGUE, LEO C., Jamestown. (WL)
STRAGUE, WM., Jerusalem. (WL)
STEIN, H. E., Rye—Lt.—Corp. (WL)
STRINGHAM, O. L., Binghamton—Corp. (WL)
SULLIVAN, EDMUND J., Ogdensburg. (WL)
TERWILLIGER, J. R., Middletown. (DA)
TINKER, RAYMOND, Moravia. (WS)
VALENTINE, F. M., Syracuse. (WS)
VAN TASSELL, CHARLES, Yonkers. (WS)
VOIGHT, RALPH L., Kingston. (WS)
VON OHLSEN, J. H., White Plains. (WU)
VOTRAW, L. H., At Table Forks—Corp. (WL)
WALKER, L., Capa Vincent. (WU)
WALTER, GEORGE L., Albion. (WS)
WARNER, ALFRED G., Syracuse. (DD)
WELCH, JOHN J., Dansville. (WU)
WELCH, RALPH M., Gasport. (WU)
WELLER, GRANT, Herciimer. (WU)
WELLS, LE ROY T., Wantagh—Lt. (WL)
WHALEY, EARL F., Lycoming—Sgt. (WU)
WILLIAMS, F. R., Saranac Lake—Corp. (WU)
WINCHER, EDWARD A., Suffern. (WU)
WRIGHT, CHARLES H., Port Byron. (WL)

ALABAMA.

CROSWELL, ALGIA, Troy. (DD)
POWELL, JAMES H., Georgiana—Sgt. (DD)

CALIFORNIA.

CHAMBERS, RUSSELL, Portola—Corp. (DD)
GARCIA, JAMES, Creston. (DW)
SPARKS, C. E., San Francisco. (DD)

COLORADO.

BENNER, ROBERT R., Eads. (KA)
CORDERO, PETER, Trinidad. (KA)

CONNECTICUT.

AMICI, ANTHONY, New Haven. (WU)
AMOS, RAYMOND, Hartford—Sgt. (WU)
APPLEBY, THOMAS F., Lyme. (DD)
BARTOSZEWICZ, PETER, Bridgeport. (WL)
BATES, EARL E., Willimantic. (WS)
BEACH, LLOYD, Hartford. (WU)
BELLUCCI, HARRY, S. Manchester. (WU)
BOWDON, JOHN R., Stafford. (WL)
BULKELEY, R. O., Hartford—Maj. (WU)
BURKE, JOHN J., Stamford. (WS)
CARLIN, JOHN E., Tarrington. (WL)
CHAMBERLAIN, R. W., N. Britain—Lt. (WL)
CHIDSEY, IRVING, East Haven—Sgt. (WU)
CORBITON, O. S., New Haven. (WS)
CONROY, JOHN F., Hartford. (WS)
COSTELLO, R. J., Hartford. (WU)
DAVIDSON, JOHN, Bridgeport. (WU)
DEVINE, JOHN T., New Haven. (WL)
FLYNN, D. F., New Haven—Sgt. (WU)
GAVIN, R. C., New Britain. (WU)
GEER, FRANK E., New Haven. (WU)
GIBSON, EDWARD, Greenwich. (WU)
GISONDI, NICOLA, Greenwich. (WS)
GREEN, E. J., Hampton—Sgt. (WL)
GRIMALDI, FRANK, New Haven—Sgt. (WL)
GRISZKAUSKAS, D. G., Waterbury—Cook. (WU)
HORNEY, G. J., Torrington—Mch. (WL)
JOHNSON, N. E., Hartford—Lt. (WU)
KEEGAN, W. P., New Haven. (WU)
KELLEY, JOHN T., Hartford. (WU)
KINMONTH, R. A., Brookline. (WU)
KOBYLANSKI, MICHAEL, Waterbury. (WL)
KUICA, ANTONIO, Thompsonville. (WL)
KWOCHKA, W. C., Seymour. (WL)
LIVINGSTON, W. W., Plainville. (WS)
MASSEY, GORDON, Bridgeport. (WL)
PIROZZOLI, SAVERIO, Bridgeport. (WS)
REIDY, PATRICK, Ansonia—Cook. (WU)
RICE, VERNON E., Ellingnam. (WS)
RISSO, GIUSEPPE, Milford. (WL)
RIVERS, ELMER J., Hazardville. (WU)
ROSCOE, JOE E., Willimantic—Sgt. (WL)
RYAN, CHARLES A., Putnam. (WL)
SIMMONS, HARRY W., Winsted. (WS)
SOMMANDER, NICHOLAS, Ansonia. (WL)
STEMPNOWECKI, J., New Britain. (WS)
SULLIVAN, EDWARD J., New Britain. (KA)
TERRELL, ELI B., Woodbury. (WS)
TIKINS, STANLEY, Waterbury. (WU)
VOZZOLO, HENRY, Hartford—Sgt. (WU)
WARRINGTON, WM. H. C., Meriden. (WL)
WELD, G. C., New Britain—Corp. (WU)
WRYNN, WM. F., Waterbury—Corp. (WS)

FLORIDA.

GRICE, ALTON, Wauchula. (DD)

GEORGIA.

GODBOLD, JOHN M., Savannah. (DW)
WELLING, ARTHUR S., Atlanta—Sgt. (DA)

ILLINOIS.

AHLGRIM, FRED, Barrington. (DD)
BOYD, EDDIE, Dixon. (DD)
DALEY, ELMO A., Chicago. (DD)
HICKEY, H. P., Chicago—Sgt. (DW)
LINDSTROM, ARTHUR, Chicago. (DW)
MILLS, RAYMOND C., Chicago—Corp. (DD)
PIEKOSZ, THEOFIL, Chicago. (DW)
SIMA, JOHN A., Chicago. (KA)

INDIANA.

TALLERDAY, GUY E., Elkhart. (DW)

KENTUCKY.

BOND, HUGH W., Sparta—Corp. (DA)
BURNETT, E., Charlotte Furnace. (DD)

LOUISIANA.

LENIOME, EUCLID, Hamburg. (KA)

MARYLAND.

WHEELER, JOHN W., Phoenix. (DW)

MASSACHUSETTS.

WALDON, ELMER O., Platsville. (DD)

MICHIGAN.

SYSKA, FRANK, Detroit. (KA)

MISSISSIPPI.

GRAHAM, IRA W., Enterprise. (DD)
OWENS, DOCK, Pasquilla. (DD)

MISSOURI.

HEFFERN, FRANK B., St. Louis. (DW)
MOYER, ERNEST O., Memphis—Sgt. (DD)

NEBRASKA.

HAVLUY, J. A., Omaha—Wagn. (DD)

NEW JERSEY.

ARMSTRONG, J. W., East Newark. (DD)
ALEXANDER, H., Paterson—Sgt. (WL)
ALEXANDER, HARRY, Trenton. (WL)
ANDERSON, AXEL N., Hillsdale. (WL)
ANDERSON, R. S., Belleville—Sgt. (WL)
BRETTLE, ARTHUR, Irvington. (WU)
BULLOCK, JOSEPH M., Camden. (WU)
BURNS, W. J. A., Jersey City—Corp. (WU)
BUZZELL, JAMES G., Plainfield. (WL)
CALAPICCHIONE, R., Trenton. (KA)
CAZZGLANO, C., Egg Harbor—Corp. (WL)
CHMIELEWSKI, J. A., Jersey City. (WU)
CILENTO, R. H., Jersey City. (WU)
CONNORS, JOHN, West Orange. (WS)
COOK, C. H., Elizabeth—Corp. (WU)
CORRINA, EDWARD, Hawthorne. (WU)
DEJWSKI, CHARLES, Lyndhurst. (WL)
DRISCOLL, D. A., Newark—Corp. (WL)
ERVIN, JOHN J., Hampton. (WU)
ESTY, EDWARD P., Clinton. (WU)
FLYNN, C. E., East Orange—Sgt. (WL)
FOREMAN, C., Atlantic City—Sgt. (WS)
GALCUP, IRVING, Long Branch. (WS)
GEOAN, JAMES, Atlantic City—Corp. (WL)
GEIER, JOSEPH H., Jersey City. (WL)
GERBER, GEORGE, Hammonton. (WU)
GLASS, WM. J., Jr., Kearny—Corp. (WU)
GLOSPILE, S., Jersey City—Corp. (WL)
HALLIDY, DAVID, Nutley. (WU)
HALUPKA, ANDREW, Clifton. (WU)
HARRIS, ALBERT, Nutley—Sgt. (WU)
HARRIS, JOHN L., Asbury Park. (WU)
HONEGGER, PAUL, West Hoboken. (WL)
KRESCISKI, THOMAS, Chrome. (WU)
KUDA, FRANK, Camden—Corp. (WU)
KWASNY, WILLIAM, Newark. (WU)
LIESIECKI, HENRY, East Bayonne. (WU)
LITTLEJO, K. S., Montclair—Capt. (WU)
LOLOS, C., Keyes Point—Sgt. (WU)
LONARDO, ADOLPH, Orange. (WU)
LYNCH, M. J., Newark—Corp. (WU)
MASSA, GIUSEPPE, Garfield—Corp. (WL)
MILLER, GEORGE, Montclair. (WS)
MIRZEWIEL, JOHN, Newark—Corp. (WU)
MOORE, ERNEST A., Camden—Mch. (WU)
MULRENNAN, WILLIAM, Orange. (WS)
NAMI, PETER, Burlington. (WU)
NEBORSKY, JOHN F., Somerville. (WL)
NIDD, FREDERICK B., Allendale. (WU)
O'CONNOR, ARTHUR, Bayonne—Corp. (WU)
OSBORN, CHARLES V., Atlantic City. (WL)
PAPPAS, NICK, Newark—Corp. (WU)
PETERSON, W. H., Clifton—Cpl. (WL)
PETTY, T. K., North Arlington—Corp. (WL)
PHILLILA, ALBERT L., Pittstown. (DD)
PUFFMAN, C. J., Lambertville—Corp. (WU)
POLOQUIN, EDWARD, Bayonne. (WU)
RAFF, JOHN, Jersey City—Corp. (WL)
RAISNER, JOHN, North Bergen. (WS)
REILLY, PHILIP J., Newark. (WU)
REYNOLDS, EUGENE, Freehold. (WL)
SAUNDERS, WILLIAM, Paterson. (WS)
SCHWERTFEGER, JOHN, Jersey City. (WS)
SEGGEN, L. L., North Bergen—Sgt. (WU)
SETARO, FRANK, Irvington—Sgt. (WL)
SICONOLFI, GAETANO, Newark. (WU)
SOWCHUCK, P. N., South River—Corp. (DD)
STANBURGH, G. F., Jersey City. (WU)
SULLIVAN, J. J., Bayonne. (WS)
SUSSE, J. E., Union Hill—Sgt. (WU)
STANLICK, THOMAS, Wharton. (WS)
STEINER, V. F., Trenton. (WS)
STEPHENSON, J. S., Perth Amboy. (WS)
TAYLOR, HERBERT, Newark. (WL)
TIERNEY, P. J., Hoboken—Sgt. (WU)
UIBEL, J. H., Vineland. (WS)
WARD, A. E., Paterson—Capt. (WL)
WILLIAM, ERNEST, Freehold. (WU)
WILLIAMS, F. C., Glen Gardner—Corp. (WL)
WINTER, W. L., Allendale. (WL)
WOLITER, KARL, Jersey City. (WL)
ZAHN, NATHAN, Newark. (WL)
ZAMPELLO, SAM, Plainfield. (WU)

NEW MEXICO.

DEL VALLE, AUGUSTINE, Bernalillo. (DD)

OHIO.

BEAMISH, HARRY, Cleveland. (DA)
BURBEE, CARL, Dorset. (DD)
KATZ, JOSEPH, Cleveland—Lt. (KA)
MACK, TOM, Toledo—Corp. (KA)
MARTIN, CLAUDE, Williamstown. (KA)
REINHARD, J. L., Columbus—Corp. (DD)

OKLAHOMA.

HIGNIGHT, EARL K., Ardmore—Sgt. (DW)
WYMER, KARL G., Tulsa—Sgt. (DD)

OREGON.

GARVER, OSCAR W., Portland. (DD)

PENNSYLVANIA.

ARMSTRONG, ANGUS G., Franklin—Lt. (DD)
CLAFHAM, THOMAS H., Cowan. (KA)
CARR, BERNARD A., Philadelphia. (DD)
COLE, ELMER B., Hammersly Fork. (KA)
COLELLA, Vincenzo, New Castle. (KA)
COLEMAN, FRANK, Moosic. (KA)
COUGHLIN, TIMOTHY J., Erie. (DD)
DE ALESSANDI, G., Philadelphia. (DD)
GANGAWARE, G. J., Lansford. (DD)
GIBSON, EDGAR, Kittanning—Sgt. (DD)
GILCHRIST, A., Philadelphia. (DW)
HECKMAN, RALPH L., Greenville. (DW)
KENNINGER, WM., Pennsburg—Corp. (DW)
KOVACSIK, STEVEN, Canonsburg. (DW)
PHILLIPS, HOWARD R., Kane. (DW)
RAYBOULD, D. W., Philadelphia—Sgt. (DD)
SEMPENSOW, P. K., Homestead. (DW)
STRINE, G. C., Waynesboro—Corp. (DW)

SOUTH CAROLINA.

BURDELL, JOHN A., Lugoff—Sgt. (DD)

SOUTH DAKOTA.

BURKE, WILLIAM E., Fairfax. (DD)

TENNESSEE.

COLE, J. W., Bells. (DA)
PHILLIPS, O. K., Norcross—Wagn. (DW)

VIRGINIA.

JENNINGS, N. H., Toano. (DW)

WEST VIRGINIA.

HITCHCOCK, J. W., Wheeling. (KA)
KRAFT, J. E., Frametown—Corp. (DW)

WISCONSIN.

BATES, C. F., Eau Claire. (DD)
PUNK, F. E., Wausau. (KA)

CANADA.

SMITH, W. B., Fort William, Ontario—Sgt. (KA)

GREECE.

ANAGOSTIA, ANASTACIAS, Karsomerit, Macedonia. (DA)

ITALY.

GIROLAMO, FRANCO DI, Tarmo, Carropoli (KA)

FRENCH NAVAL LOSSES

Reached 110,000 Tons in the War, While England Lost 550,000 Tons.

PARIS, Feb. 17.—A full list of the French naval losses in the war, which has been published, includes four battleships, the Bouvet, Suffren, Gaulois, and Danton; four armed cruisers, the Leon Gambetta, Admiral Charner, Cleber, and Dupetit Thouars, and one fast cruiser, the Chateaurenault. There were, besides, fourteen destroyers, eight torpedo boats, and fourteen submarines lost. One of the submarines, the Durle, was refloated by the enemy, but was subsequently recovered. The minor ships which were sunk were five auxiliary cruisers, four gunboats, seventy-two submarine chasers, one sloop, and seven small craft.

The loss in tonnage was 110,000, against 550,000 tons for England, 76,000 tons for Italy, and 17,500 tons for the United States.

Lost and Found Advertisements next to last page.

ALLEN SUPPORTS HIS ARMY CHARGES

Kansas Governor Before House Committee on 35th Division's Losses in Argonne Battle.

QUOTES OFFICIAL REPORTS

Reads Officers' Letters, Too, to Prove Lack of Artillery, Airplanes, Medical Supplies, &c.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Governor Henry J. Allen of Kansas, appearing today before the House Rules Committee, which has before it a resolution to investigate the alleged lack of artillery support of the 35th Division at the Argonne Forest battle, quoted official reports and a number of letters in support of his contention that the division suffered needlessly through failure of artillery assistance and lack of machine guns.

This division, composed of Kansas and Missouri troops, was in the thick of the fighting in the Argonne Forest from Sept. 26 to Oct. 2, during which time, according to Governor Allen, the casualties totaled 7,000, of whom 1,733 were dead or missing. Mr. Allen was an eyewitness of the battle, through his connection with the Y. M. C. A. activities of the division. Most of his story represented observations, but it was amply supported by letters from officers and men. His charges, backed up with evidence, may be summarized as follows:

That the infantry leading the attack was without proper artillery support, due to a serious lack of horses.

That there was insufficient aircraft, either to protect the troops or for directing artillery fire.

That the artillery barrage frequently fell short, killing and wounding many of the infantry.

That there were no telephones, flares, or other means for signaling and that the advance infantry vainly sent back runners in an effort to have the artillery range raised.

That wounded men lay for forty-eight hours before receiving attention and that there was a lack of litters, ambulances, and blankets.

That the infantry was sent forward to capture machine guns and artillery, involving an unnecessary sacrifice of life, instead of using machine guns, trench mortars, hand grenades, tanks, and artillery against them.

That on the day before the battle two of the general officers of the division were superseded.

While Governor Allen was testifying Brig. Gen. C. I. Martin, one of the National Guard officers who was displaced, was present, and he amplified some of the details. General Martin has received his discharge from the army and is now Adjutant General of the State of Kansas. He will testify tomorrow. Indications are that the committee will order an investigation.

Criticises Official Statements.

Governor Allen took exception to statements made by Secretary of War Baker and General March, Chief of Staff, relative to the conditions under which the 35th Division fought.

"The Secretary of War tried to show that the 35th had no more casualties than a number of other divisions, comparing the totals with those of other divisions," said the witness.

"It should be noted that the six-day battle was the only one in which this division fought, while most of the other divisions enumerated had been in many other fights.

"General March has stated that 120 airplanes were in use in the Argonne Forest battle. If so, they covered a twenty-two-mile front, and many would be on the ground. There were not enough, at any particular point, to do any good.

"When General March says that the artillery concentration was very great in this battle, he certainly cannot be referring to the divisional artillery of the Thirty-fifth Division, or, if he is, he is very greatly mistaken.

"It was a glorious but costly victory. One French officer said to me that if the French had fought like that they would have had no army left after the first year. There was a needless wastefulness in sending up infantry to capture artillery."

"Who was responsible for the conditions?" asked Representative Harrison of Mississippi.

"The responsibility for the lack of material was due to whatever source was under obligation to supply it," said Governor Allen. "The shortage in airplanes is one of the mysteries of the airplane service. The Argonne Forest was the battle for which we had been preparing for months. When we came to it we did not have the machinery. It seemed to be a part of the highly organized inefficiency that characterized the whole army over there. Whenever you touched anything it fell down, all except one thing, the raw man material, which was all right.

"The aircraft did not arrive, and we fought with French ordnance. We were constantly buying broken-down horses from the French for $400 each and losing them the next day because they were not fit to do the work."

Governor Allen read a number of letters from officers, whose names he did not make public, but he said he would furnish them to the committee if an investigation were ordered. He read this from a Lieutenant Colonel:

"Our artillery failed us, and did not support us after the first few hours. We fought the German artillery, machine guns

OPERA

By James Gibbons Huneker

Crispino e la Comare.

"The Cobbler and the Fairy," that sparkling pasticcio of a baker's dozen other operas from Rossini to Verdi, was sung for the first time by the Chicago Opera Association in this city at the Lexington Theatre last night. The piece is comic opera in its best estate, the balance of humor and sentiment deftly kept. The book is excellent and the music agreeable. That second act ending has haunted the memory of more than one modern maker of operetta, and little wonder, as it is a rattling good climax and a tuneful; indeed, the Ricci Brothers, (Ltd.,) spun their tunes prodigally from first to final curtain.

The performance had plenty of fizz in it, for Maestro Campanini conducted. The scenic setting of the opening act was frankly Venetian; the Campanile, St. Marc, the Dogano, and even a generous strip of the Adriatic waters. Vittoria Trevisan, whose capital comedy in "Dinda di Chamounix" is still fresh in the mind, was the Crispino, and he played the part as straight buffo, broadly humorous, with sly strokes and unexpected quips and cranks. He didn't emphasize the deeper note of the man driven to desperation by hard luck. His attempt at suicide was really side-splitting. It would have "raised a horse laugh in the pews of a tabernacle," as Nell Goldsmith said. But Signor Trevisan was very amusing and won his audience from the start. Comedy, both high and low, is his at his finger ends. His voice is also at his finger ends; but that is a detail.

Remains Galli-Curci, the Annetta of the evening. It is not a prime rôle for her, nor is the character altogether in her best comedy vein. She placated her hearers with "The Carnival of Venice" à la Benedict in the first act, and sang effectively, most brilliantly, throughout. She is a sweet singer, always. That she was applauded is to become a cliché of criticism. Scotti as Count del Fiore—and Maria Claessens, as the Fairy, comprised the remainder of a capable cast.

The Chicago Opera Association, Cleofante Campanini director, announces a season of five weeks, beginning Monday, Jan. 26, 1920, at the Lexington Theatre. We are promised by the management "a season of unusual interest and brilliancy."

Prokofieff Plays.

Serge Prokofieff is more interesting when he plays his own music than interpreting other composers. At least, so it seemed yesterday afternoon at Aeolian Hall, where this brilliant piano virtuoso gave his second recital of the season. His Sonata in C minor might better be called a sonatina, as the traditional formal sequences are telescoped, the themes are anxious mosaics, the development of the briefest, yet intensive. Normal in idea is the allegro, rather Schumannesque, were it not for the enharmonic progressions, which, after all, sounded worse than they are. This Russian composer is logical or nothing. His harmonic framework is novel, nevertheless. Anton Rubinstein wrote a Study on False Notes, from which the anticipatory note has since been elevated to the dignity of a system by several of the Neo-Scythians. The Andante was the most musical of the three loosely knit movements; community of theme, or organic unity, was only hinted at. And Prokofieff played the slow, romantic part with a lovely tone-color, and with atmospheric pedaling, thereby proving that his dynamic range also includes a middle term, something more than a terrific fortissimo and a whispering pianissimo.

The Scriabin numbers, too, were delivered with due deference to the demands or nuance, although the D sharp minor prelude (why isn't the key signature E flat minor?) was a veritable typhoon. But his instrument was like a noble orchestra and he extorted from it many splendid qualities. His "Visions Fugitifs," ten in number, were enjoyable, especially that melody in tenths legato. Naïve, it suggested the murmurs of a "love-sick marionette with a huge piano hand." What a ballet music this young man could write! The Tschaikovsky Sonata, recently resurrected here by Arthur Shattuck, does not much improve on a second hearing. Franz Rummel, of Berlin, is in New York and with his usual iron-cast virility. Gounod, in the first movement, in the last Tschaikovsky employs a theme heard on his Fifth Symphony. Mr. Shattuck, by the way, be remembered, omitted the Scherzo because of the key-monotony. Luckily Prokofieff didn't long finger. His speed and brio were astonishing. He is the master-rhythmist. He was still handling encores across to an enthusiastic audience when we left. Serge Prokofieff is quite in the mode this season. Luckily, he is a modest artist, else he might be spoiled.

FERNANDO CARPI SINGS.

Lyric Tenor Gives an Artistic Program at His First Recital.

Fernando Carpi, a lyric tenor who has appeared with both the Metropolitan and Chicago Opera Companies, and whose father toured America with Patti, gave his first song recital last evening in Aeolian Hall. His artistic and musicianly program of Italian, French, and English songs showed appreciation of a special and intimate art, which is more than could be said in the case of some of the most famous stars who have ventured a-field in concert.

Unless old airs of Lotti, and Falconieri had a remote origin on the dramatic stage, there was not an operatic piece in the lot, except the dream song from Massenet's "Manon." A light tenor voice, intelligently used, was heard to advantage in the small hall, and a final representation of recent composers included not only Mr. Carpi's compatriots, Calamani, Sibella, Buzi-Peccia, but also Cyril Scott, Landon Ronald, Leila Troland, and H. T. Burleigh.

Mme. Alda and Scotti in "Boheme."

Signor Scotti, who is off for a three weeks' trip to Palm Beach, took his leave of the Metropolitan subscribers last evening, when in place of a tragic Scarpia or Tonio or Chim Fen, he was seen and heard as Marcello in the mad pranks of "La Bohème." Mme. Alda, just back from a concert tour, appeared as Mimi, with Miss Romaine as Musetta, Messrs. Crimi, Didur, de Segurola, Malatesta, and others, and Mr. Papi conducted.

Beatrice Herford in Monologues.

Beatrice Herford, whose art flourishes best amid the atmosphere of the special matinée, resumed the recitation of her monologues in those surroundings yesterday afternoon at the Booth Theatre. The material offered was in the main not new, but none the less laughable. The second matinée of the series will be given next Monday at the same theatre.

Start "Learn English" Campaign.

The Educational Alliance, 197 East Broadway, yesterday started a "Learn English campaign" by the exhibition of placards in Yiddish in cafés, restaurants, libraries, settlements, synagogues, and church houses, entrances to moving picture theatres, and wherever non-English-speaking persons congregate. The co-operation is asked of shop and factory owners. Circular letters to parents will be distributed in the public schools on "Learn English Day," Thursday, Feb. 20. Meetings of the parents will be organized regularly in Public Schools 70 and 97, and classes will be held mornings, afternoons, and evenings in settlements and public day schools. Dr. Nathan Peyser is director of the campaign.

Many Europeans Returning.

The rush of steerage travel to Italy, Greece, and Poland continues unabated. The United States Custom House, at Bowling Green, was surrounded yesterday by hundreds of men, chiefly Italians, waiting to get their passports from the Customs Intelligence Bureau. The French liner France leaves today with 1,700 in her third-class quarters, the Dante Alleghieri will take another 2,000 when she leaves in a few days, and the Canopic will have 1,500 in her third-class quarters when she sails on Feb. 24.

SCORES BUSINESS TIMIDITY.

Labor Department Official Says the Far-Seeing Aren't Delaying Plans.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—"Business is slack because it is turning the corner; because there is uncertainty about future prices, and because a great many people are taking stock. The most far-seeing business men in America, I know from personal experience, are not delaying their plans for any one of these considerations, and the man who waits is almost certain to get 'stung.'"

Charles T. Clayton, Director of the Training Service of the Department of Labor, who is in touch with business enterprises in all parts of the United States, thus describes the current business situation, which results, he says, from nothing more serious than a psychological state that has induced timidity.

"Business is positively going ahead." Mr. Clayton says, "and the biggest men of the country know it. I know that one of the largest railroad companies in the United States has been advertising for weeks trying to get machinists. At the same time, there are thousands of machinists out of work. The explanation is that most of these men are really not machinists at all, but machine operators. They haven't the real knowledge of machine work that they driven to desperation by hard luck. His attempt at suicide was really side-splitting. It would have "raised a horse laugh in the pews of a tabernacle," as Nell Goldsmith said. But Signor Trevisan was very amusing and won his audience from the start. Comedy, both high and low, is his at his finger ends. His voice is also at his finger ends; but that is a detail.

Remains Galli-Curci, the Annetta of the evening. It is not a prime rôle for her, nor is the character altogether in her best comedy vein. She placated her hearers with "The Carnival of Venice" à la Benedict in the first act, and sang effectively, most brilliantly, throughout. She is a sweet singer, always. That she was applauded is to become a cliché of criticism. Scotti as Count del Fiore—and Maria Claessens, as the Fairy, comprised the remainder of a capable cast.

The Chicago Opera Association, Cleofante Campanini director, announces a season of five weeks, beginning Monday, Jan. 26, 1920, at the Lexington Theatre. We are promised by the management "a season of unusual interest and brilliancy."

Prokofieff Plays.

Serge Prokofieff is more interesting when he plays his own music than interpreting other composers. At least, so it seemed yesterday afternoon at Aeolian Hall, where this brilliant piano virtuoso gave his second recital of the season. His Sonata in C minor might better be called a sonatina, as the traditional formal sequences are telescoped, the themes are anxious mosaics, the development of the briefest, yet intensive. Normal in idea is the allegro, rather Schumannesque, were it not for the enharmonic progressions, which, after all, sounded worse than they are. This Russian composer is logical or nothing. His harmonic framework is novel, nevertheless. Anton Rubinstein wrote a Study on False Notes, from which the anticipatory note has since been elevated to the dignity of a system by several of the Neo-Scythians. The Andante was the most musical of the three loosely knit movements; community of theme, or organic unity, was only hinted at. And Prokofieff played the slow, romantic part with a lovely tone-color, and with atmospheric pedaling, thereby proving that his dynamic range also includes a middle term, something more than a terrific fortissimo and a whispering pianissimo.

The Scriabin numbers, too, were delivered with due deference to the demands or nuance, although the D sharp minor prelude (why isn't the key signature E flat minor?) was a veritable typhoon. But his instrument was like a noble orchestra and he extorted from it many splendid qualities. His "Visions Fugitifs," ten in number, were enjoyable, especially that melody in tenths legato. Naïve, it suggested the murmurs of a "love-sick marionette with a huge piano hand." What a ballet music this young man could write! The Tschaikovsky Sonata, recently resurrected here by Arthur Shattuck, does not much improve on a second hearing. Franz Rummel, of Berlin, is in New York and with his usual iron-cast virility. Gounod, in the first movement, in the last Tschaikovsky employs a theme heard on his Fifth Symphony. Mr. Shattuck, by the way, be remembered, omitted the Scherzo because of the key-monotony. Luckily Prokofieff didn't long finger. His speed and brio were astonishing. He is the master-rhythmist. He was still handling encores across to an enthusiastic audience when we left. Serge Prokofieff is quite in the mode this season. Luckily, he is a modest artist, else he might be spoiled.

FERNANDO CARPI SINGS.

Lyric Tenor Gives an Artistic Program at His First Recital.

Fernando Carpi, a lyric tenor who has appeared with both the Metropolitan and Chicago Opera Companies, and whose father toured America with Patti, gave his first song recital last evening in Aeolian Hall. His artistic and musicianly program of Italian, French, and English songs showed appreciation of a special and intimate art, which is more than could be said in the case of some of the most famous stars who have ventured a-field in concert.

Unless old airs of Lotti, and Falconieri had a remote origin on the dramatic stage, there was not an operatic piece in the lot, except the dream song from Massenet's "Manon." A light tenor voice, intelligently used, was heard to advantage in the small hall, and a final representation of recent composers included not only Mr. Carpi's compatriots, Calamani, Sibella, Buzi-Peccia, but also Cyril Scott, Landon Ronald, Leila Troland, and H. T. Burleigh.

Mme. Alda and Scotti in "Boheme."

Signor Scotti, who is off for a three weeks' trip to Palm Beach, took his leave of the Metropolitan subscribers last evening, when in place of a tragic Scarpia or Tonio or Chim Fen, he was seen and heard as Marcello in the mad pranks of "La Bohème." Mme. Alda, just back from a concert tour, appeared as Mimi, with Miss Romaine as Musetta, Messrs. Crimi, Didur, de Segurola, Malatesta, and others, and Mr. Papi conducted.

Beatrice Herford in Monologues.

Beatrice Herford, whose art flourishes best amid the atmosphere of the special matinée, resumed the recitation of her monologues in those surroundings yesterday afternoon at the Booth Theatre. The material offered was in the main not new, but none the less laughable. The second matinée of the series will be given next Monday at the same theatre.

Start "Learn English" Campaign.

The Educational Alliance, 197 East Broadway, yesterday started a "Learn English campaign" by the exhibition of placards in Yiddish in cafés, restaurants, libraries, settlements, synagogues, and church houses, entrances to moving picture theatres, and wherever non-English-speaking persons congregate. The co-operation is asked of shop and factory owners. Circular letters to parents will be distributed in the public schools on "Learn English Day," Thursday, Feb. 20. Meetings of the parents will be organized regularly in Public Schools 70 and 97, and classes will be held mornings, afternoons, and evenings in settlements and public day schools. Dr. Nathan Peyser is director of the campaign.

Many Europeans Returning.

The rush of steerage travel to Italy, Greece, and Poland continues unabated. The United States Custom House, at Bowling Green, was surrounded yesterday by hundreds of men, chiefly Italians, waiting to get their passports from the Customs Intelligence Bureau. The French liner France leaves today with 1,700 in her third-class quarters, the Dante Alleghieri will take another 2,000 when she leaves in a few days, and the Canopic will have 1,500 in her third-class quarters when she sails on Feb. 24.

DRAMA

By John Corbin

A French-American Program.

LA COUPE ENCHANTÉE, a comedy in one act by La Fontaine.

WASHINGTON—(The Man Who Made Us.) Scenes from the play by Percy Mackaye; translated into French by Jacques Copeau.

At the French Theatre du Vieux Colombier.

It was fortunate for La Fontaine (perhaps) that he was born at Château-Thierry, for the circumstance secured the admission of his one-act play, "La Coupe Enchantée," into the French-American program which is on for the week at the Vioux Colombier. There is no doubt that it was fortunate for us, for the little piece proved one of the most delightful of M. Copeau's season thus far, and a welcome relief in an evening which was otherwise somewhat stodgy.

The enchantment consists in the fact that a married man can tell whether his wife is faithful merely by attempting to drink wine out of the cup. If she is, he can drink his fill and the cup will not be drained. If not, his hand will shake and dash the wine into his face. The cup has already made its owner a misogynist, who is bringing up his son quite ignorant that there are women—hoping thereby to preserve him from marriage.

The scenes in which the boy for the first time sees a young thing and falls in love with her is comedy of the most whimsical and delicious kind, full of tender humor and sunny laughter. Then two husbands essay the test of the cup and, though their ruffles are bathed in light wine, their gorges are as bone dry as if it were already the first of July. After that, a sage peasant refuses the test, preferring to continue to embrace happiness even with uncertainty; and finally, as epilogue, the cup is offered to the audience—with the advice, however, to ponder well the decision of the peasant. The little play has, in brimming measure, the abundant humor and the ripe wisdom of the fables, expressed in admirably theatric terms. It is a fable humanized and dramatized.

"Washington (The Man Who Made Us)" shows the Father of His Country in the act of making us, and thoroughly conscious of it—in spite of the fact that he is speaking French and, at the slightest emotion, is shaken by Gallic ecstasies of gesture. In one passage his consciousness reaches the point of clairvoyance, for in the very face of Baron von Steuben's heroic efforts to teach the Continental army its hayfoot-strawfoot, Washington lectures the good soul upon the vices of Prussian militarism, with a prophetic eye rolling forward to 1914.

When he learns that the alliance with France is made he welcomes it in the spirit of the co-belligerency of 1917. One episode of Mr. Mackaye's play, however, M. Copeau's version spares us. James Monroe, as a Lieutenant at Valley Forge, is already announcing the Monroe Doctrine, quite unconscious that it was first proclaimed by Washington and Hamilton in the Farewell Address.

In such a play as Mr. Mackaye urges, meticulous accuracy is irrelevant; but to depict great characters in critical situations as self-conscious is to fall into the worst vice of the elder historical painters—and, incidentally, to ruin all possibility of drama, the sum and substance of which is veracious human nature swept in the current of passions that transcend the conscious ego.

The Lafayette of Jean Sarment is a striking and sympathetic figure, and so is the Washington of M. Copeau, barring the inevitable impediments of race and language. The ballad of Quillaloquon of Lucien Weber is, like all this comedian does, a creation of admirable art.

'ROYAL VAGABOND' A MEDLEY

Cohanisms Make Comic Opera of Old Vintage Highly Amusing.

THE ROYAL VAGABOND, an opera comique in three acts. Book and lyrics by Stephen Ivor Szinnyey and William Cary Duncan, music by Anselm Goetzel, additional numbers by George M. Cohan. At the Cohan & Harris Theatre.

Marcel	Roger Gray
Chefcheck	Charles Wayne
Jasku	Louis Simon
Anitza Chefcheck	Louise Kosta
Colonel Ivan Petroff	John Goldsworthy
Sixtus	Julian Winters
Prince Stephan	Frederick Wiley
Lord Montague Hopkins	Robinson Newbold
Princess Violetta	Frances Demarest
Princess Helena	Grace Fisher
Queen of Bargravia	Winifred Harris
Carlotta	Dorothy Dickson
Captain Danzig	Carl Hyson
Wanda	Gladys Zell
Josette	Edna Goodrich
Prodondo	Walter Palm
Carlo	Helen Pierre
A Page	

"The Royal Vagabond" is a study in contrasts. The most apt description of its quality was to be found last night in the Cohan & Harris program, wherein the entertainment was set down as "a Cohanized opera comique." It is that precisely. Originally a comic opera of the vintage popular a quarter of a century ago, it has been brought startlingly down to date here and there by Mr. Cohan by the insertion of a syncopated number, some flip patter, or a reference to prohibition or Corse Payton. Between Cohanisms it pursues the even tenor of its romantic way, telling, amid gaudy scenery and in mythical kingdom costumes, the story of the love of a Prince for a peasant maid.

The result, of course, is entertainment singularly mixed both in kind and merit. Last night's audience received it with unstinted enthusiasm. If those present were occasionally tempted to smile at the unsophistication of the original plot, they were certain to find Mr. Cohan himself laughing aloud at it a moment later. In the parlance of Broadway, Mr. Cohan "kidded" the piece, and if there is a fault to be found with this treatment it is in the fact that he did not kid it enough. By a touch of the wand here and there he has made it almost consistently amusing; it is nothing less than horrendous to reflect upon what it would have been without him.

Much of the Cohan material is in the vein of his revues, and is so foreign to the piece proper that even the original comic opera material wins laughs by reason of the contrast. Thus the male chorus, stalwart members of the Royal Army of Bargravia, sings:

We don't know a thing that a soldier knows;
We're simply dressed in a soldier's clothes,

in the approved Cohan manner, and a minute later the tenor remarks that love is love in hut or castle, and there is promptly a song about it. There are some whom this composite quality of the entertainment is likely to bewilder, but in the main it promises to be the salvation of all concerned.

The cast is large and capable. Tessa Kosta sings the heroine's rôle well, and the personable Frederick Santley is the Prince who "doubles" as a revolutionist. Dorothy Dickson dances, even more gracefully than usual; Winifred Harris is a queenly Queen, and Grace Fisher takes care of one or two numbers capably. Louis Simon proved himself a good comedian, even though he wore a red nose and had but scanty material, and Robinson Newbold, to whom the author was kinder, also scored. John Goldsworthy and Roger Gray were among others who lent valiant aid.

DISMISS MURDER CHARGE.

Man Arrested by Swann After Acquittal Is Again Freed.

Arthur Graziadio, 19 years old, who had been freed by Judge Malone in General Sessions and then rearrested by order of District Attorney Swann on the same murder charge, and had been on trial for several days in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, was again released by order of Justice Vernon M. Davis yesterday, at the request of Assistant District Attorney A. J. Talley, who made this statement to the court:

"In view of the illness of Juror No. 7, and in consideration of all the evidence, which, I think, has established a reasonable doubt as to the defendant's guilt, I think at this time that it is only fair to ask for dismissal of the indictment. It is the policy of the District Attorney's office not to shirk its full responsibility, therefore I move that the doubt be resolved in favor of the defendant and the indictment be dismissed. If the twelve jurors were all here I would move for a direction of a verdict of acquittal by the court."

FORD'S RESIGNATION

Will Be Referred to Republican Club Committee, Says President.

Robert W. Bonynge, President of the Republican Club, said last night that the resignation from the club of Supreme Court Justice John Ford would be referred to the Executive Committee of the club in the usual way, and that it probably would not be acted upon for several weeks.

Meanwhile, he said, he had no comment to make upon the action of Justice Ford in leaving the club because he resented a speech made by James M. Beck before the members on Lincoln's Birthday, in which Mr. Beck made an attack upon President Wilson for his foreign policies. Mr. Bonynge said that so far as he knew no other person had resigned because of Mr. Beck's speech.

WRITES HYLAN AS TO POLICE

Citizens Union Seeks to Have Costigan Affair Taken Up.

The Executive Committee of the Citizens Union sent a letter to Mayor Hylan at Palm Beach yesterday taking up the action of Police Commissioner Enright in demoting Daniel E. Costigan from Inspector to Captain. The contents of the letter were not made known, and it was said that the letter would not be made public before it reached the Mayor.

The Citizens Union requested Acting Mayor Moran last week to cause an investigation of the demotion of Costigan on the ground that Enright's explanations were unsatisfactory. Mr. Moran refused, saying he had faith in Enright.

ORPEN TO PAINT WILSON.

British Artist Chosen to Execute the Peace Conference Portrait.

PARIS, Feb. 17.—The Peace Conference portrait of President Wilson is to be painted by Sir William Orpen, the British painter. The President is understood to have promised to give Sir William a sitting as soon as he returns from the United States. Colonel E. M. House also is to be painted by Sir William.

The official picture of the Peace Conference which Sir William is painting is making good progress. He is still working on the background, and none of the figures has yet been introduced. General Currie, the Canadian commander, will sit tomorrow for an official war picture by Sir William.

Tuesday, Feb. 18th at 3 o'clock
Comparison Recital
By the Italian Pianist
AURELIO GIORNI
and the
DUO-ART PIANO
Admission without charge
THE AEOLIAN COMPANY
29 W. 42nd St., Fourth Floor

FIRST TO PAY INCOME TAX.

Woman Clerk in Collector Edwards's Office Heads List.

William H. Edwards, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second New York District, reported yesterday that the first person in his district to pay an income tax was a woman clerk in his office. Mrs. Mary Birdsall was the taxpayer, and while it might have been possible for her to make such legitimate deductions as would have removed her from the provisions of the revenue law, she said she felt that every citizen should rally at this time to the support of the Government, so she insisted on paying the small tax which, it was finally computed, she should pay.

Mrs. Birdsall has a son who left New York as a member of the old 69th, who fought in most of the engagements in which the regiment took part in France and is now mustered out of the service and at work. It came a little hard on Mrs. Birdsall to pay her tax yesterday because, a few nights ago a thief entered her apartment and stole $200 of the $400 of Liberty Bonds which she had managed to buy and pay for.

More than 2,000 persons, the Collector said, applied at his office yesterday for the 1040A form of return blanks. These blanks are for the use of those persons who have a net income of not more than $5,000, and Mr. Edwards expects to receive more of these returns than of any other class. This is the only form of blanks Collector Edwards has at present. He expects the others, including the blanks for corporations, about March 1.

The Collector called attention to the fact that under the provisions of the proposed Revenue bill, which will probably become a law in a few days, every dealer in tobacco will have to file an inventory of goods on hand on the morning after the bill is signed by the President. Within thirty days after the passage of the bill all persons affected by it must file this inventory together with a return. The necessary return blanks, Collector Edwards said, will be mailed from his office as soon as the bill is passed.

RED CROSS SERVICE BADGES

Workers Who Gave 800 Hours or More in War to Wear Insignia.

Workers in the American Red Cross who gave more than 800 hours to the organization's activities after the beginning of the war will receive special insignia, according to an announcement made yesterday. The workers in the headquarters of the Atlantic Division of the Red Cross, 44 East Twenty-third Street, will get their service badges at a reception in their honor tonight at the Waldorf-Astoria by Ethan Allen, manager of the division.

Men workers will get badges to be worn in the lapel. The design of the badge is the red cross on a background of white enamel surrounded by a band of blue. Over the cross inscribing the words "Service, American Red Cross." The insignia for the women will be slightly larger than those for the men, consisting of a round disc suspended from a blue ribbon on a bar.

1,651 Williams Alumni in Service.

The Victory Dinner of the Williams Club, alumni of Williams College, will be held at the Waldorf-Astoria on the evening of Feb. 28, when the exploits of Williams' men in the service will be narrated, and those who died in the service of the country will be honored. According to the publication, "Ephraim Williams—a Soldier," published regularly by the club, 1,651 Williams men served in the army or navy, including 490 members of the Williams Club of New York. Thirty-nine men, it was said, were killed or died of wounds.

AMUSEMENTS.

Dog Show
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN
FEB. 19-20-21-22, 9 A. M. to 11 P. M.

GALLI-CURCI
SEATS FOR ALL PERFORMANCES of the CHICAGO & METROPOLITAN OPERA. Subscriptions bought, sold, exchanged. JACOBS TICKET OF-FICE, NORMANDIE HOTEL, B'way and 38th St. TELS. GREELEY 4100, 4190, 6442.
OPERA TICKETS

EVERYTHING AT THE Hippodrome
Matinee Today, Best Seats (Except Boxes) $1.00 Evgs. at 8:15

GREENWICH VILLAGE THEATRE, 4th St. & 7th Av. Phone Spring 6400.
Take 7th Ave. Subway to Christopher St. Evgs. 8:30. Tomorrow & Saturday, 2:30.
HOBOHEMIA
A Comedy of Greenwich Villagers.
Greenwich Village Theatre. The CATHERINE DU PONT MATINEES. Today 2:30. Selection from Tagore, with interpretation dances.
SPECIAL SUN. EVE., FEB. 23, at 8:45, NORMAN LEYDEN ASTOR JAPAN. Tickets $2.50 to $1. Box Office and Tyson's.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way & 47th St. Mat. Daily 25-75. JOAN SAWYER, SALLIE FISHER, GEORGE WHITE, Arthur Ashley, A. Robins and HENRY LEWIS.
B. F. KEITH'S RIVERSIDE B'way & 96th St. EDNA GOODRICH & CO. FRANK FAY, TOM MORTON, LYONS & YOSCO
COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Twice Daily. Pop. Prices. MERRY ROUNDERS

MOTION PICTURES.
BROADWAY Extraordinary Double Feature. MAE MURRAY in The Scarlet Shadow. Theatre at 41 St. Direction M. Kashin. CHARLIE CHAPLIN in His First and Last Picture. Continuous 10 A. M. to Midnight
RIVOLI Times Square 39-40. HENRY WALTHALL in "FALSE FACES." "Here & There." Prizma. RIVOLI ORCHESTRA.
RIALTO Times Square 39-40. DR. L. S. SUGDEN, "THE LURE OF ALASKA." Prizma. ALICE JOYCE, "The Lion & the Mouse."
PLAZA Madison Ave. 58th St. WOMAN An Epic by Maurice Tourneur, with six of the most beautiful girls in the world.
STRAND B'way at 47th St. Marguerite Clark in "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch." Soloists. STRAND ORCH.
LOEW'S NEW YORK THEA. & ROOF Cont. 12 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof to 1 A. M. "THE HEART OF HUMANITY."
81 at St. Theatre B'way. Tel. Schuyler 5956. Henry B. Walthall in "The Long Lane's Turning." Also Greater VAUDEVILLE.

Phone 6300 Bryant
Theatregoer:—If you are insistent on seeing some particular attraction AT SHORT NOTICE and in certain specified seats, call the
Broadway Theatre Ticket Co.
CANDLER BLDG., 218 WEST 42d ST.
PHONE 6300, — 6301, — 6302, — 6303, — 6304 BRYANT.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND HITS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF LEE & J. J. SHUBERT.

WINTER GARDEN Broadway & 50th St. MATINEES TODAY AT 2. "Diamond mine of entertainment." Stephen Rathbun, Eve. Sun. Winter Garden's Mid-Winter Entertainment. MONTE CRISTO, JR. "Greatest show in the world." Charles Darnton, Eve. World.
CENTURY GROVE—Roof of Century Theatre. NEW CENTURY MIDNIGHT WHIRL. A SENSATION! Phone Col. 8900.
PLAYHOUSE 48th St., East of Broadway. Evenings 8:30. MATINEES THIS WEEK: Tom'w, Thurs. & Sat. 3 ALICE BRADY Personally in FOREVER AFTER 200th TIME TONIGHT
SHUBERT 44th W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:15. Biggest Musical Comedy Hit in 10 Years. GOOD MORNING, JUDGE All Girls. Music Dancing and Fun. With George Hassell, Mollie King, Charles King, 80 Others.
BOOTH Thea., 45th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:30. THE WOMAN IN ROOM 13
ELTINGE West 42d St. Evgs. at 8:30. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30. "UP IN MABEL'S ROOM"
REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30. FLORENCE REED in ROADS of DESTINY
HUDSON WEST 44TH ST. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30. Sam BERNARD & Louis MANN in "FRIENDLY ENEMIES"

VANDERBILT THEATRE, 48th St., East of B'way. Phone Bryant 134. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:30. EXTRA MAT FRI., FEB. 21. THE SURPRISE COMEDY OF THE SEASON. A LITTLE JOURNEY By RACHEL CROTHERS

39TH ST. Thea., Ph. Bry. 612. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Tom'w & Sat., 2:30. The Laugh Play IT TO Keep Yourself "A COMEDY CLASSIC."—Globe.
BELMONT 48th St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Tom'w & Sat., 2:30. 4TH MONTH. In WHITESIDE THE LITTLE BROTHER with TYRONE POWER.
SELWYN Thea., West 42 St. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w, Fri. & Sat., 2:30. Special Holiday Mat. Fri., Feb. 21st. JANE COWL THE CROWDED HOUR
MAXINE ELLIOTT'S, West 39th Street. Special Holiday Mat. Fri., Feb. 21st. TEA for 3 The Comedy Hit. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w, Fri. & Sat., 2:30.
CENTRAL 47th & B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Sat., 2:15. A Musical Play—Different. "SOMEBODY'S SWEETHEART"
CASINO B'way & 39th. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Sat., 2:15. Jolly Musical Romance Some Time ED. WYNN
PARK Columbus Circle, 59th. Phone 8590 Col. SOCIETY OF AMERICAN SINGERS. SPECIAL MATINEE TOMORROW. PRICE. NOTABLE ALL-STAR REVIVAL. ROBIN HOOD Greatest Comic Opera Cast Ever Assembled. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:15.
LYRIC 42d St., West of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Sat., 2:30. THE SEASON'S HIT. WM. HODGDON'S BIG HIT. BENNETT & MOULTON'S 6 MONTH Roland West's Thriller of Thrillers. UNKNOWN PURPLE
KALICH Fulton W. 46 St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Sat., 2:30. EXTRA MATINEE FRIDAY. A. E. Anson, Chrys: "Riddle: Woman" Original Monologues. BEATRICE HERFORD
MONDAY MATINEES at BOOTH Theatre. NEXT MATINEE FEB. 24, AT 3:30 P. M.
Loew's 7th Ave. at 125th St. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Today, 25 & 50c. 'ROCK-A-BYE BABY' Tuneful, Smartest Musical Comedy

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES AND SUCCESSES.

EMPIRE Broadway & 40th St. Evgs. 8:20. Matinees Tom'w & Sat., 2:20. "BARRIE AT HIS BEST."—Times. William Gillette BARRIE'S BEST PLAY. —Herald. Dear Brutus
"To have this play in New York is indeed good fortune."—Eve. Sun.
COHAN & HARRIS THEATRE, West 42d St. Evs. 8:10. First Mat. Tomorrow, 2:10. Biggest Hit in the History of Musical Comedy A ROYAL VAGABOND A Cohanized Opera Comique. Book by Stephen Ivor Szinnyey & Wm. Cary Duncan. Music by Dr. Anselm Goetzl.
LONGACRE WEST 48TH ST., NEAR B'WAY. BRYANT 23. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w (Pop) & Sat., 2:30. The Most Fascinating Mystery Play Ever Written. THREE FACES EAST With Emmett Corrigan and Violet Heming.
BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:30. FRANCES STARR in "TIGER! TIGER!" A New Play by Edward Knoblock.
LIBERTY West 42d St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Sat., 2:30. A. H. WOODS presents DITRICHSTEIN The MARQUIS DE PRIOLA
GLOBE B'way, 46th St. Nights 8:30. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:30. POPULAR PRICE MATINEE TOM'W. JULIA SANDERSON, JOSEPH CAWTHORN, Sam Hardy, Maud Eburne. "The CANARY" Doyle & Dixon
GEO. COHAN'S THEATRE, B'way and 43d Street. Evgs. 8:20. MATS. TOM'W & SAT. 2:20. THE CUTE LITTLE PLAY THAT TURNS 'EM AWAY. "A PRINCE THERE WAS" GEO. M. COHAN as the Prince
Standard B'way, 90th St. Evgs. 25c to $1. Mats. Today & Thurs., 25-50c. FLO-FLO ORIGINAL CAST & PRODUCTION
Loew's American Roof 42 St., W. of B'way. Every Eve. at 8:15. J. K. EMMET & CO., GOLDEN TROUPE, VICTORIA FOUR, SIX OTHER BIG ACTS. All Seats Reserved 25, 35, 50

44TH ST. THEATRE, just west of Broadway. Evs. 8. Mats. Tom'w & Sat., 2. AL. JOLSON And Incomparable Company of 100 in Sinbad
2ND YEAR IN N. Y. 2ND YEAR IN N. Y.
BIJOU THEATRE, 45th St. Beginning TONIGHT at 8:30. A New Farce Comedy. A SLEEPLESS NIGHT With Percy Haswell, Ernest Glendinning, Wm. Morris, Carlotta Monterey, Lucile Watson, Ronald Galtabet. First Mat. Tom'w.
PRINCESS Mats. Tom'w & Saturday, 2:15. Evenings at 8:20. Smashing & Brighter than ever Musical Success. OH, MY DEAR! "BETTER THAN 'OH, BOY!'"—N. Y. Herald.

THE TIMES SAYS: "TOBY IS PRICELESS"—"PURE SOUTHERN GOLD."—Herald. TOBY'S BOW with NORMAN TREVOR. GEORGE MARION, DORIS RANKIN and "HEART-WARMING COMEDY."—Mail. Comedy Thea., 41 St. E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30.
A HIT "PLEASE GET MARRIED," with ERNEST TRUEX & EDITH TALIAFERRO. LITTLE THEATRE
48TH ST. Theatre, E. of B'way, Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. and Sat., 2:30. The Big Punch is There.—Globe. A PLAY OF LOVE, LAUGHS AND THRILLS. THE NET
NORA BAYES Thea., 44th W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Sat., 2:15. NORA BAYES LADIES FIRST

ASTOR 45th Street & B'way. Evenings 8:15. Matinees Tom'w & Sat., 2:15. EAST IS WEST The Comedy Success with FAY BAINTER.
French Thea. de Colombier 65 W. 35. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15. This Week "WASHINGTON" and Double Bill: "Le Mariage Enchantes." Seats 50c. to $2. Sat. Night Pop. Prices.
CENTURY THEATRE, Evgs. 8:30. Matinees Tom'w and Saturday, 2:30. LAST 2 WEEKS. THE BETROTHAL By Masterfield. Author Blue Bird. Economic Prices. Popular Mat. Wed. Best Seats $1.50.
MANHATTAN Opera Ho., 34th W. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. Last 7 Times. MARJORIE RAMBEAU In Her Favorite Role. EYES OF YOUTH 25c. to $1.50. Always 50c Orch. Seats at $1. Seats Now Washington's Birthday. Beg. Next Monday. The LITTLE TEACHER. MARY RYAN Original Cast.
MOROSCO HAS THE HIT. COURTENAY A'WISE IN THE BIG FUN HIT CAPPY RICKS. MATINEES TOM'W. (POP.) & SAT. AT 2:30.
Broadhurst 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Riotous Musical Comedy. MELTING OF MOLLY
PLYMOUTH West 45th Street. Evs. 8:30. Mat., Tom'w. and Sat. 2:30. JOHN BARRYMORE in Tolstoi's REDEMPTION. SPECIAL: EVERY THURSDAY IN FEBRUARY. NEXT TH

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.
ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
B. C. Franck, Secretary.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, FEB. 18, 1919.

OFFICES: [Telephone Bryant 1000.]
Times Building.....Times Square
Times Annex...424 S., west of Broadway
Downtown.....1 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....2,100 Seventh Av., near 125th St.

Bronx.....2,914 Third Avenue
Washington Heights.....3,525 Broadway
Brooklyn.....401 Fulton Street
Staten Island...92 Stuyv. Pl., New Brighton
Queens...217 Fulton Street, Jamaica, L. I.
Elizabeth.....300 Morris Avenue
Hoboken.....61 Second Street
Jersey City.....89 Montgomery Street
Newark.....810 Broad Street
Paterson.....15 Park Avenue
Washington.....Riggs Building
Chicago.....1302-1304 Tribune Building
St. Louis.....1006 Fullerton Building
Detroit.....409 Ford Building
San Francisco.....742 Market Street
London.....12 Salisbury Square, E. C.
Paris...Au Matin, 6 Boulevard Poissonnière

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

TWO CENTS in Metropolitan District (50 mile radius). Three Cents within 300 miles. Four Cents elsewhere. Sunday, Five Cents. City; Seven Cents elsewhere.

	One Year.	Six Months.	One Month.
By Mail, Postpaid.			
DAILY & SUNDAY...$11.00	$6.00	$1.00	
One week, 25c.			
DAILY only.....	9.00	4.50	.85
One week, 90c			
SUNDAY only.....	3.00	1.75	.30
SUNDAY only, Canada	6.00	3.25	.55
FOREIGN RATES.			
DAILY & SUNDAY...$28.00	$13.30	$2.40	
DAILY only.....	17.40	8.90	1.45
SUNDAY only.....	9.75	5.10	.80

Binder, Picture Section, $1.75; Magazine, $1.25.

THE ANNALIST, (Mondays,) per year, $4; Canada, $4.50; other countries, $5. Binder for 26 issues, (one vol.,) $1.25.

TIMES BOOK REVIEW, (Weekly,) per year, $3; Canada, $1.50; other countries, $2.

TIMES MID-WEEK PICTORIAL, (Thursdays,) 1 year, $3; Canada, $6; other countries, $6.50. Binder for 52 issues, $1.25.

THE NEW YORK TIMES CURRENT HISTORY, Illustrated Monthly Magazine, one year, $3, (foreign, $4.) Per Copy, 25c.

THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX, Quarterly—Full cloth, per copy, $2; per year, $8.

Entered as second-class mail matter.

The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper, and also the local news of spontaneous origin published herein.

All rights of republication of all other matter herein are also reserved.

THE LEAGUE AND THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

The Constitution of the League of Nations and the Monroe Doctrine are one in spirit and purpose. The League hands on to all the nations of the world the torch of just practice in international relations which we lighted ninety-six years ago. Critics of the League's Constitution, hard pressed to find tenable grounds of objection, profess to fear that it may destroy the Monroe Doctrine. They might, with equal reasonableness, insist that the moral law is in conflict with itself, that principles of right and justice and liberty are endangered by new applications.

In that message of December, 1823, which embodied an American sentiment that for fifty years had been ripening to firm conviction, President MONROE declared that "it is only when "our rights are invaded or seriously "menaced that we resent injuries or "make preparations for our defense." After referring to the "political system of the allied Powers," essentially different from our own, and to our amicable relations with those Powers, he declared that "we should consider "any attempt on their part to extend "their system to any portion of this "hemisphere as dangerous to our "peace and safety." He continued:

> With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European Power we have not interfered and shall not interfere. But with the Governments who have declared their independence and maintained it, and whose independence we have, on great consideration and on just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them, or controlling in any other manner their destiny, by any European Power, in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States.

The Monroe Doctrine will endure, it is immutable; it is, said President CLEVELAND, "applicable to every stage of our national existence." Between that Doctrine and the League of Nations there can be no conflict because the Constitution of the League, as provisionally adopted, is in its very essence a declared inhibition upon the attempt by any nation to destroy the independence of other nations or to interpose "for the purpose "of oppressing them or controlling in "any other manner their destiny." The purpose of the covenant of the nations is declared in its preamble:

> In order to promote international cooperation and to secure international peace and security by the acceptance of obligations not to resort to war, by the prescription of open, just, and honorable relations between nations, by the firm establishment of the understandings of international law as the actual rule of conduct among Governments, and by the maintenance of justice and a scrupulous respect for all treaty obligations in the dealings of organized people with one another, the powers signatory to this covenant adopt this Constitution of the League of Nations.

Grave Senators who sound a note of alarm over the supposed conflict between the League and the Doctrine must assume that, having set up the League of Nations, the nations will destroy it. We must admit that that is possible. The principles embodied in the Constitution of the League must be administered by men. What man has erected, he may tear down. Any attempt, in the enforcement of this covenant, to overturn the Monroe Doctrine would destroy the League itself, for that attempt would nullify its foundation principles. Let us make the illustration concrete. We will suppose that the nations of Europe have begun to look with eyes of covetousness upon some of the territory of the South and Central American Republics. They await the favoring occasion of a dispute, the threat of war, between two of those Republics. Then, under the provision of Article XVI. of the League's Constitution, the Executive Council recommends "what effective military or "naval force the members of the "League shall severally contribute to "the armed forces to be used to pro"tect the covenants of the League." The Executive Council "recommends" that England, France, and Germany shall dispatch, let us say, a million armed men to quell the incipient broil. That is the illustrative hypothesis, it is something like that, we suppose, that the apprehensive Senators have in mind. Now for the consequences. The United States and the South American Republics would not be for one single instant in doubt as to the intent of the expedition. We should reassert and defend with all our resources the unchanging, always applicable doctrine of MONROE'S message. The League of Nations would be disrupted, would vanish into thin air, and a war rivaling in magnitude and destructiveness the one just ended in Europe would begin.

We confess our utter inability to imagine how finite men could erect any adequate safeguards against such a catastrophe. After centuries of experience with earthquakes, we are still powerless to prevent them. If the wreck of matter and the crash of worlds should be decreed from on high, we have no idea what men or nations could do about it. Laws and constitutions and leagues must practically concern themselves with realities. The hypothesis we have used as an illustration is conceivable only of unreal beings inhabiting an unreal world, of nations positively delighting in carnage, deliberately planning the overthrow of civilization and their own destruction. Germany was of that temper. Is the assumption that she is going to have imitators at all within the realm of practical world politics?

If the covenant of the League of Nations is threatened in the New World its decrees will be executed by a military force of the New World, or, if some increment of force is needed from Europe, it will come by the New World's invitation, for the immediate purpose of enforcing the covenant, and not with a view to oppressing or controlling the destiny of any New World republic. This must be so and will be so because the theory that the Executive Council would recommend any other plan of action must rest upon the assumption that the nations across the water are going to conspire for the disruption and disappearance of the League.

Criticism directed against the structural principles of the League's Constitution as drafted has thus far been notably futile and ineffective. Protests against its adoption must rest upon reasons more convincing than those advanced in respect to the conflict with the Monroe Doctrine, if they are to have influence upon the public mind. It is our belief that the great mass of the American people have received with welcome and approval the proclamation of these principles and Mr. WILSON'S exposition of the purposes the nations have in mind. The President's opponents, the opponents of the League, at Washington and elsewhere, will contend in vain against an overwhelming public opinion.

ANTI-SOCIAL STRIKES.

There is no doubt as to what BONAR LAW meant in his statement to the House of Commons that it was the duty of Government "to defend the "community against strikes directed "against the community." He spoke only a day or two after Mr. THOMAS, Labor member and Secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, had said: "It is within our union's "power to say at any time to the "State, 'Unless you do this we will "paralyze commerce.'" England has no monopoly of that sort of unionism. Statements like Commoner THOMAS'S were being made on this side of the ocean about the same time, and acts according to the statements made the threat good. Thus Mr. GARRETSON, testifying at Washington as President of the Order of Railroad Conductors, asserted that labor's right to strike is inalienable, and includes the right to strike against Government-fixed wages, exactly as in private disputes between employers and employés. In Seattle the strike against community interest was directed alike against Government work in the shipyards, against the constituted authorities, against all workers except unionists, and against all dependent for the supply of their daily necessaries on any form of industry. LENINE'S writings filled the labor organ of Seattle. Hardly a day but increases the instances of the tendency to exploit the community for class interests. Today there is proceeding a "sympathy" strike of many related trades in support of the demands of carpenters, a trade divided against itself, but united against all using carpenters' labor or products.

Never were higher wages paid for less work than now. Never would wages buy more satisfactions, owing to the enterprise of capital, and to the discoveries and inventions of men whose utility to society labor denies. Yet never was there greater unrest, nor more impossible demands on the part of labor, it is alleged. On that point there is need of more light. The triple entente of the British unions of railwaymen, miners, and transport workers will plead guilty to antisocial sentiments if they proceed with threats of German ruthlessness to be practiced in nominal peace, but really in warfare on all but themselves. The American Federation of Labor under the leadership of Mr. GOMPERS has abstained from the Marxian heresy, and has put forward an international program as opposite as the poles. But, while Mr. GOMPERS is doing American labor this service abroad, at home the Federation seems to be slipping into adoption of general and direct action as exemplified in the building strike. If labor chooses to convict itself it will disappoint its best friends and defeat its own interests. This is not the capitalist view, although it was booed by labor members when stated by the British Premier. The American view has been stated not less well by those under no suspicion of capitalist inspiration—to wit, the Administrative Committee of the National Catholic War Council. In a report last week, signed by four Bishops, it is declared that the laborer

> must come to realise that he owes his employer and society an honest day's work in return for a fair wage, and that conditions cannot be substantially improved until he roots out the desire to get a maximum return for a minimum of service.

That is an American declaration, but the settlement of the British crisis depends upon the British unions' readiness to do as the Bishops advise, with logic like LLOYD GEORGE'S. If only labor will produce what it can there is no need for the reduction of wages, and, if production is increased, the maintained wages will multiply their satisfactions. If labor will give capital a chance there lie ahead the best days ever experienced by either.

But labor must control or disavow some of its leaders if this bright picture is to be realized. Strikes in the Seattle manner must be settled in the easiest, best, and in fact only way, the Seattle way. The unionist who refuses to fulfill the contract which his representatives have signed is the worst enemy of unionism. The official who bows to the threat of that sort of unionism is the worst enemy of the Government which he betrays. Against that sort of unionism and that sort of Government the country is ready for leadership like OLE HANSEN'S. There is a future as promising as its past for unionism like that of the typographical union, "Big Six," whose contracts are covenants. The contrast with the Seattle Bolsheviki brings into view both the promise and the threat of American unionism.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER.

Not as of "the painful warrior "famoused for fight, after a thousand "victories, once foil'd," will tolerant memories, softened by death, recall the engaging and brilliant figure of Sir WILFRID LAURIER. If his good fortune had been quite equal to his rhetorical, literary, and personal charm, he would have died at the end of his Ministry of fifteen years in 1911. For the extension of Canadian transportation, commerce, agriculture, for the development of Canadian national sentiment with an indefinite but strong imperial scope, no other public man in Canada did so much. His preference tariff of 33⅓ per cent. in favor of British manufactures in 1900 was a great stroke for the imperial idea, since grown into a different and a nobler scheme, a Commonwealth, we might say, of self-governing Commonwealths.

Sir WILFRID'S culminant hour abroad was at the Diamond Jubilee of 1897, or at the Coronations of EDWARD VII. and GEORGE V. No other colonial statesman so impressed the English. This French Canadian, this first French Canadian Premier, this bilingual orator, this personage of authority, suavity, dignity, and distinction, has not left his like behind. Resourceful, subtle, a master of debate, the unmatchable leader of the Liberals, he seemed to belong to the generation of DISRAELI and PALMERSTON and GLADSTONE. If on conscription he was opposed to prevailing public sentiment, so he had been on reciprocity; and he should have the credit of honesty of opinion on the one as on the other policy. In 1896 he fought the Quebec Bishops on the question of separate public schools in Manitoba. He had almost too much talent. He always had courage enough. And he earnestly supported the Entente in the war.

A FALLEN CONGRESS.

Has Congress "ceased to function"? Year by year, of late, it has been falling further and further behind in legislation, until this session has capped the climax. With only twelve working days left, not one of the fourteen great appropriation bills is ready for the President's signature; only two have got as far as conference. Not a single great measure has passed except the Revenue bill, and that is a "holdover" from the last session—that is, a monument to the failure of that session to do its duty.

The last session was what is called "the long session," and this is the short one. Each Congress holds two sessions, one of which is unlimited in time within the year, and the other is by law terminated within three months after it meets. The long session of the Sixty-fifth Congress, though it was in existence most of the year, was unable in all that time to pass the Revenue bill, and adjourned with taxation of unknown extent hanging over the heads of the people. The short session, by a mighty effort, succeeded in passing this holdover, and has done nothing else.

No such record has been made by any Congress within the memory of men advanced in life. We doubt if at any time in the country's history any Congress has made such a record. There has been no reason for it except a desire to talk which exceeds anything ever seen in the history of American politics. In the old bad days of Cannonism, to which no one wishes to return, Congress had at least the merit of being able to suppress its cacoethes loquendi. The few men who ruled the House and Senate, though their rule was often tyrannical and generally unfair, would have been scandalized at the thought of letting the country's business fall into the dilapidated and slovenly state in which it now lies.

If this flood of talk did any good, the evil might be endured for the benefit. But who has ever heard of a single vote being changed by these speeches? They are not delivered for any such purpose, but solely to advance the welfare of the speechmaker with his constituents. From time immemorial it has been the unwritten rule of Congress that speeches for Buncombe County might be delivered during the long session, but not during the short one, which was devoted —after the first week in January, at any rate—to business and nothing but business. In the days of Cannonism and before them the enforcement of this rule was in the hands of iron-handed bosses, who saw that it was carried out. After the fall of Cannonism and the Senate machine, the good sense of the House and Senate still preserved the rule. It has been reserved for the War Congress, the Sixty-fifth, to break it up and to present to the world the spectacle of a legislature unable to legislate.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Substitutes Hardly Acceptable.

The noted philosopher, statesman, essayist and alleged playwright who said that "Revenge is a kind of wild justice" would have had to seek a stronger adjective to characterize the kind of justice displayed in the latest precedent set by Bolshevist jurisprudence. Four Grand Dukes who were safely locked up, but whose ultimate fate was still undetermined, were shot without trial; and a gentleman escaping from Russia to add to our knowledge of that unusual country tells us that they were so shot in revenge for the lynching of KARL LIEBKNECHT and ROSA LUXEMBURG in Berlin.

To those educated in the outgrown logic of bourgeois democracy there is something a little difficult in this modernist reasoning. KARL and ROSA, spiritual kinsmen of the present rulers of Russia, were not put to death by Russian Grand Dukes or by their German analogues. Indeed, it is safe to say that if any German Serenity or Illustriousness had been offered a free shot at the leaders of German Bolshevism just then he would have regretfully declined out of an enlightened feeling of self-interest. Such an act, however gratifying to grand ducal or princely impulse, would only have further jeopardized a future already insecure. We have learned that according to the reasoning of the class-conscious the individual is responsible for the misdeeds of his class, but the leaders of the tribe of SPARTACUS were put to death by a quite different class from that of the Russian imperial family. ROSA was lynched by the mob, LIEBKNECHT was "shot while trying to escape," to use the somewhat suspicious official version, by men who took their orders from the present German Government of Majority Socialists. If, then, the Bolsheviki intended to wreak vicarious justice on an offending class, they ought to have turned their machine guns on the crowds in the streets to get even for ROSA, and to have avenged KARL by killing a few more Mensheviki.

But perhaps they had already exhausted the possibilities. The Moderate Socialists of Russia have by now recanted at the sword's point, been killed, or fled to hiding. As for the street mobs, even they seem to have become somewhat discouraged by the reign of terror and its accompanying food shortage. So it appears that vengeful Bolsheviki who had already pretty well shot up or scared away the surrounding populace had to retaliate on such victims as were at hand; and it happened that they had the Grand Dukes.

Literacy and English Are Essential.

Whether or not anybody who does not read and write as well as speak the language which is as truly American as it is English can be considered an American otherwise than geographically—that is a question to which all might not give the same answer, yet a negative one could be much more easily defended than a positive one. Both the illiterate and those whose only tongue is foreign may be, and often are, good Americans, potentially, but it is nearly certain that the members of neither can take either a full or an intelligent part in the performance of a citizen's duties. There are still in the United States, unfortunately, a good many thousand people whose illiteracy is due to lack of schools in the places where they have always lived. They are to be pitied rather than reprehended, but none the less is their Americanism incomplete.

Inability to speak English is quite another matter—next to always it is voluntary and the result of disinclination rather than of inability to effect more than a change of skies on crossing the ocean. It is, therefore, a legitimate cause for reproach for anybody who has been here more than six months, or a year at most, not to have made the not colossal effort required by a task that, for some curious reason, seems to be easiest for those who need it most. Only the people who live in "foreign colonies" can help learning English, for that matter, and the possibility is among the worst of the many bad features of such life.

Prohibition Censorship.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your report of the Anti-Saloon League's bill for the enforcement in New York of the Federal prohibition amendment is the following provision:

> It would be unlawful for any newspaper or periodical to print any statement concerning the liquor business, directly or indirectly, without giving the names of the persons who paid for the advertisement.

This looks to me as if the Anti-Saloon League, or presumably the Commissioner of Excise, will undertake to censor what the newspapers which are published in New York State print concerning the liquor business, directly or indirectly. So that, if this provision becomes the law, the New York newspapers will have to be very careful about printing statements from the Bible, or from Homer, or from Shakespeare, or from William J. Bryan. No doubt such a law would cut out the advice of the Apostle Paul to Timothy.

H. P. THOMAS.

New York, Feb. 11, 1919.

THE NEW AMENDMENT.

The Question Whether a Part of the Constitution Can Be Unconstitutional.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In today's NEW YORK TIMES I found a letter from Alexander Sidney Lanier of Washington, which in its opening paragraph promised to expose my "very superficial knowledge of the Federal Constitution and the fundamental principles underlying our Government." The joy of learning something always compensates for the embarrassment of having my ignorance exposed, so I read Mr. Lanier's letter with a humble and receptive mind.

I am afraid that yours correspondent confuses the right of our Supreme Court to pass upon the constitutionality of an act of Congress enacted with the intention of giving practical effect to a constitutional amendment and my contention that neither the Supreme Court nor any other tribunal of law has jurisdiction or power to adjudicate as to the constitutionality of the Constitution itself or any of its amendments. At the hazard of further exposing myself to criticism for "superficial knowledge," I repeat with every possible degree of emphasis that "the Supreme Court has never, in its long history of 130 years, attempted to adjudicate, directly or collaterally, as to the constitutionality of a single line in the Federal Constitution."

Mr. Lanier writes from Washington, and I invite him to search the records of the court in the Capitol and ascertain for himself if ever, even by a dissenting opinion, any Judge of that court has expressed the opinion that the question of the constitutionality of the Constitution, either in whole or in part, was ever a legal or justiciable proposition.

The Federal Constitution will remain a dark secret to any lawyer or layman who does not appreciate that the Constitution of this or of any other Government is not a legal but a political document. The Federal Constitution is the standard by which the constitutionality and legality of all legislation must be tested; it is the "supreme law of the land."

It may shock some of your readers to learn that it is within the power of the people of the United States to pass an amendment to the Constitution abolishing even the highest court in the land. Such an abolition would be as regrettable as it is improbable, but I am stating the case for the purpose of demonstrating that the formation of a constitution, or its modification by amendment, is essentially an exercise by the people of their right to govern themselves in the way it best pleases them.

Mr. Lanier writes about the "police powers" of the States of Connecticut, Rhode Island, and New Jersey. None of these States can possess or exercise "police" or any other "powers" which conflict with the supreme law of the land. It "indicates a very superficial knowledge" of the fundamental principles underlying our Government to argue that any State of the American Union is "sovereign." Sovereignty is a fine word which means "supreme, or highest in power;" "independent of and unlimited by any other power." The doctrine of State sovereignty died on the battlefields of the war of the rebellion. The smallest of our States have rights which are safeguarded principally by the Federal Constitution, and the Federal Government, but there is but one sovereignty under our flag, and that is the Government of the United States of America.

HYACINTHE RINGROSE.

New York, Feb. 15, 1919.

A Prophet of Evil.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

So far from agreeing with your views as to the value to America of the "League of Peace," as expressed in your Sunday edition, I greatly deplore a hasty indorsement of it. Some one asked an old Westerner what was the best weapon a man can carry. He said in reply: "Well, Sir, the best weapon that I have ever known a man to carry is a civil tongue." For a century and a half almost we have abstained from interference with the affairs of Europe, with a freedom from hate and fear, from war and from peril, that no "League" could hope to equal. We have "carried a civil tongue." From freedom we, without a blow struck, consent to be coerced. No bill of rights restricting the action of the League is set forth. No means of terminating what might become an intolerable burden upon us is provided. The Japanese may immediately arbitrate successfully the right to settle 5,000,000 Asiatics upon our reserves of lands in the West. Our form of government might be declared to subvert certain rights of the League and failure to change it be cause for our punishment. Operation of the League might arouse intense anger on the part of countries which felt their sovereignties invaded. Ambitions, jealousies, animosities, agitations, and differences might be created by this sudden subversion of old and tried ways. Let us debate and consider the results which are to be feared as well as the good that is hoped for from this League.

WILLIAM A. WIGHT.

New York, Feb. 16, 1919.

WILSON AT THE COLISEUM.

Entablatures that knew an ancient day;
Huge columns prone in dust the acons ground;
Seat piled on seat, and everywhere decay;
Mass, heaped on mass, and, over all, no sound.
Where shook the earth with hoarsely uttered cries,
Where victors laughed and wounded men made moan,
Stands Ruin, mute beneath the changing skies—
Save when some pedant airs his bookish drone.

And yet this pile would speak—if but it could—
To him who sought its dust from western shores;
To him who, pondering its silence, stood
Perplexed upon this site of mimic wars;
For, eloquent of ancient lore, it seems
To quote, for these, our days of doubt, the Past:
Naught lives of what men build except their dreams—
Though kingdoms perish, dreams forever last.

Where Caesar passed in state, the hooting owl
Beneath the Roman moon makes ghastly mock;
And dried-up fools with tape and measure prowl,
To catalogue each crumbling plinth and block.
The mob that craved for blood, its thumbs turned down,
No longer fills with dread the fallen slave;
The earth has yawned for all, and king and clown
Have found what Time has dug for both—a grave.

But Virgil's page, though old, seems ever new;
And Homer, new to plodding lads, is old;
Still Socrates serves man his ancient brew;
Still Aristotle's laws and precepts hold.
Eternal truth still thrills with golden gleams
The troubled centuries, careering fast.
Naught lives of what men build except their dreams—
Though kingdoms perish, dreams forever last.

ELIAS LIEBERMAN.

BRITON'S WELCOME AS GIBBS SEES IT

War Correspondent Impressed by Frank Cordiality in American Homes.

CONSIDERATION OF ALLIES

He Finds It Evidenced in Apprehension Lest They Misunderstand Wilson's Attitude.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

After a few days in New York and its beautiful suburbs, (where one quickly reaches the quietude of country life,) an Englishman, like myself, on his first visit is able to formulate certain impressions after the bewildering emotion of his entry into the great city. Certain things are, of course, obvious and instantly impressive. The immense height of the buildings in New York City and the big populations dwelling inside those buildings remain in one's imagination with unforgettable effect. Where the elevator carries one past twenty floors one has the sense of being in a house of a thousand doors, each one of which leads into a different drama of life, where men and women have met together for mysterious activities, and I confess that, as a student of human nature, I want to open each one of those doors and find out exactly what those people are doing and saying and thinking.

Little mechanical things trouble the visitor on his first arrival, and he is afraid of making a fool of himself by his ignorance. I went into a room to put on evening clothes, and for some time could not find the way to click on the electric light. Afterward I could not put out the light because every button I touched lighted some other lamps, until I was surrounded by a brilliant illumination which refused to go out. I wandered down many corridors before I could find the elevator to take me down from a high room, and pushed the wrong knob, which made the lift (as we call it) stop on the way up, to the annoyance of the young woman in charge.

When I traveled for the first time in an American train and came from a suburb to New York I was startled by the hall of the Grand Central Station, which was a vast place like the nave of a cathedral, having, as it seemed to me, many doors, but no exit. Trying to find my way out I came into a restaurant, where to cover my embarrassment I immediately had lunch, though I had only just finished breakfast—and was rewarded by a conversation with the waiter, who was a Frenchman from Alsace, and shook hands with me warmly when I spoke to him in French and told him of my friendship with many soldiers of France. Later in the day I went to get a cup of tea in a big hotel and was told very politely by a waiter that I could not sit in the tea lounge unless I had a lady with me, and at the moment I could not find one, so that I was disconcerted.

Diffidence Quickly Dispelled.

But these little differences of social custom and arrangement of social needs are only trivial, and of no account when one knows the way of them. One's diffidence is quickly dispelled by the friendliness with which every soul in New York City seems anxious and willing to help a stranger through. Above all that, one's mind is startled by the wealth and beauty and variety and activity of this city. I know many cities of Europe—London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna, Budapest, and so on—and I know their richness and their own special glories; but New York seems to dwarf them in one's memory. The enormous size and the immense number of hotels here astonish one, and, judging by the crowds that throng through them one would imagine—quite falsely—that there is no home life in New York. In spite of their number it is difficult to get a room in one of them without notice, and though they grow, I am told, as high and as quickly as Jack's beanstalk, like the Pennsylvania with its 2,000 bedrooms, which has just been opened, they are filled immediately.

After attending a lecture the other night at Carnegie Hall, where 3,000 persons listened to Colonel Bishop, the aviator, I went into the Plaza Hotel, like some magician's palace, with a wonderful façade rising to the stars and with all its hundreds of windows shining into the darkness. Crowds of men and women in evening dress sauntered through its immense salons. It was a ball night, and the girls' frocks were all fluffy and shimmering, and their eyes sparkled out of bright, audacious little faces, which reminded me of assemblies in Paris to which artists came. Here and there, indeed, I heard words of French and Italian and found myself in a cosmopolitan gathering, with Europe all the wide Atlantic away. It is the most cosmopolitan city in the world, I should think, and one may dine in the eating houses of all nations, decorated in the style of those countries, like an Italian restaurant where I went the other night and sipped Asti spumante and ate spaghetti in the Italian way.

More astonishing than the hotels, even, are the private dwelling houses and great apartment houses. There are fine mansions in our own Park Lane and Piccadilly, where personally I could live in comfort, but they are few and small compared with the American palaces in Fifth Avenue and along Riverside Drive. I had heard of these millionaire mansions, but had not realized that they were so many and so large and so beautiful in their architecture; for many of the houses in New York and the great apartment buildings are designed by men with a fine sense of style and decorative effect, so that even monster buildings, with columns reaching up to great heights and innumerable windows, do not look grotesque, but have, in many cases, a good balance and proportion. Many houses, again, are copied very faithfully from great mansions in France and Italy, and have some of the beauty of their originals. Wonderful effects of light and color change the aspect of the immense masses of architecture in New York, giving them an insubstantial and dreamlike look, especially at dusk, when the lights begin to twinkle in the windows.

But I wanted to see more than the outward look of the city. I wanted to get into the heart and soul of it and to get a glimpse at least of life behind those windows and to know what people are thinking and saying in those myriad rooms. It has been my luck to do so very quickly, not only in New York City itself, but in country houses outside. The home life of America seems to me according to my first impressions, on a higher standard of wealth and elegance than one finds in England among what we call the middle classes. That is to say, there seem to be many more people who have a margin of wealth to spend on the luxuries and refinements of life, and who are keen to surround themselves with beautiful and interesting things. They do so, as far as I have seen, with admirable taste and judgment, and in the houses and apartments I have visited I have been struck by the fine old furniture, the beautiful tapestries, the good pictures that fill the rooms.

Homes Here Recall England.

Certainly, also, it is all very English in its feeling—English in an old-fashioned way, with old chairs and tables and prints which carry one's mind back to some of our own country houses belonging to the old aristocracy and squirearchy. There are samplers on the walls embroidered by little girls who are the great-great-grandmothers of my American hostesses, and there are portraits of old gentlemen with sidewhiskers and stocks and dog-eared collars who look exactly like my own grandfather, and pictures of dear women with ringlets and lace bodices and puffed crinolines who are the image of my own mother in her girlhood.

The home life of America, as far as I have seen it—and I have not seen much yet—seems to be based on the English tradition, to be linked up with the life and history of my own people. The little dinners I have been to have been charming in their simplicity and friendliness, and I am sure of this, at any rate, even after my brief stay, that the American host and hostess have a genius for hospitality which makes a guest feel right at home, after his first wee cocktail, ready to tell his best story before he sits down to table, and easy in his laughter at jokes and wit which pass between people who gather round the board.

They talk frankly, these Americans I have met, and the American women have a straight way of saying what they mean which calls to one's own sincerity, so that there is no camouflage, or fencing, or posing. It saves a lot of trouble, and I like it. But, in spite of their humor, which gives a playful irony to any conversation, they are very serious too, and, far more easily and quickly than with us, conversation plunges into grave subjects, and every one is keenly interested in any new point of view or any new fact which arises. I find that at any table I have been to talk turns rapidly to the Peace Conference, to President Wilson's program, and to the future of Anglo-American relations.

Regard for Europe's Point of View.

Those are serious topics, discussed seriously and even passionately, and throughout the conversations I have discovered one thread of a general idea. It is a desire that England and France should not take offense at the attitude of President Wilson, or of America, on whose behalf he speaks, and a kind of sensitive shrinking from the possibility that Europe may be disconcerted by any apparent dictating of President Wilson's ideals in opposition to difficulties of practical politics, with which, perhaps, he and his advisers are not sufficiently acquainted.

I answer these points by affirming that, as far as I can speak for England, in my little way, we are glad to have a judicial mind at work, aloof from the natural jealousies and rivalries of European States, and that to us, or to many of us, the Wilsonian ideal is the only possible escape from the old jungle law of Europe which led to this war.

I have heard some criticism here of the President, but when I have ventured to take up the cudgels on his behalf—being all for Wilson—these critics have always admitted that in the larger sense they also believe in his general purpose, and have been pleased with my point of view.

Whatever the views of the Americans may be about their President or his policy, this is clear to me—that the people on this side of the Atlantic are watching the happenings on the other side with a profound and searching interest. They are eager for facts, and any man who comes out from "over there" with any special knowledge is welcomed as a lecturer in all the halls and clubs of the country—the lecturer habit is widespread among them to an extent unknown in England—and they are reading hard and thinking hard about the problems upon which the new structure of the world depends.

MISSION OF BRITISH RACE

Is to Benefit Mankind More Than Any Other People, Bryce Says.

LONDON, Feb. 17. (British Wireless Service.)—"Providence has ordained the British to be the race to do more for the welfare of mankind than any other people," declared Viscount Bryce, former Ambassador to the United States, at a meeting of Canadian citizens in London yesterday.

"Let us see," he continued, "that we, as an Empire, never fail in this great and responsible task. Many of you are returning to your native land full of honors and conscious that you have done your part in saving, not only the Empire, but civilization. You will be honored by succeeding generations as the heroes of Trafalgar and Waterloo are honored.

"I hope you will return home with a full appreciation of how much Great Britain loves her dominions and how grateful she is for the golden service they have rendered to her. Our gratitude for that service is only equaled by the admiration for the valor and spirit of the men from the dominions.

"Do not forget what vast power for good there is in the union of British speaking peoples who are in touch with all the other races of the world. It is impossible to exaggerate the wonderful influence that the tongue of the British races has upon other peoples of the world."

THOMAS DEFENDS FORD.

Colorado Senator Praises His Record and Excuses His Son's Action.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17. — Senator Thomas of Colorado, Democrat, in a brief address in the Senate today replied to the recent attack made upon Henry Ford by Senator Sherman of Illinois, Republican, who ridiculed Ford as one of the Administration's "supermen." The Colorado Senator praised Mr. Ford's record and said Edsel Ford, the manufacturer's son, had claimed exemption from the draft because he was needed to supervise the Ford Company's war construction.

Regarding the Ford peace ship, Senator Thomas said Ford, at the first opportunity "left his aggregation of neurotics, paid the bills, and took his medicine."

PORTUGAL NOW QUIET.

Communication Resumed Between Lisbon and Oporto.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Final suppression of the revolutionary movement in Portugal has been proclaimed by the Government at Lisbon, according to dispatches received today at the State Department. Wire communication is now being maintained between Lisbon and Oporto, and railway communication is being inaugurated.

The official announcement also stated that Ceiro, the leader of the monarchical movement, and several members of his Cabinet had been imprisoned.

The casualties in the fighting during the uprising were reported to have been heavy.

OWEN TO SEE BAKER ABOUT BREST CAMP

Returning Senator Says There Are Too Few Transports for Departing Troops.

FOUND MEN DESPONDENT

Declares He Will Discuss Quick Return of Fighters with Military Committee.

Senator Robert L. Owen of Oklahoma and Mrs. Owen arrived yesterday on the Rotterdam of the Holland-America Line from Brest, after making a tour of inspection of the camp at Pontanazen, two and a half miles outside Brest. The Senator said that he at first thought of remaining there a few days in the hope of effecting some improvement in the conditions by telegraphing to the American army headquarters at Chaumont and cabling to the Secretary of War at Washington, but that he finally decided to continue his journey on the Rotterdam, believing that he could get quicker results by seeing Mr. Baker personally. The American officers were doing their best for the comfort of the soldiers there, he said, but the great difficulty was that there were far too many troops and too few transports.

"The climatic conditions at Brest in the Winter are very bad for camp life, as it rains nearly every day," said Senator Owen. "In addition, the land lies low, and on account of the dampness it is usually covered with mist from October to May, and it is very depressing to men who have been accustomed to seeing the sun shine occasionally even in the Winter months. The congestion is caused partly by bringing the troops to Brest days before the transports are ready to embark them for America.

"Now that the armistice has been signed and the Peace Conference is going on in Paris the talk of the officers and men is nearly all turning to their families and friends. Living in the rain, mist and mud at Brest has induced melancholia and despondency among the troops and there is a feeling of homesickness in the American Army all over France. One Major became so despondent that he committed suicide while I was over there.

"Another cause for complaint in France is that the army officials order men from place to place when some of them are sick and not fit to stand the fatigue of a journey by rail. I was told at Brest that the conditions were a little better than they were two months ago but they are still very bad.

"I am going to see the Military Affairs Committee of the Senate and strongly recommend that the men be brought home as soon as possible and will also take up the conditions at the camps at Brest and urge that some immediate action be taken in this matter. In addition to bringing the soldiers back it is imperative that the Government should organize an employment bureau in order to get the demobilized men back to work in civil life as soon as possible."

Tears filled Mrs. Owen's eyes as she described what she had seen at the army camps in Brest when she went there with the Senator to see the troops.

"I have seen the soldiers standing in the pouring rain," Mrs. Owen said, "in mud nearly a foot deep waiting in line for their food. Any one advocating an improvement in the conditions at Brest is doing a good work. Many of the men are sick when they arrive there and remain in that condition until they leave by the transports. Brest needs a great deal of cleaning up."

Senator Owen, who is Chairman of the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency, has been in Europe two months. He visited England and France to study the reconstruction program, and also took a side trip to Madrid. He left for Washington last night with Mrs. Owen.

Thinks Railroads at Fault.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Senator Owen will be invited to tell the Senate Military Committee of conditions at the American Embarkation Camp at Brest. Secretary Baker also expects Senator Owen to call at the War Department soon to inform officials there of what he saw at this much discussed centre of the American Army's homeward movement.

Secretary Baker said today he was delighted that Senator Owen had been at the camp, and after reading what the Senator had to say, declared that the War Department was combing every source where additional shipping to bring the troops home might be found.

"As to the crowding of Brest," the Secretary continued, "I have not the means of knowing what the answer is to that. I have been told—and I do not like to say that I have been told because it sounds so authoritative—but I have been told that the French railroad congestion is such that it is necessary for us to use the French railroads when we can get them. They are using them in their own demobilization and for the British, and as a consequence we have to use them when we can get them.

"That might mean sending more people into Brest and keeping them longer than we would desire them to be there in anticipation of the known capacity of the transport fleet in order to make sure to have enough men there when the transports come in. That is the answer I have heard from officers who have returned to this country, but whether any error has been made about that and the French railroad difficulty has been over-estimated, I cannot say because I do not know."

85,000 SOLDIERS DISABLED.

Dr. Monroe Explains Problem Facing Government to Engineers.

At the annual meeting of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, which began yesterday at the Engineering Societies' Building, 29 West Thirty-ninth Street, and will end on Thursday, Dr. James P. Munroe made the statement that there were now in the country 50,000 disabled soldiers and that within the next two months 35,000 more would arrive from France. Of these 85,000, he said, between 5 and 10 per cent. had lost limbs, and 41 per cent. had contracted tuberculosis, presenting a tremendous problem to the Government. These figures he gave upon the authority of the Sur

ILLITERACY AMAZES ARMY AUTHORITIES

Indications from Draft That One-fourth of Male Population Cannot Read or Write.

SOUTH CAROLINA WORST

Percentage There 49.5 Against 16.6 in New York, with Its Large Foreign Element.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Striking figures dealing with illiteracy have been supplied to the Department of the Interior by the Surgeon General's Office of the army in connection with the consideration of the Smith-Bankhead Americanization bill, which has just been introduced in Congress, providing for co-operation between the Federal Bureau of Education and the States in bringing the English language and citizenship to native illiterates and non-English speaking persons.

The last prior indication as to illiteracy in this country was the census of 1910, which showed 5,500,000 immigrants and native illiterate persons over ten years of age, of whom 5,500,000 were unable to read and write English. The basis of the census reports was the ability of the individual to write his own name and his own opinion as to whether he could speak English. The figures just released to the Interior Department by the War Department would seem to indicate that one-four of the adult males in the United States are illiterate in any language. The reports indicate that the educated foreign-born have been quick to learn English.

"The War Department's records show that 24.9 per cent. of the draft army examined by that department's agents were unable to read and understand a newspaper or write letters home. Of 1,543,750 examined 378,536 were illiterate or unable to read and write English sufficiently to take the simple test "Alpha," and had to be classed as "Beta." The Surgeon General's figures were compiled on account of the need for giving examinations for normal intelligence and the necessity, in that connection, for the draftees to read simple questions. The standards for determining the ability of recruits to take these tests varied in different camps. The general method was to ascertain whether the man could read a newspaper or write letters to his family.

"One of the surprising features of the data compiled by the Surgeon General's staff is the general indication that the percentage of negro illiteracy in some States is smaller than that of the whites, while another is the fact that most of the foreign-born who are educated in their own language also can read English. It had been generally assumed that it would be easy to communicate with foreign-born residents who do not speak English by means of their own language, but it now appears that most of those who cannot read and write our language cannot read and write at all.

"The obtaining of information on illiteracy by the Section of Psychology of the Surgeon General's office was only incidental to determining which intelligence examination should be given to the men examined. It was found essential to develop one kind of psychological examination for those who could not read and write English, another for those who could read and write English, and then to evolve procedures for separating these groups.

"For the psychological examination of the draft two types of group examination were developed, Examination Alpha, which demands a reading knowledge of English, and examination Beta, which is especially planned for foreign and illiterate groups. The men reporting for examination were first divided into an "Alpha" group and a "Beta" group. The usual basis of separation was "ability to read and understand newspapers and write letters home." In a number of camps, however, an educational qualification was added, and in a few camps an educational qualification alone was used.

"In the table given below there is indicated for twenty-eight stations in which extensive examination was carried out, both the number of which a man was considered illiterate, and the number and per cent. of all men examined whom it was found necessary to send to the Beta examination for illiterates. The per cent. of illiteracy was found to be often largely dependent upon the proportion of negroes in the group.

"The extent of illiteracy among the drafted men is a striking fact," say the data furnished to the Interior Department. "It is more obvious that a definite measure of literacy and a uniform standard for the separation of groups, any detailed statements are impossible; it is equally obvious that these measures, though rough and varied, do indicate general conditions of serious public concern."

The figures covering the period from April 27, 1918, to the close of the examining of the drafted men are:

Station.	No. Examined.	No. Sent to Beta.	Beta.
Devle	27,604	5,497	20.6
Cody	43,482	5,006	18.8
Custer	54,354	10,004	18.4
Devens	70,981	11,370	22.2
Dix	67,708	10,768	29.2
Dodge	69,927	22,701	32.5
Funston	75,678	21,967	29.0
Gordon	53,078	16,119	35.3
Grant	83,229	24,218	29.1
Greene	27,807	10,516	37.8
Greenleaf	14,907	2,992	17.8
Hancock	41,423	12,714	28.0
Humphreys	13,981	1,957	14.0
Jackson	98,993	19,587	19.8
Kearny	18,021	2,931	15.5
Lee	82,441	23,104	28.0
Lewis	73,319	10,200	13.0
Logan	19,084	3,679	18.4
Meade	65,700	21,069	32.1
Pike	77,548	21,851	28.8
Sevier	24,139	6,567	27.2
Sheridan	55,165	11,985	21.7
Sherman	81,408	26,928	41.8
Taylor	53,876	10,672	20.0
Travis	77,555	17,403	22.4
Upton	61,556	14,486	23.5
Wadsworth	67,704	13,442	19.9
Wheeler	32,088	10,411	31.8
Total	1,562,256	386,196	24.9

The Surgeon General's records show the proportions classed literate and illiterate for 2,338 cases from New York City in draft 851 examined at Camp Upton:

American-born: Literate, fair, 1,383 cases, 85.4 per cent., Alpha class; literate, poor, 212 cases, 13.1 per cent., Beta class; illiterate, English, 24, or 1.5 per cent., Beta class; illiterate, non-English, none. Total, 1,619, of which 14 per cent. Beta class.

Foreign-born: Literate, fair, 23, or 32 per cent., Alpha class; literate, poor, 256, or 35.6 per cent., Beta class; illiterate, English, 185, or 25.8 per cent., Beta class; illiterate, non-English, 43, or 5.8 per cent., Beta class. Total, 719, of whom 68 per cent. were Beta class.

Total both American and foreign: Literate, fair, 1,013, or 60 per cent., Alpha class; literate, poor 468, or 20 per cent., Beta class; illiterate, 209, or 9 per cent., Beta class; illiterate, non-English, 43, or 2 per cent., Beta class. Total, 2,338, of whom 31 per cent. were Beta class.

In one draft on New York State on May 25, 1918, there were 8,905 men examined, of whom 1,484 were classed as illiterate, or 16.6 per cent. On July 3, 1918, a draft of 961 men were examined in South Carolina, of whom 487 were illiterate, a percentage of 49.5 illiteracy, while on July 24 a draft of 4,092 men examined in Minnesota showed 670 illiterate, or 16.2 per cent. Commenting on these examinations, one of the reports in the Surgeon General's office says:

"The figures are most significant in light of the fact that the drafted men from New York State include many foreigners. In spite of that fact, the percentage (16.6) seems to be very small when compared with the percentage of illiteracy found among the men reporting from South Carolina. In fact, the percentage for the latter group was found to be so high as to make us doubt the accuracy of the data. A check was therefore made.

"The records of all South Carolina men in one company were analyzed with the result that of the 177 men in the company 109, or 61.6 per cent. were illiterate. It seems from this check that the percentage of illiteracy (49.5 per cent.) for the whole group from South Carolina is probably correct. Such a percentage of illiteracy as is found among the men from South Carolina is startling.

"Among Virginia negroes reporting at Camp Lee, Va., in the Fall of 1917 the percentage of illiteracy was 40 per cent. The conclusion is that the problem of illiteracy among South Carolina drafted men is a most serious one."

SELL BOOKS AT AUCTION.

Dickensiana Brings $3,700 at Anderson Galleries.

Books and manuscripts owned by the late Frederic R. Halsey, Henry S. Van Duzer, and others were sold at the Anderson Galleries yesterday afternoon and evening, the highest price was $3,700, paid by George D. Smith for Catalogue No. 358, a collection of first editions of Charles Dickens, and some items of Dickensiana. Other prices were as follows:

No. 9—Collected set of first editions of the works of William H. Ainsworth; George D. Smith..... $815

No. 11—"Friar Jerome's Beautiful Book," by Thomas B. Aldrich, manuscript on vellum, designed, written out, and illuminated by Alberto Sangorski; Gabriel Wells..... 700

No. 29—"Hours of the Virgin Mary," manuscript on vellum, with fourteen large miniatures, executed in the North of France in the fifteenth century; George D. Smith..... 1,500

No. 70—"Essays, Accidental and Incidental," by Henry Aiken, London, 1826-30; George D. Smith..... 500

No. 142—Boccaccio's "Decameron," Florence Philip Giunta, 1527; Gabriel Wells..... 500

No. 147—"Book of Christian Prayers," London, 1578; James F. Drake..... 605

No. 170—"The Battle of Marathon," London, 1820, by Elizabeth Barrett Browning, with letter inserted of the author, dated Aug. 10, 1818; George D. Smith..... 625

No. 173—Robert Browning's own copy of "Bells and Pomegranates," with note in author's handwriting; Gabriel Wells..... 550

No. 174—Sixty-five autograph letters of Robert Browning, addressed to Mrs. Fitz Gerald, between 1876 and 1889; Gabriel Wells..... 675

No. 180—"Poems," by Robert Burns, the first edition, published at Kilmarnock in 1786; George D. Smith.. 2,360

No. 191—The second Edinburgh edition of the same book, 1793, a presentation copy from the author to Patrick Miller; Gabriel Wells..... 1,500

No. 195—"The Indian Bible," Cambridge, 1685, in original binding; George D. Smith..... 425

No. 250—"Relation of the Second dated Voyage to Guiana," by George Chapman, London, 1596; R. A. Reader.. 560

No. 249—Collected set of first editions of "Mark Twain"; George D. Smith..... 2,100

No. 296—"The British Stage," by Thomas Kenrick, London, 1817-22, illustrated by George and I. R. Cruikshank; Gabriel Wells..... 500

No. 315—"The Life of Sir John Falstaff," by R. B. Brough, London, 1857-8, in the original parts, with two original drawings by George Cruikshank; George D. Smith..... 1,000

No. 326—The sole edition of De Bry's "America," in French, Frankfort, 1590; George D. Smith..... 2,300

No. 348—"American Notes," London, 1842, a presentation copy from the author to C. J. Felton, Oct. 10, 1842; George D. Smith..... 910

No. 360—Four autograph letters by Charles Dickens relating to the Shakespeare memorial; Rosenbach Co..... 660

No. 362—Oil painting of Charles Dickens, at the age of 47, by William P. Frith, the English artist, kept until his death as a memento of Dickens; Gabriel Wells..... 1,700

No. 374—A complete set of first editions of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle; James F. Drake..... 600

The afternoon session realized $24,600, and last evening's $27,751.50, a grand total of $52,420.50. The sale will be continued today.

WYANT PAINTING FOR $1,200.

"Mountain Stream" Brings Top Price of 96 Pictures.

Pictures sold by direction of the executors of the late Robert M. Morrison Olyphant of New York and by order of a legatee of the late Miss Mary E. Garrett, Baltimore, at the American Art Galleries last evening brought returns of $11,541 for the ninety-six numbers. The highest prices of the evening were paid by Mrs. George E. Kellogg for pictures from the Olyphant estate. A small Wyant, "The Mountain Stream," went to Mrs. Kellogg for $1,200, and she paid $1,050 for "Autumn," by George Herbert McCord. Other pictures bringing some of the higher prices were:

37—Te Deum Laudamus—Sir George Hayter, Lorenz, agent..... $210

54—Winter in Holland—Kockkock; F. J. Fitzpatrick..... 480

57—The 9:45 Accommodation—E. L. Henry; Knoedler & Co..... 450

61—Portrait of a Young Boy—John Neagle; Mrs. Kellogg..... 450

72—Derby Day—William Powell Frith; Lorenz, agent..... 410

74—Venice from the Lido—James Baker Pyne; F. A. Lawlor..... 250

78—A Swiss Lake—John W. Casilear; Mrs. Kellogg..... 300

90—Silverbeck Chard—Bryan Hook; G. Towne..... 200

94—Sumbol—Asher Brown Durand; Mrs. Kellogg..... 200

95—Brittany Peasants at Prayer—Gustave Brion; William T. Hughes..... 270

96—Sheep Rescued from the Rocks—Richard Ansdell; Alfred P. Gardiner..... 350

With returns for the ceramics, glassware, furniture, etc., of the Garrett estate the grand total amounted to $24,515.

DENIAL FOR BOY SCOUTS.

Did Not Aid in the Arrest of Washington Militants.

James C. West, Chief Scout Executive of the Boy Scouts of America, denied yesterday the report published on Feb. 10 that Boy Scouts had aided the police in the roundup of the Washington militant suffragists who burned an effigy of President Wilson on the eve of the vote on the suffrage amendment. Mr. West quoted from a letter which he had received from Edward D. Shaw, Scout Executive at Washington, who said:

"I think that you know me well enough to know that I would not sanction the participation of the Boy Scouts in the arrest of suffragettes, or any other group of citizens. I have made an investigation of this matter and find that this is simply a newspaper story. Inspector Gersford, who had charge of the district police on this occasion, assured me this morning that the scouts did not participate in this affair in any way."

Their Wedding to be in Jerusalem.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Nancy Boyce Hamilton to Montgomery Ogden, son of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac C. Ogden of Orange, N. J., who has been working with the Red Cross in Jerusalem for more than a year. Miss Hamilton, who is a sister of Thomas Alexander Hamilton of Birmingham, Ala., is in charge of the laboratory workers of the Red Cross Commission to Palestine. The wedding is to take place in Jerusalem on April 22.

DAVID GRAYSON'S delightful

HEMPFIELD

Illustrated with Sketches by Thomas Fogarty

Limp suede leather-shaped

Usually $2.00 net

Sale price 98c.

Have you had our new Catalog of bargains in standard sets?

HIMEBAUGH & BROWNE

471 FIFTH AVE., at 40th St.

NEW YORK

WE are offering attractive bargains in Fine Stationery during February. A personal call will mean a satisfactory selection.

DUTTON'S

681 Fifth Avenue, near 54th St.

SIR W. LAURIER DIES; PREMIER 15 YEARS

Only French-Canadian Ever So Honored Sinks Steadily After a Paralytic Stroke.

LONG LIBERAL PARTY HEAD

Idol of His People, Is Mourned by All Canada—Speculation as to His Successor.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Que., Feb. 17.—"I feel that every day I am getting riper for Heaven." These are the last recorded words of the great Canadian statesman and patriot, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who died from paralysis in Ottawa today. He was stricken yesterday and sank steadily.

In his semi-consciousness he talked to friends and to his wife and medical advisers, taking leave of them and bidding them, in the words of Christian Bunyan's Hero, "be of good cheer," but the end, which came as a shock to the world, was no surprise to him, for the utterance quoted above was made in a speech he delivered at the meeting of the Eastern Ontario Liberal Association, his last public utterance, in which he announced his readiness to serve in any capacity, either as a General or in the ranks.

His death removes a noble and inspiring figure who is mourned by all Canada, but most of all by his native province, Quebec. His French-Canadian compatriots in particular feel the loss a very near and real one, for he was the idol of his people as few statesmen in any land have been.

While the effect of his death on political affairs will be is hard to conjecture. His party was split in two at the last election and many who left him then feeling that it was their duty to support the Union Government, have, like the Hon. W. S. Fielding, Laurier's Finance Minister, served notice to quit on the Government, and were planning to return to the fold of pure Liberalism. Will the Chieftain's death cause them to pause? Will the leader-less party offer them no inducements, or greater inducements? It is hard to say.

For the present it is certain that at the re-opening of Parliament on Thursday the Opposition will be led by a temporary leader, possibly Mr. Fielding. Other aspirants for the leadership are Premier Martin of Saskatchewan, who is favored by those who think the West should name the next leader, the Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, whom the chieftain himself looked upon with favor; D. D. Mackenzie, Sir Wilfrid's deskmate, and his brilliant colleague, The Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, the Hon. George P. Graham, former Minister of Railways, is also mentioned. Not one of these has the fascinating personality of the knight who like Henry of Navarre called on the Liberals at last election to "follow my white plume" Mackenzie King, is perhaps the most forceful and Lemieux the most brilliant.

The party will have a little time to think it over, for though Parliament meets next Thursday, it will after the payment of the last verbal tributes to the great career just ended, be adjourned over the week-end. Possibly the speeches on that occasion may reveal some new and unsuspected talent.

Born at St. Lion, Quebec, in 1841, Sir Wilfrid was the only French-Canadian who was ever chosen Premier of the Dominion, a portfolio he held from 1896 to 1911. Identified with the progress of Canada, he was for years recognized as the leader of the Liberal Party, which, however, in 1911 went down to defeat for the first time in fifteen years.

Sir Wilfrid's career in politics thus dated from the federation of the provinces into the Dominion of Canada in 1867. Then only a few years out of McGill University he actively opposed this union, but, when it had been consummated, he accepted the verdict and was elected to the Provincial Legislature of Quebec as a Liberal in 1871, resigning three years later and being elected to the House of Commons, where he took an active part in the Liberal majority. After holding the position of Minister of Inland Revenue for a brief period, Sir Wilfrid, elected from the eastern division of Quebec City, was for sixteen years identified with the Opposition, becoming the Liberal whip in 1887 and leading the party to victory in 1896.

After holding the Premiership for fifteen years Sir Wilfrid's Government suffered defeat at the polls with the proposed reciprocity treaty with the United States as the paramount issue. Notable achievements of the Laurier regime were the granting of perferential tariff for British products, the granting of autonomy to the Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta, the participation of Canada with the British forces in the South African war, and the inauguration of the Grand Trunk Pacific transcontinental railway scheme. He was also instrumental in obtaining from the British Government notice to Belgium and Germany of the denunciation of treaties with those countries which on the eve of Canada's new tariff, which extended a preference to the United Kingdom. He was a delegate to Washington in the interests of better relations between Canada and the United States, and a member of the Joint High Commission which sat at Quebec on Aug. 23, 1898, to discuss questions affecting jointly Canada, Great Britain, and the United States.

In 1917, he led in the fight to prevent the passage of the Conscription act, and, even though the act passed, Sir Wilfrid lost none of his personal popularity, his party's chiefs insisting that he remain their leader.

His patent of knighthood was granted to him in 1897, when he represented the Dominion at the Queen Victoria's diamond jubilee in London. While he was there, the University of Oxford and the University of Cambridge conferred on him the D. C. L. degree, and he received honorary membership in the Cobden Club. He made a tour of the Continent on this occasion, being made a Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor by the French, and receiving honors from the Pope, Sir Wilfrid being a devout Catholic. Other official trips which the former Premier made overseas were those to attend the coronations of King Edward and of King George.

Throughout his public life of some forty years, he was noted for his great power of oratory. He was equally facile in French and English, and could be buoyantly French in addressing the French-Canadians, or soberly English when campaigning where the English predominated. Sir Wilfrid was a man of great personal magnetism, and possessed of a tact which during his long reign over the Liberal element kept party friction at a minimum.

DENIES BOY WAS IN CELL.

Gerry Society Says Young Thompson Was Not with Criminals.

Thomas F. Moore, Acting Superintendent of the Gerry Society, 297 Fouth Avenue, denied yesterday the charge that 10-year-old William Thompson, who accidentally shot and killed his mother ten days ago, had been put among youthful criminals in the society's rooms. The charges were made in a story in an evening newspaper which gave "relatives and friends" as the basis for a number of assertions.

"There is not a particle of truth in it," said Mr. Moore, "and anybody who knows anything about the Gerry Society knows that we have no cells here. We have wide open dormitories like those in schools and seminaries. Another thing, the boy wasn't arrested by our agents. He was arrested by the police and arrived here at ten minutes to three o'clock on the morning of his arrest. He could not have been left with juvenile criminals, because they are all in bed at that time. Besides, the bath we gave young Thompson and the other arrangements took up practically all of the time until 8:30 o'clock in the morning, when he was sent to court."

Ex-Lieut. Gov. George W. Brown.

REGINA, Feb. 17.—George W. Brown, former Lieutenant Governor of Saskatchewan, died here today.

George William Brown was appointed Lieutenant Governor of Saskatchewan in 1910. He was 58 years old, and was educated at Toronto University. He went to Regina in 1882.

EXPLAINS LECTURE PLAN.

Junior League Official Denies Arranging Course at New School.

Officers of the Junior League, an organization composed of young women prominent in society, yesterday issued a statement dispelling the apprehension of some of the members that the rules might require their attendance at lectures given in the New School of Social Research by lecturers who were criticised in a proposed resolution as being "unsuitable teachers."

Mrs. Courtlandt D. Barnes, who is Acting President of the league while Mrs. Willard D. Straight is spending the Winter in the South, said that the New School of Social Research had been suggested as one of the institutions where the league might find "a course of study and field work to increase the power of service of its members."

Mrs. Barnes said that the stir caused by the fear that the members might have to listen to lectures upon socialism and other radical doctrines was founded largely upon misapprehension. In her statement she said that the Junior League did not attempt to require its members to attend lectures to be given at the New School of Social Research, and that no such action was contemplated.

"A Committee on Training Courses," continued the statement, "was appointed on the request of the league to recommend a course of study and field work to increase the power of service of its members. Such a course is at present being worked out with Miss Gildersleeve, Dean of Barnard College, and if the contemplated arrangements can be made, the Junior League Training Course will be conducted by Barnard College in co-operation with the Department of Extension Teaching of Columbia University.

"Before reaching this decision five schools were presented for consideration. The New School of Social Research was one of these."

Dr. Emma Peters Smith, Secretary of the New School at 465 West Twenty-third Street, said yesterday that no comment would be made in the absence of Mrs. Straight, who was one of the founders of the school and is one of the Directors.

At the conclusion of the meeting of the Junior League at the home of Mrs. John T. Pratt, at 7 East Sixty-first Street, last night, it was announced that it was the belief of the members that the proposed resolution criticising the lecturers in the New School for Social Research was not written by any person in the organization. A statement said that the circular was "based upon misinformation."

AIKEN, S. C., Feb. 17.—Mrs. Willard D. Straight said today that the protest had been made by only a very few discontented members of the Junior League, which has a membership of 1,100, and that the committee promptly voted down the protest at once. The matter, she said, was one of the many unimportant incidents which occur in all organizations.

NO PROFIT FOR BRITAIN,

Will Charge Only Cost for Transporting Our Troops.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—An agreement just reached between the United States and British Governments on the amount to be paid for the transportation of American troops to France during the war in British ships is based on cost of transportation, with no margin for profit.

Brig. Gen. Hines, Chief of the Embarkation Service, went to Europe for the purpose of working out the details of this agreement with Lord Reading, British Ambassador to the United States, who arranged the project of employing British ships with Secretary Baker when the German drive last Spring caused the American Army to be rushed to France.

No figures were then discussed, but when the Ambassador and General Hines met in London the books of the British Government showing the cost of operation were produced and the conferees agreed as to the actual cost. Three months of transportation are provided for, the first and second being for officer accommodations and the third for the hundreds of thousands of enlisted men taken overseas in British bottoms.

PAGE TO RESIGN.

Ambassador to Italy Had Long Planned to Retire at War's End.

ROME, Feb. 17, (Associated Press).—With reference to rumors that are in circulation here that Thomas Nelson Page, the American Ambassador to Italy, is to resign, the Associated Press learns on good authority that Mr. Page has said he always expected to return to the United States when the war ended.

It was added that Mr. Page felt that he had done all he could to serve the interests of the United States in Italy and to further the efforts of President Wilson to make more firm the ties between the two countries.

ENRIGHT CALLED TO COURT.

Must Explain Disregard of Order to Retire Jones.

Supreme Court Justice Edward Lazansky, in Brooklyn, late yesterday, signed an order directing Police Commissioner Richard E. Enright to appear on Thursday before Justice Cropsey and show cause why he should not be adjudged in contempt of court for having failed to obey a peremptory writ of mandamus by Justice Cropsey directing Commissioner Enright to place him on the pension rolls. Which writ was confirmed, on appeal, by the Appellate Division.

OTTO KAHN AT PALM BEACH.

Ex-Ambassador Gerard to Join His Party Tomorrow.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 17.—Otto H. Kahn arrived today on the private car Pilgrim, one of the last members of the villa colony to come down. Friends of his have been occupying the house until now. Mr. Kahn has with him Lieut. Col. G. Woodward, Lieut. Col. Frank B. Keech, and Sidney J. Smith, all of New York, and will be joined on Wednesday by James W. Gerard, former Ambassador to Germany.

Dance in Aid of City History Club.

Mrs. A. Barton Hepburn will open her home at 630 Park Avenue on Friday evening, Feb. 28, at 9:30 for a dance for the benefit of the City History Club. A Father Knickerbocker Ball has hitherto been the annual event for raising funds, but this year a smaller affair and a special effort to have allied officers attend is being tried. Miss Symphorosa Bristed is Chairman of the Ball Committee, and among those on the committee are Mrs. Lewis Gouverneur Morris, Mrs. Richard S. Emmett, Mrs. James B. Taylor, Jr., Mrs. John E. P. Morgan, Mrs. Sylvanus Stokes, and the Misses Audrey Hoffman, Jeanne Gourd, Edith Pratt, Margaret Flint, Adrienne Iselin, Isabel Stettinius, Nina Ryan, Leila Burden, Silvia Van Rensselaer, and Elisabeth Manning.

Miss Curry to Wed Tomorrow.

Miss Irene Agatha Curry, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Philip J. Curry of this city and William Jerome McCormack, son of Andrew J. McCormack of Jersey City, will be married tomorrow morning at the Hotel St. Regis. Owing to the recent death of the bride's mother the wedding is to be a quiet one.

Congressman-Elect Minahan Weds.

Mayor Daniel F. Minahan of Orange, N. J., and Representative-elect of the Ninth New Jersey District, and Miss Genevieve R. Fell, whose father, the late Laurance T. Fell, had also been Mayor of Orange, were married yesterday morning in St. John's Church, Orange.

PRINCE YAMAGATA REPORTED DEAD

Japanese Embassy at Washington, However, Has No Confirmation.

HEAD OF ELDER STATESMEN

Famous as a Military Leader and a Great Power in His Country's Councils.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—A report from Tokio that Field Marshal Prince Aritomo Yamagata, one of the most famous soldiers and statesmen of Japan, long a leader of the Elder Statesmen, a power behin the throne and practically the dictator of Japanese politics, died today, was said at the Japanese Embassy tonight to be without official confirmation. The Embassy knew, however, that he had been seriously ill.

He was one of the last of the group of Elder Statesmen who have been the personal advisers of the throne, and he wielded special power because it was he who built up and became the supreme head of the Japanese army as it is known today. He was frequently called the Japanese Moltke.

Prince Yamagata was born April 22, 1838, the son of a Samurai of Choshu, and he became one of the ablest captains of the Choshu clan in resisting the invasion of the Shogunate army in 1866. He threw himself, heart and soul, into the great movement for the overthrow of the Shogunate, which had eclipsed the power of the Mikado for so many years, and when the latter was restored to the throne Yamagata rose rapidly through Imperial favor and remarkable ability as a leader.

After his execution of a mission to Europe for the purpose of studying the French and German military systems he was appointed Vice Minister of War, and in that capacity succeeded in having the Prussian system of conscription, with certain modifications, adopted in Japan. Another of his incidental achievements was the abolition of the sword-wearing privilege of the samurai class.

In 1873 he received the War Minister's portfolio when he was only 36 years of age, and on the outbreak of the Satsuma rebellion in 1877 he went to the front as Chief of Staff of the imperial forces.

At the close of the successful campaign, Yamagata received the first-class Order of the Rising Sun and was appointed successively Chief of the General Staff, Home Minister, and Minister of Justice. In the two latter capacities he reorganized the system of local government and effected far-reaching judicial reforms.

In the war with China Yamagata commanded the First Army Corps, winning decisive victories at Ping-Yang and Chin Lien-Cheng. He represented Japan at the coronation of Emperor Nicholas of Russia.

In the Russo-Japanese war he was Chief of the General Staff, and when Prince Ito went to Korea as Resident General in 1905, Yamagata succeeded him as President of the Privy Council.

Prince Yamagata was a conservative to the last and resented the principle of party cabinets. The magnetism of a powerful personality and a never-failing paternal kindness for those amenable to his authority created for him a host of followers. He was, in many respects, the beau ideal of the old samurai and to the last retained his love for the refined relaxations of that class, such as the game of go, the tea ceremony the "no" drama, music and paintings.

Yamagata was made a Count when the orders of nobility were reorganized on the European model in 1884; he became a Marquis in 1896 and a Prince in 1907. He held the Grand Cordon and the Order of the Golden Kite, First Class.

The Right Rev. Robert A. Gibson.

The Right Rev. Robert A. Gibson, Bishop of the Episcopalian Diocese of Virginia, died yesterday at his home in Richmond. He was 73 years old. The Bishop fought through the civil war with the Confederacy, and for many years he was the rector of churches in Cincinnati and Parkersburg, W. Va.

Obituary Notes.

JOSEPH W. ROBINSON, for thirty-three years in the employ of Jenkins Brothers, in Manhattan, died of pneumonia on Sunday at his home, 14 Marcense Street, Brooklyn. He was 68 years old.

JAMES MICHAEL BALL, a letter carrier in Brooklyn for twenty-eight years, and former President of the Brooklyn Letter Carriers' Association, died in St. Mary's Hospital on Satuaday after an operation. For the last two years he was a stamp clerk in the main office in Brooklyn. Mr. Ball lived at 306 Albany Avenue, Brooklyn.

Dr. HENRY F. BARGE, a dentist in Astoria, L. I., died on Saturday aged 33 years. Dr. Barge was a graduate of the New York College of Dental Surgery, and was attached to the dental department of the Lenox Hill Hospital.

JAMES STERLING EASTWOOD, 67 years old, retired, died on Sunday at his home, 958 East Ninth Street, Flatbush. During all of his business life Mr. Eastwood was connected with the Plume & Atwood brass works at Thomaston, Conn. He was a son of the Rev. Benjamin Eastwood, an Episcopal clergyman.

RUDOLPH BEUTLER, a civil war veteran and formerly for forty-two years employed in the General Post Office in Manhattan, died of pneumonia on Saturday at his home, 534 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 89 years.

HUBERT F. DUFFY, a retired policeman, for twenty-six years on the force and the father of three boys who were in the service of the country in the war with Germany, died on Friday at his home, 1,169 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn.

WILLIAM CONBOY, 45 years old, a liquor dealer in Brooklyn, died on Friday at his home, 342 Park Avenue, Brooklyn.

Mrs. EMELINE F. LOCKWOOD, a resident of Brooklyn for seventy years and widow of John Lockwood, died at her home, 551 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, on Friday.

HENRY C. FICHTEN, a retired wholesale and retail grocer of the Bushwick section, died on Friday at his home, 219 Manhattan Street, Brooklyn, in his seventieth year.

FRANK MALCOLM TIEMANN, in the paint and oil business in Fulton Street, Brooklyn, for the last sixteen years, died on Sunday at his home, 67 Midwood Street, Brooklyn, aged 37 years.

Mrs. PHEBE SMITH CLARK, widow of Samuel D. Clark, a real estate dealer of the Greenpoint section, died at Englewood, N. J., on Saturday and the funeral services will be held this evening in the chapel at Leonard Street and Messerole Avenue, Brooklyn. She was 76 years old.

Miss EDITH C. HILDEBRAND, a contralto singer in the choir of the Holy Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, and who had been active in the war service work as a singer in local hospitals, died of pneumonia on Sunday at her home, 110 Decatur Street, Brooklyn, in her twenty-fifth year. She was a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Diedrich G. Hildebrand.

JAMES HENRY ROE, a member of Mecca Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and of the Brooklyn Masonic Veterans' Association, died at his home, 225 Logan Street, Brooklyn, on Saturday, in his seventy-ninth year. He was for forty years with the wholesale dry goods house of J. H. Dunham & Co.

M. TACHARD, the last survivor of the Alsace-Lorraine Deputies who in 1871 signed a protest against the annexation of those two provinces to Germany, died on Sunday in Paris. He was 94 years old.

FRANK E. STACY, former Mayor of Springfield, Mass., died yesterday of pneumonia in that city. He was 47 years old.

MAX GREENBAUM, 47 years old, proprietor of a market in Flushing, died at his home there yesterday.

HENRY NORTON, 83, for many years an actor, died suddenly yesterday at his home, 508 West Forty-second Street.

JEAN BAPTISTE CANADIEN, an Iroquois Indian, who, with a party of men in whaleboats, tried to traverse the cataracts of the Nile and forward British troops to assist General Gordon in Khartum in 1885, died Saturday at his home in Caughnawaga, Canada, at the age of 78 years.

EUGENE O. HUNT, one-time actor and theatre manager, died yesterday in his sixtieth year in St. Mark's Hospital. His home was at 477 Central Park West. For twelve years he was the publisher of The Chicago Dramatic Journal.

GUSTAVE E. BAUHAHN, a retired builder, died Sunday at the Lenox Hill Sanitarium. He lived at 248 West Fiftieth Street. Mr. Bauhahn was 55 years old.

ALVRED E. MARSHALL, aged 76, a retired Brooklyn merchant, died on Sunday night in Plainfield, N. J.

Mrs. ELIZA ESTHER RUNYON, widow of Simeon M. Runyon of San Francisco, died Sunday night in Orange, N. J. She was 89 years old.

COL. SIR MARK SYKES DIES.

He Was in Paris with British Delegation to Peace Conference.

PARIS, Feb. 17.—Lieut. Col. Sir Mark Sykes, who came here with the British delegation to the Peace Conference, is dead, following an attack of influenza.

Lieut. Col. Sir Mark Sykes, sixth baronet, was born on March 16, 1879. He completed his education at Jesus College, Cambridge, and soon afterward entered the British Army. He served in the South African campaign. He was made Captain in 1902, and in 1908 was promoted Major of the 5th Battalion of the Yorkshire Regiment. He was made a Lieutenant Colonel in 1911.

Colonel Sir Mark wrote a number of books and was a contributor to journals and reviews. He wrote "Through Five Turkish Provinces," "D'Ordels Tactics," "Five Mansions of the House of Othman," "The Caliph's Last Heritage," "Dar-ul-Islam," and "Pantechnicon."

Louis Edward Levy.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17.—Louis Edward Levy, inventor and scientist, died suddenly on the street here today. He was a pioneer in the engraving industry. Mr. Levy was the inventor of a process of photo-chemical engraving, a process which has enabled newspapers to print half-tone pictures direct from the stereotype plate. Two other inventions that brought Mr. Levy fame were the Levy line screen and the Levy acid blast. Mr. Levy was in his seventy-fourth year.

Born.

BERGER.—Mr. and Mrs. Nathan H. Barger of Newark, N. J., announce the birth of a daughter at Lying-in-Hospital, New York City.

RUBENSTEIN.—Mr. and Mrs. M. Rubenstein, (nee Bessie Siegel,) announce the birth of a son on Saturday, Feb. 15, 1919.

SIEGEL.—Mr. and Mrs. Sam Siegel, (nee Ray Feltman,) a daughter, Feb. 8, at Lying-In Hospital.

Engaged.

WOLOWITZ—BLUM.—Mrs. Bessie Davis of 243 South 4th St., Brooklyn, announces the engagement of her sister, Edith Blum, to Mr. Michael J. Wolowitz of Birmingham, Ala.

Married.

ERSTEIN — SCHMOLL. — Mrs. Edmund Schmoll has the honor of announcing the marriage of her daughter, Therese, to Mr. Jesse H. Erstein, on Sunday, Feb. 16, 1919, New York.

GOLDBERG—BLUMENTHAL.—Edgar V. M. Goldberg, son of Mr. and Mrs. Meyer Goldberg, of New York, to Gladys Annette Blumenthal, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. I. Blumenthal of Montreal, Canada, by Rev. Nathan Krass.

WISER—SARGENT.—On Saturday, Feb. 15, 1919, at the United Church, New Haven, Conn., Dorothy, daughter of George Lewis Sargent, to Flight Commander Henry James Wiser, D. S. C., Royal Air force, of Prescott, Ontario, Canada.

WYMAN—MACE.—At St. James's Episcopal Church, Upper Montclair, N. J., Feb. 15, 1919, by the Rev. Robert W. Trenbath, assisted by Rev. Charles S. Ellis, Margery, daughter of Adelaide Chapman and the late Romaine Mace, to Elbridge Webster Wyman, U. S. N. R. F., of Montclair, N. J.

Died.

ADAMS.—Hon. John J., at his residence, 107 West 74th St., at 9 o'clock, Sunday evening. Funeral services will be held in the Church of the Paulist Fathers, at 59th St. and Columbus Av., on Wednesday morning, at 11 o'clock.

ADLER.—Miss Marie J. Adler, Sunday morning, at her home, 14 Church St., White Plains. Funeral services at the Church, White Plains, Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 19, at 3:30.

AQUINO.—Giovanni, on Feb. 16, beloved husband of Carmela and father of Thomas, Ciro, Aniello, and Adelina Aquino. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, (Campbell Bldg.,) Broadway, 66th St., Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment Woodlawn.

ASTLEY.—Edwin, Feb. 17. Funeral services Wednesday, Feb. 19, at 8 P. M., at his late residence, 1,231 Vyse Av.

ATHA.—At Newark, N. J., on Sunday, Feb. 16, Margaret Monteith Plum, wife of Henry Atha, daughter of Molly Plumb Plum and the late Stephen H. Plum, Jr. Funeral service at her late home, 900 Broad St., Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, at 2:30 P. M.

BARGE.—Dr. Henry Frederick, beloved husband of Selma Fromer Barge, pass

CHRISTY MATHEWSON MAY RETURN TO SCENE OF FORMER TRIUMPHS AS ASSISTANT TO MCGRAW

MATTY IS WILLING TO COACH GIANTS

Former New York Pitcher, Back from France, Longs to Return to Polo Grounds.

SAYS FRENCH CAN'T PLAY

They Are Afraid to Stand Behind Batsman—Players Will Not Be Home Very Soon.

Captain Christy Mathewson, the former pitcher of the Giants and at one time the country's greatest baseball idol, returned from France yesterday on the troopship Rotterdam. "Big Six" looks bigger and stronger than ever and says he feels so good that he could go in and pitch a winning game at a day's notice. Matty was in the Chemical Warfare Service, and after attending the gas school at Chaumont, was attached to the 28th Division, made up of the National Guardsmen from his native State of Pennsylvania.

Of course the thing which interested New Yorkers about Matty wasn't how many German helmets he brought back, but what he was going to do this season. When the pitcher was asked whether he would take a job as coach of the Giants' pitchers if it was offered to him, Matnewson gave an answer which will be welcome tidings to New York fans.

"I was in New York a great many years," said Matty, "and it seems like home to me."

He said that no offer had been made to him, but if it was he would consider it. Matty's close friends take this as an indication that as soon as he is released from his army duties he will come here and talk with Manager McGraw about the New York coaching position. Mathewson received a large salary for managing the Reds, but it is believed that if he will consider a reasonable offer from McGraw he can have the job.

"My contract with Cincinnati terminated before I left for France last September," Matty said. "I am under orders to go to Washington immediately, and as I see no further use of instructing any one how to throw gas, I expect to ask for my discharge and get back to civil life. The only persons I know of in need of gas are the umpires."

Mathewson brought back with him the first definite information about the major league players who are now with the American Expeditionary Forces. When asked if he thought that Alexander, Hank Gowdy and the other ball players would be back in time for the opening of the season, Matty said: "A number of prominent ball players will be unable to get back in time for the opening of the season and, in fact, I am afraid some of them will not be back until the season is nearly over. Several of the players are with the army of occupation."

This will be discouraging news to the club owners, for they have been going along on the assumption that all the players would be out of service by the time of the opening of the season on April 23. It means that the clubs will have to retain several of their young players until the regulars come back and have a chance to get into shape to play again. The constant exercise of hiking isn't the kind of exercise a ball player needs. When the soldier-players return they will have to go through a season of training to get back their alertness and speed.

Mathewson says that baseball will never be a popular sport among the French because they have the mistaken idea that it is brutal. "They consider baseball as too rough," said Matty. "They are more afraid of a hard hit grounder or a liner than they are of a German shell. Their infield work is bad. They can run bases all right, but have little opportunity because they cannot bat. The thing which the French players cannot do is to stand up close behind the batsman and catch. Nothing can persuade them to stand up and get them right under the bat like our catchers do. They want to retreat about ten yards and catch the ball.

"I saw a couple of Americans playing ball in the street, and no one would pass behind the catcher. The result was that traffic was held up, and those French people were so sure that the catcher would miss the ball and that they would get hit that nothing could force them to move anywhere near where the ball was coming."

MORE AUTO RECORDS FALL.

Ralph De Palma Sets Three New Marks at Daytona.

DAYTONA, Fla., Feb. 17.—Ralph de Palma, in a specially built automobile equipped with a Liberty motor, today broke three more world's records for straightaway dashes on the Daytona Beach Speedway.

The time for today's dashes as given out by the Automobile Association of America was: Fifteen-mile straightaway, 6:48:75; twenty miles, 8:54:20, and one mile, 0:38:83. The mile dash was from a standing start and the others from a flying start.

Baxter Wins Golf Playoff.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 17.—W. J. Baxter, Oakland, today won the playoff for the medal of the South Florida qualifying round with a 77, defeating A. N. Van Buren, Sherwood, who got a 78.

SUBMITS NEW BOXING BILL.

Assemblyman Malone's Measure Calls for 12-Round No-Decision Bouts.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 17.—Legislators were given another bill tonight to legalize boxing in New York State. Assemblyman John G. Malone of Albany introduced the measure, which calls for twelve-round, no-decision bouts. The Legislature already has a measure legalizing the boxing game, introduced by Senator W. H. Gibbs of Buffalo. The Gibbs bill is now bottled up in the Senate Judiciary Committee. The Malone bill is not nearly so stringent in its provisions and favors both the sporting element and the State's Treasury more than the Gibbs bill.

The Malone bill gives the State 7½ per cent. of the gross receipts from bouts, while the Gibbs bill allows the State only 5 per cent. This is one of the provisions that is expected to find favor with the legislators because of the fact that it may relieve to some slight extent taxation of other interests already heavily burdened.

WILLARD MEETS RICKARD.

Champion Will Start Training Soon for Dempsey Bout.

CHICAGO, Feb. 17.—Jess Willard, heavyweight pugilistic champion, today was "officially" advised by Tex Rickard that Jack Dempsey would be his opponent in the championship fight on July 4.

"There was no significance to our meeting today," Rickard said. "Willard came on some other business and decided to talk things over with me."

Rickard tonight started for Fort Worth, Texas. He said his trip had no connection with the selection of a site for the fight. He said he had received many bids, some of which were favorable beyond expectations, but that the arena would not be chosen until every consideration had been given all bids, which probably will be several weeks.

"I expect to start light training within a couple of weeks," Willard said. "That may seem a little early, but I have not taken much strenuous exercise for so long that I plan to start easily."

WHITE OWLS BEAT ROVERS.

Wilder Is Big Factor in Victory In Polo Cup Tourney.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

	W.	L.	P. C.
Meadowlarks	2	0	1,000
White Owls	3	1	750
Foxhunters	1	1	500
Rovers	1	2	333
Eagles	1	2	333
Squadron A	0	2	000

The White Owls polo trio annexed its third victory in the Phillips Cup indoor tournament at Durland's Riding Academy last night when it defeated the Rovers by a count of 9½ goals to 4. The White Owls clearly outclassed their rivals at every stage of the contest, and led throughout. At the end of the first half the score favored the ultimate winners by 6 to 3. Murray Wilder was the heaviest scorer, getting four of the victorious team's goals. For the Rovers Archie Kinney did the most effective work. He scored three of his team's tallies.

The lineup:

WHITE OWLS. (9½.)	ROVERS. (4.)
No. 1—M. Wilder.	No. 1—A. Kinney.
No. 2—Winn.	No. 2—Dr. H. B. Blackwell.
Back—E. Hopping.	Back—R. Grannis.

Goals—First period: Wilder, (2.) Winn, (2.) Hopping, (2.) Kinney, (2.) Dr. Blackwell. Second period—Wilder, (2.) Winn, Hopping, Kinney. Penalty—Hopping, one-half goal for foul in first period. Referee—A. Bartell. Timekeeper—George Sherman. Time of periods—Ten minutes each.

RALLY SAVES COLLEGIATE.

Tobin Makes Goal Which Beats Cutler Five, 22 to 20.

A field goal by Tobin just before the final whistle gave the Collegiate School basket ball team a victory yesterday over the Cutler School quintet on the latter's court. The score was 22 to 20. Tobin's tally broke a 20-to-20 tie, which was created when the Collegiate School five rallied strongly within three minutes of the end of the game. The first half ended with the Cutler team leading by 14 to 2.

Macomber to Race in France.

A. K. Macomber's racing colors will be carried on the tracks of France this season, it became definitely known yesterday. Mr. Macomber has leased a number of thoroughbreds from the Duryea estate, in compliance with the French racing rules which provide against the competition of foreign-bred horses except in a few open races. Thomas Murphy will look after the thoroughbreds Mr. Macomber has leased for his French campaign.

Scoville Defeats Blumenthal.

Frank Scoville defeated William Blumenthal in an eighty-five inning game by the score of 50 to 36 at Thum's Academy last night in the three-cushion championship tournament of the A. A. B. A. High runs of five were made by each player.

TILDEN TRIUMPHS IN TENNIS SINGLES

Makes Great Uphill Fight and Defeats Beck—Richards Also a Winner.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Feb. 17.—The first annual lawn tennis championship tournament on covered courts for the Middle States titles in singles and doubles began this afternoon under novel conditions. Probably for the first time in the history of the game in this country the matches were played on canvas covered courts, situated twelve stories above the streets of the city.

Alexander played his opening match against A. H. Savery, one of the local stars, and won with ease at 6—1, 6—0. Savery was no match for the internationalist, and Alexander did little more than keep his blood in circulation. The Davis Cup veteran seems to be right on edge, and great things may be expected of him later in the week.

William T. Tilden, 2d, the man who battled Lindley Murray of California in the final round of the national outdoor championship tournament at Forest Hills last September, and lost, came through his first match this morning successfully, but only after he had thrown the local followers of the game into a state of great uneasiness. Tilden was drawn against Rodney M. Beck, the Philadelphia junior champion. The national clay court champion started out very lazily, refusing to go to the net position to finish off his points and rarely showing much energy in going after placed shots that were not within easy reach. Beck, playing with all the dash and enthusiasm of youth, ran into a lead of 5—1 on games and 40—15 on points. Just one more point was necessary to give the youngster the set, and it looked as though nothing could stop him from accomplishing that feat. But Tilden, with his "back against the wall," started a desperate uphill battle, during which he volleyed wonderfully well, served with great speed, and covered every inch of his court.

Vincent Richards, national boy champion, made his appearance an auspicious one by defeating the veteran W. P. Rowland at 6—1, 6—3, in the first round. The sixteen-year-old court prodigy delighted the gallery by his coolness at the net, and his volleying was so skillfully done that Rowland had a hard time to get his racquet on the ball at times.

In the upper half of the draw with Kumagae are S. Howard Voshell, national indoor champion; Wallace Johnson and Richards, while Alexander and Craig Biddle are the strongest contenders below. The doubles will begin on Wednesday, and tomorrow the juniors will put in a full day.

The summaries follow:

Middle States Covered Court Championship Singles.—First Round—Charles N. Beard defeated Irving Thomas, 6—0, 6—0; Carl Fischer defeated Robert Shreiner, 6—2, 6—4; Vincent Richards defeated W. H. Rowland, 6—1, 6—3; H. F. Dornheim defeated A. L. Burtis, 6—1, 6—2; William T. Tilden, 2d, defeated Rodney M. Beck, 7—5, 6—0.

Second Round—First Round Byes—Lieutenant S. Howard Voshell won from P. S. Osborne by default; Wallace F. Johnson won from S. W. Merrihew by default; Ichiya Kumagae won from Gerald Donaldson, Jr., by default; Lieutenant R. L. Gilbert won from Seiichiro Kashio by default; Frederick Alexander defeated A. H. Savery, 6—1, 6—0; Alva Mallory defeated A. J. Battey, 6—2, 6—2.

Junior Championship Singles.—First Round—A. J. Cohen defeated W. E. Frankel, 6—1, 6—0; J. M. Annaman defeated George Neidick, 6—4, 6—1.

Special Exhibition Men's Doubles.—Frederick Alexander and Lieutenant S. Howard Voshell defeated Craig Biddle and Wallace F. Johnson, 6—4, 6—2.

Worcester Defeats Blaisdell.

Charles Worcester defeated J. M. Blaisdell last night in the Victory Handicap 18.2 balk line billiard tournament at the National Recreation Academy in Brooklyn, by a score of 130 to 71, in thirty innings. The winner had a high run of thirty-five. Blaisdell's best effort netted him a cluster of twelve. Both contestants were playing at 140 points.

Cleveland Signs Joe Engle.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 17.—Joe Engle, pitcher, was signed today by the Cleveland Baseball Club, it was announced. He was a free agent. Last year Engle pitched for Buffalo of the International League. Previously he had been with Washington.

FOUR ELI PLAYERS LEFT IN TOURNEY

Yale Racquet Wielders Win Matches in Second Round of Squash Competition.

The invitation scratch squash tennis tournament at the Yale Club advanced yesterday to the round before the semi-finals, with four Yale Club players qualifying, and one each from the Harvard, Princeton, and Columbia Clubs. There is still one second round match to be played between W. H. Vanderpoel of the Squash Club and A. D. Mittendorf of the Princeton Club, the winner of which will complete the entry in the round before the semi-finals. The Yale Club players have fared well in this tourney thus far, although Donald McKay is sure to encounter trouble when he meets J. H. Appel, the heavyweight Harvard racquet wielder, tomorrow.

J. W. Appel, the Harvard Club player, playing his first match of the tournament, had no trouble in winning from the veteran, F. S. Keeler of the Columbia Club at 15—11, 15—6. This match brought out the most sustained rallies of the afternoon and both players hopped around the court so lively that at times the ball beat a tattoo off the walls for minutes at a time before a point was scored. In the second set, Keeler accidently collided with Appel and got a bad bruise on the forehead. Keeler was dazed for a time and had to take a rest until the stars got out of his vision.

Livingston Platt won his match from S. Wainwright 15-10, 15-11. Wainwright started out well and gained a decided advantage while Platt was losing points on hard hit erratic drives. When Wainwright was leading at 9-6, Platt steadied down and had better control over his shots. He caught Wainwright at 9 all and from that time on went right through to victory. In the second game, Platt took the lead, but Wainwright rallied and at one stage had a slight advantage at 6-5. Platt again took the whip hand and frequently caught his opponent out of position.

Jay Gould, who was scheduled to play W. Adams, Jr., defaulted his match and H. D. Harvey, who was slated to play Donald McKay of the Yale Club, also defaulted.

The summaries:

Invitation Scratch Squash Tennis Tournament, Second Round.—S. W. Garnart, Yale Club, defeated J. A. Victor, Yale Club, 15—10, 18—13, 18—14; H. Tobey, Princeton Club, defeated R. Monks, Princeton Club, 15—3, 15—8; J. W. Appel, Harvard Club, defeated F. S. Keeler, Columbia Club, 15—11, 15—6; Livingston Platt, Yale Club, defeated S. Wainwright, Yale Club, 15—10, 15—11; W. Adams, Jr., Yale Club, won from Jay Gould, Columbia Club, by default; Donald McKay, Yale Club, won from H. D. Harvey, Princeton Club, by default.

MISS SHANLEY ENTERS DOG.

High Flier Will Compete Against Col. Ruppert's St. Bernards.

When Colonel Jacob Ruppert lines up his prize-winning St. Bernards at the Westminster Kennel Club show at Madison Square Garden tomorrow night, he will encounter competition from a puppy from his own kennel. The puppy is High Flier, which has been entered by Miss Agnita Marie Shanley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Michael J. Shanley of 252 West Seventy-first Street, who is making her first appearance as an exhibitor.

High Flier was presented to Miss Shanley by Colonel Ruppert when a two-month-old puppy. The dog is now 10 months old and has developed into a remarkable specimen. Colonel Ruppert recently complimented Miss Shanley on the care she had taken with the dog.

Pal Moore Beats Ritchie.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 17. — Pal Moore of Memphis, who recently defeated Jimmy Wilde in London, won an easy decision over Johnny Ritchie of Chicago here tonight in an eight-round bout.

MOON IS WINNER IN OPENING MATCH

Class B Billiard Player Defeats Burnham in Title Tourney at Brooklyn.

George T. Moon, Jr., former President of the National Association of Amateur Billiard Players, scored the first victory in the annual tournament for the national amateur Class B 18.2 balk line billiard championship title, at the Brooklyn Billiard Academy last night. Moon defeated Frederick C. Burnham, Connecticut State champion, by a score of 200 to 193 in thirty-six innings. The victor made high runs of 44 and 23 with an average of 5 20-36. Burnham's high runs were 30 and 26 and he averaged 5 13-36.

Moon advanced to an early lead and showed the way practically throughout. Despite this the contest was interesting, for the Nutmeg State title holder was dangerous at all times. Burnham played brilliantly and erratically alternately, so that at times it appeared he would be completely overwhelmed. Invariably, he would rally and advance to within a few points of his rival, but in the pinches Burnham's play would suffer a reversal. Burnham played excellent close billiards and frequently had the ivories in favorable formation. There were times, however, when he failed to get the balls out of balk.

Burnham was in front in the fourteenth inning for the only time in the game. A run of thirty gave the Hartford billiardist 83 points to Moon's 79. The latter came back in his turn at the table with his cluster of 44, and took the upper hand by 123 to 83. Burnham threatened his rival in the twentieth inning and again in the thirty-first, but Moon rallied and held the lead to the finish.

The scores:

George T. Moon, Jr.—1 0 2 4 4 6 0 2 10 0 0 2 1 0 0 0 1 2 0 0 1 1 0 10 0 4 6 0 0 1 4 0 0 11 15 0 2 1—200. Average—5 20-36. High runs—44 and 23.

Frederick C. Burnham—0 0 1 2 1 1 2 2 2 0 0 11 1 2 4 0 3 0 0 1 7 0 3 15 0 2 16 1 4 0 0 6 7 0 2 11—0 0 8 13 0 6—193. Average—5 13-36. High runs—30 and 26.

Accept De Palma's Record.

DAYTONA, Fla., Feb. 17.—Announcement was made today by the Contest Board of the American Automobile Association that Ralph de Palma's time for three miles at Daytona Beach yesterday was 1:15:06, and not 1:01:05, as previously reported. De Palma broke six flying start records for distances up to twenty miles.

Kennedy 12 Cortlandt St.

BARGAIN DAY FOR SHIRTS

Short Stiff Bosom Shirts, $1.50 Cuffs Attached All Neat Patterns

$1.50 Negligee Shirts, $1.15 With Soft Cuffs Good Assortment

$2.50 Negligee Shirts with Stiff Cuffs, $1.75

$5.00 Silk Shirts, $3.49

CHANGE TO REIS UNION SUITS

It pays any man to step up to the better grade of clothing.

Why waste money on two poor suits when one good one, well made, will long outwear those two?

A little dearer in first cost but cheaper in the end.

The best of everything men and boys wear.

The *"Composite" Derby is built up like a composite picture; it's the result of averaging all that's becoming to the majority of men, Fits and looks well on 80 out of every 100.

*Registered Trademark.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY

Broadway at 13th St. | "Four Convenient Corners" | Broadway at 34th St.

Broadway at Warren | Fifth Ave. at 41st St.

JACK TAR

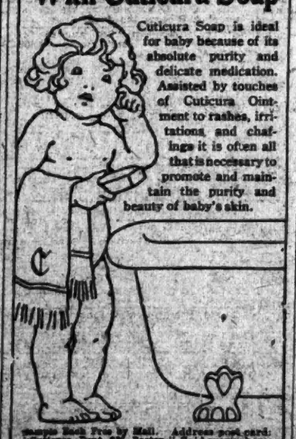
MADE WITH ROLLING POINTS AND THE OVAL BUTTONHOLE

Lion Collars

OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA

UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO. TROY, N. Y.

Ready For His Bath With Cuticura Soap



Cuticura Soap is ideal for baby because of its absolute purity and delicate medication. Assisted by touches of Cuticura Ointment to rashes, irritations and chafings it is often all that is necessary to promote and maintain the purity and beauty of baby's skin.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. 28L, Boston." Sold everywhere. Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c.

Final Notice!

STOCK YOUR WINE CELLARS NOW

Last Week At Present Prices

The new Tax Bill which will be signed by the President upon his return will immediately advance the prices of all liquors about 50 per cent. We offer our great reserve stocks, carried in bulk (5-gallon kegs or more) for immediate sale.

DRY GIN, PORTS
SHERRIES, BRANDIES
SCOTCH WHISKIES
AMERICAN WHISKIES
(Rye and Bourbon)

We also offer for immediate disposal, all of our Vintage Champagnes, such as Pol Roger 1906 and 1909, Lanson 1906, Krug 1909; a fine assortment of Clarets, Sauternes, Rhine and Moselle Wines, Cordials, etc.

We invite your inspection of our stocks or telephone Greeley 3218 for representative or price list at once.

HENRY HOLLANDER

Importers of Wines and Whiskies for the Connoisseur

149-151 West 36th Street (just west of Broadway)

. . . and at the Waldorf-Astoria

A fact:

The Waldorf is but one of the many hotels all over the country, where Fatima is the largest-selling cigarette. The same thing is true, for example

—at the Astor, too, where over 200,000 Fatimas are sold every month;
—at the Willard, in Washington;
—at the Gibson and the Sinton, in Cincinnati;
—at the Copley Plaza, the Touraine, the Parker House and Young's, in Boston;
—and at dozens of other leading hotels (and clubs, too) all over the country.

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

FATIMA

A Sensible Cigarette

NOTE—At such places as these, low price doesn't count. Fatimas lead in sales, not because of their low price, but because men PREFER them to higher-priced cigarettes. They prefer Fatima's taste; and they find that Fatimas treat them right.

BUSINESS RECORDS

In Town.

LOUIS J. FINKELSTEIN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Louis J. Finkelstein, doing business under the trade name of Sadella Manufacturing Company, dresses; Jobber, business to textiles at 1,135 Broadway, by Collins & Aikman Company, a creditor for $1,291.

C. FRIEDMAN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Celia Friedman, trading as C. Friedman, manufacturing furrier, at 146 to 152 West Twenty-third Street, by the following creditors: Dorothy Schwartz, $410; Moore Transfer, $200, and Harman Silverman, $517. Liabilities said to be $15,000; no assets $1,000.

FURLONG BROTHERS, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Furlong Brothers, Inc., wholesale and retail grocery at 155d Street and Eighth Avenue, by the following creditors: James Gallagher Sons, Inc., $600; New York and New Jersey Produce Company, Inc., $300, and Beaks Dairy Company, Inc., $150.

DAVID REICHENBERG.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against David Reichenberg, grocer at 281 Bleecker Street, by the following creditors: The Cudahy Packing Company, $106; Wilson & Co., $138; the Beech Nut Company, $107, and Marcin Bilbers, $186. Judge Manton has appointed Julius J. Klein receiver in $2,000 bond. Liabilities said to be approximately $12,000, and assets consisting of stock, $4,000, besides outstanding accounts.

HARRY WEINER, residing at 530 West Tenth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,807 and no assets. Among the largest creditors are Horace Ice Cream Company, $628; Louis Repetti, $180, and First National Bank of Yonkers, $1,000.

SOLOMON WEISBERG, a carpenter, at 71 Columbia Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,185 and no assets. Petitioner states that he formerly conducted a furniture business at 69 Willett Street; that he made an assignment in October, 1917, and that his stock was valued at about $1,500.

PICTURES CORPORATION.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Pictures Corporation, manufacturing motion pictures at 52 Broadway, by the following creditors: John D. Braddon, $906; Judson E. Forster, $378, and Richard Krebs, $200. Liabilities said to be $5,000 and assets at $2,000.

WILLIAM TRITTEL, 904 Melrose Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,510 and no assets. There are only three creditors.

JOHN VIVIANO of 614 Saw Mill River Road, Yonkers, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities of $5,600 and no assets.

FURLONG BROTHERS, INC., dealing in general merchandise at 816 and 2,850 Eighth Avenue, has assigned to Cyrus C. Miller. Incorporated in 1918.

L. GOODMAN & BROTHER, manufacturers of shirtwaists at 6 West Twentieth Street, a competitor's petition with creditors on a 25 per cent. cash basis.

NATHAN FOX, dealer in furniture at 92 Avenue B, has effected a composition with creditors on a 25 per cent. basis, payable in cash.

DISCHARGES.

Judge Manton has granted discharges to the following bankrupts:

Henry S. Black, formerly garage, 51 East 48d St.; Abraham Behrman, salesman, 25 East 28th St.; Abraham Berlin, tailor, 150 East 29th St.; Ralph F. Willis, 227 Audubon Av.; Charles Moser, lunchroom and bakery, 76 Lenox Av.; Samuel Vorzimer and George Syvis, individually and as copartners, trading as Vorsimer & Syivis, 1,610 Lexington Av.; Samuel Rutt, tailor, 290 Grand St.; Eugene Schielp, cafe and restaurant, 6 and 8 Columbus Circle; George D. Hampton, Alms Hotel, 7th Av. and 36th St.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Allyne Brass Foundry Co.—H. A. Lang, jr. 113.07
A. G. Kaufman Mfg. Co.—Hocking Glass Co. 802.75
Same—Wellington Glass Co. 847.70
Abel, Nicholas—E. L. Vincent 218.20
Albany Silk Mills, Inc.—D. Tenenbaum. 4,660.40
Boyd Motors Corp.—Cortlies, Macy & Co. 308.12
Boyd, Maxim, and James Welch—Cortlies, Macy & Co. 122.75
Bonner, Joseph C.—Blade Printing and Paper Co. 134.92
Cohen, Charles—I. Gainsburg 144.89
Cincotta, Antonio—A. Lustig 230.03
Carey, John E.—Faye & Baker Mfg. Co. 706.72
Consolidated Mail Order Co.—C. S. Realty and Improvement Co. 978.58
Cohen, Jacob—Manhattan Motors Corp. 123.46
C. C. Waterman & Co., Inc.—A. E. Burge 225.90
Coney Island & Brooklyn R. R. Co.—A. Panagiotau 5,809.10
Darlington Realty & Surety Co. of New York City—A. S. Lowndes. 2,295.99
Dear, Jesse W., adm.—M. Kirchberger, costs 106.80
French, Anna L.—L. S. Rau. 1,103.22
Fick, Henry W.—Bethlehem Truck Co. of New York, Inc. 161.70
Glassberg, Harry—M. B. Borg. 993.68
Helana Theatre Co., Inc., and Max H. Haze—I. Levine et al. 119.84
Hirschbers, Herman M.—F. M. Griffith 380.41
Heye, Blanche A.—Revillon Freres. 131.12
Hussey, Jacob M.—I. M. Friedman et al. 2,142.80
Kitt, Sarah—M. H. Tompkins, correction 5,318.55
Kessler, Aaron—E. Kessler 154.22
Kahn, Lee—Para Cmdo Oil Corp. 739.42
Life-Like Baseball Players' Corp. and Commercial Financial Press Ass'n—S. Dannenberg 146.69
Martin, Harry A., S.—J. Fennell 116.61
McCann, Isabel—F. de P. Foster 3,460.78
Nathan, Harris M.—Hotel Claridge, Inc. 123.72
Porter, Frank G.—J. A. Acosta, jr. 2,147.64
Roech, Emrih—D. Knippel 1,382.57
Ryder, Henry—Trustees of Sailors' Snug Harbor in the City of N. Y., costs 119.09
Robinson, Lester J.—D. M. Gerard 318.83
Ketchler, Jacob—W. Gerstein 123.40
Roberts, Joseph—J. Haber 342.37
Shaw, Marjorie, and Theodore Syrmes —People, &c. 300.00
Shaw, Grace, and Theodore Syrmes —People, &c. 300.00
Stein, Geoffrey C.—Tribune Association, costs 109.95
Thompson, William A.—A. A. Thompson 1,589.48
Terzian, Bedros G.—Tomback & Mc-Phee, Inc. 103.21
Wilson, Margaret—People, &c. 100.00
Weyand, Charles L.—M. J. Dempsey 104.54

In Bronx County.

Arnone, Salvatore G.—A. B. Beith et al. 427.81
Cooper Economy Shops and Samuel Cooper—E. Lapin 230.22
De Prato, Angelo—Pierce Butler and Pierce Mfg. Corporation 602.97
G. & M. Barnes, Inc.—K. Forster 82.25
Jackson, Harry M.—S. Miller et al. 47.72
Miller, Jacob—H. F. Radin 61.35
Rollins, Warren F. and Adolf C.—S. Spelser et al. 341.23
Stein, Sam, and Moses Rosenthal—T. Sase 65.72

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor; the second, that of the creditor and date when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Interborough News Co.—H. B. Kelly, Feb. 14, 1919 ..... $300
Weinstock, Morris—C. S. Lamport et al., Feb. 6, 1919 ..... 2,421.62
Werner, Louis—H. Lipshits, Dec. 17, 1918 ..... 854.25
Hoffman, Chas. J.—401 West End Av. Inc., Feb. 4, 1919 ..... 926.50
Montagne, Edw. La, jr.—Bank of New York, June 30, 1904, released 932.88
Same—same, March 25, 1910, released 4,049.55
Same—same, Dec. 9, 1910, released 212.99
Same—same, June 26, 1912, released 192.67
Pohl, Edward—Passaic Falls Throwing Co., Jan. 8, 1915, canceled 4,501.08
Patee, Elsie S. D.—H. S. Harper et al., Feb. 3, 1919 ..... 113.07
Prescott Woolen Mills, Inc.—M. Parker, Dec. 6, 1918 ..... 3,963.75
Early, Joseph N.—Fanner Mfg. Co., Nov. 30, 1918, vacated 1,068.04
Abel, Nicholas—E. L. Vincent 218.20
Jacobson—F. Schneider, Dec. 16, 1918. 445.01
Same—same, Dec. 16, 1918 ..... 124.21

RESORTS.

The Manor
Albemarle Park Asheville, N.C.

A "perfectly charming" English Inn in the glorious, out-of-door Land of the Sky. Real Southern hospitality, home like informality, perfect service, concentrated comfort—in an atmosphere of refinement and taste. An "all the year" resort for pleasure and sport.

Through Sleeping Car Service from New York

Perfect Golf in a Perfect Climate

Grounds adjoin Asheville Country Club

Early Reservations Suggested.

In America ~ - An English Inn

NEW YORK.

Mountain House, Valhalla, Westchester Co., N. Y. City comforts; country sports; private baths; 45 minutes from 42d St.; $11 and up. Cap. 150. Booklet. Phone 1165 Wh. Plains.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

The Shelburne
ATLANTIC CITY
FRENCH GRILL and RIVIERA TERRACE
Directly facing the Sea
Superior Service and Appointments
Literature and Plans mailed.
Jacob Weikel

CHARLES
HOTEL
ON THE OCEAN FRONT
Eleven stories of real comfort with an environment of distinct refinement without extravagance
AMERICAN PLAN ALWAYS OPEN
LITERATURE and TERMS MAILED
Wm. A. Leech *Mgr.*

Marlborough-Blenheim
THE LEADING RESORT HOUSE OF THE WORLD
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
"THE NATION'S HEALTH SHOP"
HEALTH IS EFFICIENCY
A Germickle Climate and Clean Streets.
No Dust. No Dirt. Innumerable Outdoor Recreations and Indoor Entertainments
Ownership Management JOSIAH WHITE & SONS CO.

ROYAL PALACE
HOTEL and COTTAGES
on the beach ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Concerts Afternoons and Evenings
NEAR ALL PIERS AND AMUSEMENTS
Capacity 600. Diet Kitchen.
Open All Year *S. Hanstein, Prop.*

ALAMAC HOTEL
OCEAN FRONT IN THE HEART OF ATLANTIC CITY
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS

Hotel STRAND
FIREPROOF
On the ocean front
Capacity 500. Always open
Sea water in all baths. Orchestra
THE IDEAL FAMILY RESORT HOTEL

PIERREPONT
Family Hotel *Mrs Corson L. Kahn*

THE WILTSHIRE
Virginia Ave. and Beach. Ocean view. Capacity 150. Private baths, running water in rooms, elevator, etc. Amer. plan—$2.50 up daily, special weekly. Booklet. SAMUEL ELLIS.

ARLINGTON
Michigan Ave., near Beach.—Attractive in location, equipment, service, and comforts. Winter rates. Booklet. R. J. OSBORNE & SON.

PHILLIPS HOUSE
Massachusetts Ave., near Beach. F. P. PHILLIPS.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

The Breakers
Atlantic City's Newest Fireproof Hotel
Ocean Front. Unusually attractive during Winter and early Spring Seasons. Luxurious lobbies and beautifully furnished Sun Parlors thoroughly heated. Charming afternoon musicales and evening concerts. Garage.
AMERICAN and EUROPEAN PLANS

NEW JERSEY—Lakewood.

LAUREL HOUSE
LAKEWOOD, N. J.
The Laurel House is justly famous for its homelike atmosphere, hospitality and charming social life. Laurel House Gun Club, Trap Shooting. Shoots are held Saturdays and holidays. Complet H & C Therapeutic Baths in Hotel. Booklet and information on request. Tel. 460 Lakewood.
A. J. Murphy, Mgr. C. V. Murphy, Asst. Mgr.

NEW ENGLAND.

PINE FOREST COLONY,
On Forest Lake, Berkshire Hills.
Refined Resort. Hotel open all year. 200 acres, private lake, excellent table. 2 hours from N. Y. J. D. Weil, Wingdale, N. Y.

SOUTHERN STATES.

Find out *difference* in fares to the fast South resorts and Old Point Comfort

OLD POINT COMFORT, VA.
HOTEL CHAMBERLIN
Swimming Pool, Golf, Seafood Cuisine. New Turkish and Roman Bath and Treatment.
Write GEO. F. ADAMS, Manager, Fortress Monroe, Va., or
Booklets and information at Bertha Ruffner Hotel Bureau, Hotel McAlpin; Cook's, 245 West 56th St. (Ann.); Manning, 285 Fifth Ave.; Raymond & Whitcomb, 255 Fifth Ave.; "Ask Mr. Foster" at Lord & Taylor's; Frank Tourist Co., 489 Fifth Ave.; Brooklyn Eagle Resort Bureau

MIAMI, FLA.
Tropical; surf bathing at 75 degrees; fine hotels. Write Chamber of Commerce for booklet.
FLORIDA EAST COAST
Full information at 248 Fifth Av., New York.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—Land of the Sky.
Write Board of Trade for folder and special list.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Burlington Hotel
431 Rooms with Bath, $2.50 to $5.00
WASHINGTON, D. C.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS—BY ORDER OF George Addington, Albany County Judge and Acting Surrogate.

Notice is hereby given, according to law to all persons having claims or demands against James C. Farrell, late of the city of Albany, in said county, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers in support thereof, to the subscriber, the executrix of the last Will and Testament of said deceased, at her place of transacting business as such executrix at the law offices of Charles J. Tobin, No. 95 State Street, in the city of Albany, New York, on or before the 20th day of July next.

Dated, Albany, N. Y., this 18th day of January, A. D. 1919.

MARGARET BRADY FARRELL, Executrix.

CHARLES J. TOBIN, Attorney for Executrix, 95 State Street, Albany, N. Y.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.
Fifty cents an agate line.

In the sweet pine-scented air of beautiful Lakewood I am compelled to dispose of a lunch room and delicatessen store, situated on Clifton Av., the main thoroughfare, open all year; in addition to a commodious store there are five large living rooms, latest improvements; lease has 2½ years to run; rent only $50 monthly; fixtures cost over $2,000, practically new; stock on hand will inventory over $1,000; receipts over $500 weekly; sale price $2,000, cash balance, $1,000 can be paid in instalments. Address The Clifton Delicatessen Lunch Room, 117 Clifton Av., Lakewood, N. J. This is not a bargain but a good buy.

METAL STAMPINGS.

We are in a position to make light metal stampings and drawings of material not to exceed ¼ inch in thickness; utilize our manufacturing and engineering facilities; accuracy and prompt deliveries guaranteed. National Metal Stamping & Mfg. Co., 247 Madison Av. Vanderbilt 3040.

Honorably discharged soldier, with 13 years' experience and thorough export knowledge, desires to make the acquaintance of gentleman as partner who can invest from $5,000 to $10,000 with high grade, lucrative and remunerative business; services desirable, but not essential. Sergeant, K 281 Times.

ANY LEGITIMATE BUSINESS SOLD. Save money. One fee. No commissions. No advances. Quick sales system. Remember Better Business Bureau, 23 West 31st

Small apartment house, long lease; guaranteed net profits $3,100 year; sell for $7,000; fine investment; reliable parties only need answer. L 77 Times.

Capital furnished for legitimate corporations; stocks, bonds sold; results guaranteed. A 137 Times.

Business places in many branches for sale; bargains; investigate. J. Hamilton, 23 West 31st St.

Patent on curtain pin for sale; a good 5 and 10c. store article. Address E. W. M., P. O. Box 4, Smithville South, L. I.

CAPITAL TO INVEST.

PARTNERSHIP WANTED IN ACTIVE CONCERN.

Have cash for this purpose to invest as an active member in any business showing profits and where description and details will merit my interest; state nature of occupation and particulars. R. G. R., 168 Times.

WOULD INVEST AS ACTIVE PARTNER.

Not necessarily essential, but preferably in the produce or kindred lines, in which I am an experienced buyer and seller; furnish full particulars with first letter. Aggressive, 135 Times.

The advertiser is interested in purchasing an established women's retail apparel business; if you have a proposition that is of interest, immediate arrangements can be made. K 382 Times.

All-around-man in millinery line, open for partnership manufacturing or jobbing millinery; established concern preferred. L 71 Times.

Desire to secure interest and devote time to established business; business experience; age 26, American Hebrew faith; give details in replies. L 64 Times.

CAPITAL WANTED.

HAVE YOU A LEGITIMATE BUSINESS you wish to sell without publicity? Or seeking associates with extra capital? Write or call Robert Forest Company, 505 5th Av. Murray Hill 3851.

Successful importer of European novelties and specialty of great demand, ten years established in New York and large connections in foreign markets, requires silent or active partner, with $20,000 capital, to develop new lines. B 669 Times Annex.

Capital Wanted.—Liberal interest paid for use of $10,000-$25,000 to extend rapidly growing business now doing $360,000 year; money amply secured. B 179 Times.

BUSINESS CONNECTIONS WANTED.

If you are looking for an able, progressive man to further your business, one who has shown results, this will interest you; eighteen years' experience in two of Boston's leading stores; willing to go anywhere, but want an interest in the business; investment if required. A 94 Times.

Manufacturer of metallized statuary, vases, bronze imitations, ornaments, jardinieres, and allied lines, desires to connect with selling agent; either manufacturers' representative, with showroom in the city, or individual well known to the trade. B 604 Times Downtown.

CONVERTER WANTED.

Large cotton converting house requires man take charge converting department, one who has had experience as styler in fancy white and printed novelties; good position to right man. A 87 Times.

EXPORT.

Gentleman returning to England desires connection with reputable firm as selling agent or special representative. What can I do for you? S 529 Times Downtown.

BUSINESS EXECUTIVE, having complete knowledge of advertising and merchandising, desires to connect with live firm; personal interview can be arranged at once. S 538 Times Downtown.

Selling organization with traveling men throughout the country can handle few more lines (not bulky) suitable for general stores; can finance accounts or sell direct. Address B. A., 801 Times Downtown.

Manufacturers who require part services of well known advertising writer, sales promotion and export man, Wright, 208 Times.

Leaving for England in March; seeking to represent reliable concerns. O 459 Times Downtown.

FOR SALE.

The patentee and manufacturer of a rolling shutter wants to sell his business and patent rights; this shutter can be fitted to any window; it rolls up like a blind; can also be used for an awning; there is nothing like it on the market; it is durable; it has been in use in Pittsburgh and vicinity for more than ten years; there is no competition in this business; owner's reasons for selling are old age and bad health; all features of the shutter protected by patents; NO BROKERS. Write Charles A. Poth, 1313 Bergar Bldg., Pittsburgh, Penn.

Modern garage, best in State, fully equipped machine shop, sales agency combined; business established; owner must disposer at once; low rental; good location; inventory $5,000. Phone Rand, New Rochelle 3008.

Sound and profitable business, free of liabilities, boarding and restaurant; very good location; five-year lease; high-class furniture and household; only reasonable bids will be considered. Columbus 5867.

For Sale.—Foundry and machine shop in full running order; plenty of work on hand; ready for immediate occupancy. Round Brook Foundry and Machine Co., Round Brook, N. J.

Automobile renting, established 6 years, with all cars and entire business; only those who are seeking a bona fide proposition and $4,000 cash need apply. Box 140, 852 Columbus Av.

GARAGE FOR SALE

in Connecticut city, doing fine business; up-to-date new brick building; located on N. Y. to Boston Post Road; wonderful chance for party with some money. Box 295 Times Annex.

All rights successful book can be secured for $5,000; author has world reputation; first edition exhausted in two weeks; estimated minimum returns $15,000. A 70 Times.

Modern garage on restricted east side, now 100 cars wealthy clientele; profits over $1,000 monthly; price, including stock, $15,000, terms. L 69 Times.

Butcher shop, $35,000 to $40,000 year, good location; a good proposition for family man. J. Hamilton, 23 West 23d.

Trucking business, 3 trucks, garage, 45 cars, (Brooklyn;) sacrifice, $16,000; take part cash or partner. L 42 Times.

Billiard parlor, lunch counter, $800 a month, 7 tables; good chance; investigate. J. Hamilton 23 West 23d St.

For Sale.—Novelty patent; just patented; fountain pen style flagstaff. D 822 Times Annex.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

We make loans on outstanding accounts, machinery, printing plants, and automobiles. Jacob Panzer, 41 Liberty. 6158 John.

Money loaned reliable concern; entire productions financed; partners procured. Polansky, Cortlandt 490.

ASSIGNEE SALES

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY. In the matter of the General Assignment for the benefit of creditors of HERMAN G. GOLDEN, trading as GOLDEN PHARMACY. Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Assignee will sell at public auction, through Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, on this day, Tuesday, the 18th day of February, 1919, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., at 261 Amsterdam Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, property and assets of the above estate, consisting of drugs, chemicals, perfumes, soaps, fixtures, &c.

FRANK DRUCKER, Assignee.
MARCUS HELFAND, Attorney for Assignee, 320 Broadway, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 26,366.—In Bankruptcy.—DOANE EVETTE, INC., Bankrupt.

Doane Evette, Inc., was duly adjudicated bankrupt on December 4, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City of New York, on February 28, 1919, at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants
Ten cents per word each insertion.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Open for Botany; style 315; navy and other colors; must be in original condition. Chel. 9064.

BROADCLOTHS Wanted.—315 broadcloth or similar quality, Copen, rose, tan, and burgundy. Madison Square 1868.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Jullilard's 110, all colors, any quantity, for spot cash; must be cheap. Chelsea 1172.

BROADCLOTH, Wanted.—Reindeer 909 shade or similar. L. Goldstein & Co., Mad. Sq. 10170.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Light tan. Rashkind & Goloff, 244 5th Av.

BURELLA Wanted.—0810, all colors. Spring 8676.

CAPES, DOLMANS AND SPORT COATS Wanted.—Call Parker Cloak & Suit Co., 28 West 33d St., 9th floor.

CAPES, DOLMANS Wanted.—Placing orders on better grade suits; call all week. 40 West 27th, 6th floor.

CAPES, DOLMANS, AND SHORT COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at better grade. 45 West 27th St., 9th floor.

CAPES, Coats, and Dolmans Wanted.—Better grade.—Placing order 5th floor, 112 Madison Av.

CAPES AND DOLMANS Wanted.—Suit contractors bring samples; open for big lots. 8th floor, 45 W. 25th.

CAPES, Coats, Suits, and Dolmans Wanted. —Placing orders. 4th floor, rear elevator, 151 West 26th St.

CAPES AND DOLMANS Wanted.—Placing large stock orders. 14 East 27th St., sixth floor.

CHECKS Wanted.—All wool; also all worsted; mail samples immediately. X 251 Times Annex.

CHARMEUSE Wanted.—40 inches wide, good quality navy, black, taupe. Rashkind & Soloff, 244 5th Av.

CHIFFON VELVET Wanted.—All colors. Rashkind & Soloff, 244 5th Av.

CHILDREN'S WHITE DRESSES Wanted.—Big job to close out. Rosengarten & Kellner, 20 West 20th.

COATS, Suits, Dolmans, and Capes Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on juniors' and misses' suits, dolmans, capes of the better kind. Call all week, 4th floor, 22 West 32d. Ask Mr. Leasser.

COATS Wanted.—Pile fabric for Fall children's, juniors' and ladies' bring samples; afternoons all week, 127 West 26th, 3d floor.

COATS Wanted.—Buying Fall line pile fabric. 137 West 27th, 1st floor.

COATS Wanted.—Suits, dresses, jobs; spot cash; any quantity. Farragut 2961.

COVERT Wanted.—Stevens 7715. Rosengarten, 11 E. 1st. Madison Square 6685.

DOLMANS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at all week. Room 804, 27 West 24th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at Summer dresses in linens, cotton, &c.; bring your own samples; only manufacturers that have settled with the union will be interviewed. Hugo H. Levy & Bros., 29 West 36th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—We are placing large stock orders on extra sizes, taffeta, satin, party and tricolette dresses; submit samples 9-12 daily. Wiener, 20 West 33d St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Large jobber in open to buy 500 confirmation or graduation dresses; also placing large stock order; bring samples. 25 West 31st St., 11th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Western jobber open for 1,000 silk dresses and 1,000 silk skirts. Call Saturday morning, 1,261 Broadway, Room 915.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on cotton dresses, also open for jersey, georgette and taffetas. 43 West 33d St., 5th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders on snappy styles of linen and cotton dresses; call all week. Will Stecker, 17 West 28th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders on wash dresses; Jerseys and new silk dresses. 12th floor, 134 West 26th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on popular-priced jerseys and serges. 130 West 25th St., 3d floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on cotton and silk dresses; bring samples. 129 West 29th St., 4th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Taffetas, crepes, georgettes, spot cash, any quantity, jobs only. Farragut 5154.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on silk and jersey dresses; will pay cash for job. 153 West 27th St., 3d floor.

DRESSES, Suits, Coats, Waists Wanted.—In jobs, for cash; highest grades. Phone Canal 1128.

DRESSES Wanted.—Large quantities better class, our or your material. Call at once, 48 West 20th, 1st floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobbers placing stock orders on nappy silk dresses. L. & R., 129 West 27th St., 11th floor.

DRESSES, Coats, Suits, Waists, Silk Underwear (finest) Wanted. — Cash. Phone Canal 1121.

DUVET-DE-LAINE Wanted.—850, 674, Garfields, poiret twill, 4978; trecos Andrews, 5782; Reads, 7161; Forstman's, 8057, navys; Americans, 09070; U. S., 235, navy and black. Orchard, 9245.

DUVET DE LAINE and F. & H. Wanted.—Lapen 526 and chinchilla 803, any quantity, for spot cash. Farragut 3139.

DUVET DE LAINES Wanted.—F. & H. shades 803-526-701. Pasternack, 319 5th Avenue.

GABARDINES Wanted. — Garfield's 4066, navy, rookie. Pasternack, 319 5th Av.

GEORGETTE Wanted.—100 pieces, all colors, spot cash, 95c to $1. Ideal Silk Co., 30 East 21st St. Gramercy 6669.

GEORGETTES Wanted.—Open for 50,000 yards, all colors; at a price; spot cash. Feinberg Bros., 199 Sixth Av.

GEORGETTES Wanted.—Open to buy printed Georgettes and foulard. Newman & Reifer, 32 West 32d.

GINGHAM Wanted. — Open for quantity Amoskeag and other Eastern ginghams; must be cheap. Samilson Bros., 12 West 17th St.

GINGHAMS, Renfrew and Treffan Chambrays Wanted.—Must be cheap for cash. Farragut 9910.

GINGHAMS AND PERCALES Wanted.—All kinds; must be cheap. Mad. Sq. 1671.

GROGRAINS Wanted.—24 or 36 inches wide; all colors. Republic Novelty Works, 244 5th Av.

JEANS Wanted.—Bleached; 15,000 yards, Hill or Lonsdale; must be cheap. Box 8 P, 1619 St. James Building.

LININGS Wanted.—Jobs, silk, fancy, Pussy Willow, cash. Invincible Cloak, 124 West 24th.

METEOR Wanted. — All colors. Monarch Dress Co., 6-8 East 27th.

METEOR Wanted.—851 staple shades at a price.. Farragut 4720.

OXFORD, Gabardines, Silvertones, and Tricotines Wanted.—All shades, quantity for cash. Max Levine & Co., 142 West 26th St. Chelsea 9761.

PEAU DE CYGNE, Wanted.—Emerald, Nile, reseda, mais, red; other odd shades. Spring 7984.

PEAU DE CYGNE Wanted.—Striped, below $1. Supreme Mfg., 19 West 24th.

PLUSH COATS Wanted.—Jobs, at a price. Phone only between 8 and 9 A. M., Madison Square 4421.

PLUSHES Wanted.—Rashkind & Soloff, 244 5th Av. Madison Square 8668.

POIRET TWILL, Wanted.—Tan and black only. Phone Farragut 2369.

POPLINS Wanted.—09077 black; will give navy in exchange; also high shades, quantity. Merit Co., 1,333 Broadway.

POPLINS Wanted.—American high shades; also serges, 9 to 16 ozs. navy, black. Room 213, 1123 Broadway.

POPLINS Wanted.—High shades, navy and black; quantity for cash. Meadow & Lyons. Farragut 9872.

POPLINS Wanted.—774 Copen and Pekin for cash. Sol Levine & Co., 12 West 27th St.

SATIN or charmeuse wanted, in victory red and turquoise colors only. Bildmore Dress, 6 West 20th St.

SERGES Wanted.—0609 navy and black, cash, cheap; also henna shade, American velours. Gottlieb & Laiking, 27 W. 20th St.

SERGE Wanted.—French, any make and any width, rose and navy; must be cheap for cash. Greeley 6175.

SERGES, Tricotines, and Velours Wanted.—All colors and quantities. Stern-Miller Co., 22 West 32d. Madison Square 8972.

SERGES Wanted.—0866, navy, clay and rookie; 11433, navy and black; tan poiret; any quantity, cash. Greeley 2030.

SERGES Wanted.—Open for a quantity of Slater's 103-12 for spot cash; price must be right. Telephone Spring 576.

SERGES Wanted.—Dunmore 0810, U. S. 235, 838, 1464; quantity for spot cash. Max Levine & Co., 142 West 26th.

SERGES Wanted.—09 black and navy; will pay cash; must be right price. Lashin, 143 West 29th.

SERGES Wanted.—All colors, silks; fancies, at a price. B. Hurwitz & Son, 109 West 26th St.

SERGES Wanted.—Reindeer, 11433, 519, or similar; no phone calls. Hemlein & Greentree, 1,333 Broadway, 36th St. entrance.

SERGE Wanted.—In market for 1464 navy serge and American navy poplin. Abraham Lustgarten, 8 West 19th St.

SERGES Wanted.—104, 99, 0609, 3850, other popular numbers. Grossman Bros. Madison Square 4620.

SERGES Wanted.—Jamestown's 9302, and Cleveland 9035; quantity for cash. Haft, Farragut 9752.

Buyers' Wants
Ten cents per word each insertion.

SERGES Wanted.—0970, black; Gera gabardine, 10764, all shades. Henry Leavy & Son, 6 West 31st. Madison Square 1921.

SERGES Wanted.—1464, 519, all colors, quantities, at a price, spot cash. Joseph Durst, Greeley 3133.

SERGES AND TRICOTINES Wanted.—1464, 7120, 4178, 0224, 4036 rookie. Gramercy 1074.

SERGES Wanted.—8200, 0936, 235, 1464, navy, black. L. Goldstein & Co., Mad. Sq. 10170.

SERGES Wanted.—838, U. S. Navy, cash. Schulman Bros., 104 West 27th. Farr. 8440.

SERGES Wanted.—Rookie serge, Garfield's 519 preferred. A. H. Gittelson, 36 West 29th.

SERGES Wanted.—1464 or similar; also black and white worsted checks. Louis Baumann & Co., 12 East 32d St.

SERGES Wanted.—Storm, navy only, men's wear, tan and gray. Modern Cloak and Suit House, 15 W. 36th.

SERGES Wanted.—0609, 3850, 7120, 99, 6234, 519, 104, Newport 11433, 4033, all shades, cash. Farragut 9826.

SERGES Wanted.—838; also velours, Botany, and F. & H. Joseph Krenik, Madison Square 5617.

SERGES Wanted.—Open for Jullilards, style 54289; navy and other colors. Chel. 9064.

SERGE Wanted.—Men's wear; navy, black. Zinnerman & Garner, 48 West 22d.

SERGES Wanted.—Quantity American 0609, navy, for cash. Chelsea 9038.

SERGES Wanted.—6120, 7120, black and navy. Feyaman, 19 W. 21st.

SERGES Wanted.—838, 3850, 760, 519, 7120, 8200, 235. Weinstein Co., Mad. Sq. 2650.

SERGES Wanted.—M. F. L., Copenhagen, A. B. Schwartz, 127 West 26th.

SERGE Wanted.—09 navy, will pay $1.92½ net, spot cash. Mad. Sq. 6716.

SERGES Wanted.—Brightwood 4632, Broadhead 500. Bernstein, Farr. 616.

SERGES Wanted.—09070 navy, 104 black. Pasternack, 319 5th Av.

SERGES Wanted.—838, 4632, 11433, Gera's 794, for spot cash. Gramercy 6096.

SERGES Wanted.—Andrews 1464 navy, for cash. Phone Chelsea 9570.

SERGES Wanted.—High shades; quantity for cash. Meadow & Lyons. Farragut 9872.

SERGES Wanted.—Can use quantity of 519 or 11433. Call Gramercy 4241.

SERGES Wanted.—8234 navy and black; any quantity; cash. Farragut 5173.

SERGES Wanted.—3850, 11433, 104, 909. Gramercy 1337-6227.

SERGES Wanted.—838 navy and black; also 1,464. Chelsea 9256.

SERGES Wanted.—519, 528, 11433, 809, 54289, 7120, 09070. French Textile, Gram. 3343.

SERGES Wanted.—Black 1464, 99, and Cleveland 9285. Rosengarten, 11 East 31st St.

SERGES Wanted.—925, 1464, 11433, 9, 99, 585, 235, 0936. Spring 6311, Spring 6312.

SERGES Wanted.—1464 navy; spot cash. Tannenbaum & Bloom. Stuyvesant 2406.

SERGE Wanted.—7120, original tickets. I. Novick, 45 West 27th. 9844 Farragut.

SERGES Wanted.—0609. Hirsch & Bro., 153 West 27th St.

SERGES Wanted.—Hair line stripes. Chelsea 9058.

SERGES Wanted.—9, 104, 99, 1464; quantity. Farragut 8760.

SERGES Wanted.—3850, 104, 7120, U S 235, any quantity, cash. Gramercy 2452.

SERGES Wanted.—For spot cash; must be at a price. Madison Square 5153.

SERGES Wanted.—519, 809, 11433, 0970, 0936, 104, and 54289. Call Gramercy 3184.

SERGES Wanted.—54289, 7120, 104, 11433, 1464, 3850, Gramercy 4041.

SERGES Wanted.—1464, 7120, navies and blacks. Knickerbocker 1162.

SERGE Wanted.—7120 U. S., 235, 838 navy; also tan similar qualities. Chelsea 590.

SERGES Wanted.—1464, 7120, 0609, 3850, 11433, 519. Gramercy 4783.

SERGES Wanted.—American 0609, or any other serges. Friedman Co., 44 West 28th.

SERGES Wanted.—Will pay cash for 99 tan. Madison Square 3935.

SHEPHERD CHECKS Wanted.—Also black men's wear serge. Jacobus Bros., 1,261 Broadway.

SHIRTINGS Wanted.—Madras and silk striped; mill ends, remnants and seconds. Spring 4921.

SILKS, FOULARDS, AND FANCY SILK LININGS Wanted.—Open for quantity; must be cheap. Ritter Bros., 1,833 Broadway.

SILKS Wanted.—We are interested in effective novelties, satins or taffetas. Manhattan Petticoat, 3 West 29th.

SILKS Wanted.—Open for odds and ends in silks; also remnants in any quantity, for cash. Madison Square 2078.

SILKS Wanted.—Navy foulard, quantity at a price; also serges; 09096 or similar tan. Merit Co., 1333 Broadway.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—American poplin, velour, in all shades; also 11433 serge and navy tricotine. Knickerbocker 238.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Dearing, Milliken's, quantity, for cash. Meadow & Lyons. Farragut 9872.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Holden Leonards and Garfields, tricotines, all Spring shades. Mercerizing & Rollerman. Stuyvesant 9757.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—American Beauty, French blue, and reindeer. Knobel & Bloom, 145 West 30th.

SILVERTONES Wanted. — In Spring shades, for cash. Farragut 4089.

Things That Mean Quick Sales For You

Style, workmanship, material, finish—all in Rosebud Cotton Dresses at $2.75 to $10.00—Rosebud Wash Skirts at $12.00 to $60.00 a dozen. See them!

Rosebud Cotton Dresses Wash Skirts

ROSEBUD MFG. CO., *Quality Merchandise at Lowest Prices.* 37 W. 26th St., N. Y.

Real misses' clothes for misses—made under our own careful supervision—*not* jobbed. Featuring exclusive, out-of-the-ordinary models in BlouseSuits. Also entirely new and smart effects in Capes.

David J. GOLDMAN Co., Inc.

Mfrs. of Smart Clothing for Young Women

1333 Broadway, New York

COATS OF THE BETTER KIND FOR LADIES & MISSES

The Goal

The goal of every manufacturer is to offer smart fashions, quality fabrics, and thorough workmanship at lower prices.

We've reached that goal!

See our newest models for proof.

GOLDMAN and REICH 127 West 26th Street New York City

Ladies' Waists

GIMBEL BROTHERS, NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND MILWAUKEE, INTERESTED IN CREPE DE CHINE AND GEORGETTE WAISTS TO SELL AT $3.00. JOBS OR REGULAR MERCHANDISE FOR IMMEDIATE OR ONE WEEK DELIVERY. SHOW SAMPLES. GIMBEL BROTHERS, NEW YORK OFFICE, 9TH FLOOR, 32D ST., BROADWAY.

Fashion has decided in favor of colors represented in our SATEENS for lining Dolmans, Capes, Cloaks, etc. Incomparable Value.

Dreyer-Nathan 611-21 Broadway, New York

SKIRTS ITZKOWITZ BROS INC See Our No. 554 Special at 4.50 Line ranging up $19.50

245-7 AVE. COR. 24TH ST. N.Y.

Taffeta Dresses $5.75

SILVERMAN & STOCK

130 West 28th Street

$9 Per Doz. WAISTS $10 50 Per Doz.

America's Foremost Values

LARRY GOLDBERG

$12 Per Doz. 1270 B'way N. Y. Mad. Sq. 631 $15 Per Doz.

Booth, Bregman and Sumberg Serge, Satin and Novelty Dresses $6.75 to $18.75 139-153 WEST 37TH ST.

BUSINESS WORLD

New Shades in the Color Card.

The new shades for Fall are given in the card which has just been prepared by the Textile Color Card Association. Advance copies of the card have been sent to the members, but it is stated that the card itself will not be on the market for several weeks. Thirty-two shades are given for silks, cottons, and millinery, and ten for woolens and worsteds. The new shades contained in the first named are burned orange, persimmon, henna, juniper, spruce, cardinal, France, and Denmark.

Call for Men's Neckwear.

The demand for the better grade of men's silk knitted neckwear is so large that some of the firms find it very difficult to make prompt shipments. The call for neckwear of this kind in the local trade is exceptionally good, especially for the lines that retail from $2.50 to $3.50 each. Business in the West has shown a decided improvement over that of last year. In the South, however, the buyers showed a tenuency toward holding off when the men were on the road. A number of these have since visited the market and placed some very substantial orders.

Gray Goods Sales Fair.

Gray goods sales were fairly large in the local market yesterday, with the so-called clothing styles to the fore. Among the sales of these goods, for prompt delivery, were 39-inch 64-104 sateens at 14 cents. Four-yard three-leaf twills also sold, 39-inch 68-76s having brought 14½ cents for quick shipment. The sheeting business of the day included some 5.50s at 8½ cents from second hands. In the printcloths, first-hand sales of 39-inch 68-72s were made at 10 cents, while the same traders disposed of 38½-inch 60-48s at 7½ cents for immediate delivery.

Jewelry Sales Are Active.

Due to the large holiday business done by retail jewelers throughout the country, manufacturers of jewelry in the local trade are experiencing a period of unusual activity. Particularly is this true of makers of the finer grades of merchandise, including diamond and platinum goods. In some quarters the best February business in years is being done by the producers. Stocks in the hands of the manufacturers are low, due to the lack of platinum to work with during the latter part of the war and the press of special orders around Christmas time. Brooches, barpins, rings, &c., are selling freely, and an active demand is reported for flexible and watch bracelets of platinum set with diamonds.

Fall Hosiery in Demand.

Lines of women's high-grade silk hosiery that have been opened for Fall are being rapidly bought up by buyers, in spite of the fact that prices for the most part show no reductions from the levels that prevailed for Spring goods. Predictions are that they will continue high throughout the season regardless of the price position of raw silk, this contention being backed by assertions that labor is very high and that the country is readily absorbing the production of the better qualities of silk hose without heed to price. While the color trend is as yet unsettled, well-posted men in the trade say that many orders for brown and gray hose will be placed. The current demand for women's hose is centred largely on "open works," which are said to be extremely scarce.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Leon Pulwers, who enlisted in the navy and has received his discharge, has resumed his former position as ready-to-wear buyer for the Perley Buying Association, 1,161 Broadway.

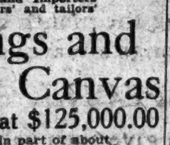
There will be a meeting today of buyers of notions, toilet, leather, and fancy goods and jewelry at the Dry Goods Union, 432 Fourth Avenue.

Alfred Fanth, resident buyer of 116 West Thirty-second Street, has taken on the account of the H. H. Sturtevant Company of Zahnsville, Ohio.

A Stock of DESKS—CHAIRS

TABLES, etc., purchased for U. S. Govt. requirements at a big saving in price. All new stock at a price that may not duplicate itself for a long time. All styles and sizes. Write or call

U.S.DESK CO., Inc., 119 East 34th St., N. Y. City.



Auctions.

I. Singer, Auctioneer, Sells Today.

TUESDAY, Feb. 18th, 10:30 A. M., at premises, 261 Broadway, N. Y., 8th Floor, Room 830. Entire Stock New York Lining Co., Jobbers and Importers of clothiers' and tailors'

Linings and Linen Canvas

inventoried at $125,000.00

comprised in part of about

2,200 original pieces of

De Lake Venetian 54 in.

Grand Marquise 54 in.

Twill Venetian 54 in.

single and double width black serges, 32 in. fine cotton Alberto in black and colors, sleeve linings, all grades, 2,500 yds. fancy 50 in. silks, colored venetians, and serges, mohair sultings, white venetians, satins, in black and colors.

25 Bales Imported Linen Canvas

5 Bales Jute Canvas

Other goods too numerous to mention.

Descriptive catalogues at sale. Notice—In calling your attention to the above sale I desire to impress upon you the unusual attractiveness of this offering. The New York Lining Co. are known to be dealers of high class merchandise. Auct's office, 261 Broadway, Brooklyn. Tel. 5371 Stagg.

Harold J. Gross, James H. Hurley, and E. Tudor Gross, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE

Thursday, February 27th, 1919, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Plant of the RIVER SPINNING COMPANY, PHILLIPSDALE, EAST PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND

350—TONS—350

Mathieson Alkali Bleaching Powder

(Chloride of Lime)

Manufacturers' guaranty when purchased, 35% chlorine, accumulated during the past eight months.

In Drums of About 700 Pounds Each.

To be sold as it is at the time of sale, in lots to suit purchasers, to the highest bidders without limit or reserve. Buyers may take one or more drums, or the entire lot. Railroad siding for shipping. For inspection apply to

G. L. & H. J. GROSS, (Established 1888) Real Estate and Insurance, 170 Westminster St., Providence, R. I.

Wilmerding, Morris & Mitchell, Auctioneers

470 BROOME STREET, New York City

To-morrow, Wednesday, Feb. 19th, 1919, Promptly at 10 o'Clock,

ON A CREDIT OF FOUR MONTHS,

By Order of Mills, Agents and Others,

WOOLEN AND WORSTED PLAIN AND FANCY DRESS GOODS, SUITINGS, CLOAKINGS, Etc.

For Women's and for Men's Wear.

SILK GOODS, PLAIN and FANCY COTTON GOODS

TO BE SOLD FOR THE ACCOUNT OF THE MARINE UNDERWRITERS

For Whom It May Concern

ABOUT 500 PIECES BLACK AND COLORED MALINES and VEILINGS IN VERY GOOD CONDITION.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT. Southern District of New York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Lee's Towing Line, Inc., chartered owner of the steamtug Herman Lee, has filed a petition for the limitation of its liability for any loss, damage or injury arising out of the collision claimed to have occurred between the schooner Cora F. Cressy, which was in tow of the steamtugs Herman Lee and Maren Lee and the barge Cumberland on or about the 13th day of April, 1917; value of the vessel and freight $8,000.

All persons claiming damages because of any such loss, destruction, damage or injury must prove their claims before Roger B. Wood, Esq., Commissioner, at his office, No. 87 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 19th day of May, 1919, or be defaulted.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, United States Marshal, S. D. N. Y.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT. Southern District of New York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Lee's Towing Line, Inc., owner of the steamtug Maren Lee, has filed a petition for the limitation of its liability for any loss, damage, or injury arising out of the collision claimed to have occurred between the schooner Cora F. Cressy, which was in tow of the steamtugs Maren Lee and Herman Lee, and the barge Cumberland on or about the 12th day of April, 1917; value of the vessel and freight $10,000.

All persons claiming damages because of any such loss, destruction, damage, or injury, must prove their claims before Roger B. Wood, Esq., Commissioner, at his office, No 87 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 19th day of May, 1919, or be defaulted.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, United States Marshal, S. D. N. Y.

Gimbel Brothers

33rd St.—BROADWAY—34th St.

The Gimbel Silk Buyer Just Here From Europe

Will Exhibit

On the 10th Floor (33rd St.,—Elevator)

The Most Gorgeous and Elaborate Silks

ever shown by Gimbel Brothers, and that is saying much, for in the history of this store some superb Silks have been shown.

This Exhibit of Silks

is a sensationally beautiful one, and prices are sensationally low.

Prompt inspection will give you the opportunity of securing the "Gems" of the Exhibit.

Headquarters for Popular Priced SUITS & COATS

A word to the wise is sufficient. See our present Spring line:

SUITS & COATS For Immediate Delivery.

Newest Styles! $10 Matchless Values!

NIEDELMAN & HOFFMAN 43-51 West 25th St. New York.

MR. A. B. SOLIS AND MR. LOUIS A. VALLEN ARE SHOWING

DRESSES

TAFFETA CREPE GEORGETTE

at the New York Office

LICHTENSTEIN REICHLIN & CO.

1261 BROADWAY, COR. 31ST ST.

FALL LINE INFANTS CLOAKS NOW READY for Jobbers Catalogue and Export Trade

My personal service and attention to all business intrusted to my care assures 100% delivery of perfect garments when and how wanted.

S. J. HARTMANN 118 SPRING ST. NEW YORK

Let Me Lighten Your Load

Worry is the worm that gnaws away man's peace of mind. Why worry over money—or the lack of it? Exchange your non-productive "outstandings" for my business-boosting cash.

Reasonable terms, non-binding contract, no "red tape" and strictest confidence. Tel. Chelsea 327.

UNIVERSAL DISCOUNT CO. Jacob Rabinstat 100 Fifth Avenue, New York.

DEVOTE YOUR ENERGY TO SALES AND PRODUCTION

Let Us Do Your Financing

DETAILED INFORMATION ON REQUEST. SERVICE CONFIDENTIAL.

Trade Acceptances Purchased. Accounts Guaranteed.

COLEMAN & COMPANY

Tel. Farragut 9763. 1133 Broadway.

MONEY TO MAKE MONEY

EVERY good mercantile or manufacturing enterprise can use money to advantage at times. We provide it on either accounts without disturbing your relations with your customers or merchandise.

The Finance Trust 26 Exchange Place Phone Hanover 6080

Representative will call on request.

Commercial Investment Trust

Merchandise Loans Acceptances Discounted Accounts Financed

847 Madison Avenue at Forty-fifth St. Telephone Murray Hill 1125.

Advances on Merchandise.

WORMSER & CO. Commercial Bankers 95 Fifth Ave., N. Y. Phone Stuyv. 3360.

Accounts Financed

Acceptances and notes purchased. Non-notification. Lowest rates. Commercial Acceptance & Discount Co. Essex Building, Newark, N. J.

Palm Beach Innovations in Roxana Organdie Ruffled Flouncings

—in the leading Spring shades and White.

Exceptional Values.

Orillia Net Ruffled Flouncings

authoritative styles; attractive prices,

A Big Line of Staple Laces and Embroideries

ORGANDIES in all shades

Wohl South & Co.

152 Fifth Avenue - New York

Corner of 20th Street

MILLER MAID

SILVERTONE, SILVER TWEED, SCOTCH TWEED, JERSEY

SUITS Silk lined at $16.75

Also

CAPES DOLMANS COATS

for Immediate Delivery

S. MILLER & SONS, 127 W. 26th St., New York

Exclusively Juniors' & Misses' *Coats & Suits*

THE Reason Why our styles are so saleable is because each model is designed for Youth alone—to appeal to the smart Young Girl and the very particular Young Lady.

$8.75 to $30—Immediate Delivery

Irving Finkelstein, 30-34 W. 33d St

"House of Line Wires"

STOUT DRESSES

$9.75 to $25.00

Specializing for many years in the manufacture of Stout Dresses, our garments have achieved distinction in

—QUALITY
—STYLE
—WORKMANSHIP

Our Prices are conspicuously reasonable—and you can take them right off our racks.

LINDE & RUBIN, 129 W. 27th St.

Girls' Hats

BABY CAPS

MAX MAYER, Inc. 352 Fourth Avenue.

S. BLATE & SONS—BLATE BROS. & LOVE

FEATURING

GINGHAM & VOILE DRESSES *$3.75 to $7.50*

SILK & SERGE DRESSES *Immediate Delivery*

NEW LOCATION

37 to 45 West 26th Street

Children's Gingham

Dresses

15000 Doz.

In stock for at once delivery.

Newest Styles and Patterns

World Childrens Dress Co.

145-151 Greene St.

TIP TOP

NO DELAY IN DELIVERY OUR FACTORY IS WORKING FULL BLAST

DRESSES

Ten Models in Taffeta at $8 Net

Extraordinary Values in Taffetas, Georgettes, Satins, Foulards, Crepe Meteors, Serges, Wool Jerseys.

29-35 West 32nd St., and 30-34 West 33rd St., N. Y.

Stock Always On Hand For Immediate Delivery.

DRESSES

Beaded and Flowered Georgettes Taffetas and Meteors at a saving of 20%

For Immediate Delivery.

KLIF DRESS CO., 28 W. 27th St.

BRAIDS

All Widths in Stock.

H. J. LEVINE & BRO. 167 Madison Ave. Vanderbilt 4140.

ETKIN BROS.

UNUSUAL AT THIS TIME, SUITS AND DOLMANS OF THE BETTER GRADE, FROM $16.50 to $35.00.

106-108 WEST 32D STREET

The NEW HOME of BIJOU - SYLVIA - HALPERN - ESSKAY-MIBELLE WAISTS

BIJOU DRESSES

303 *Fifth Avenue* *Corner 31st. Street, New York*

Waists and dresses of every description—at all prices—in all fabrics—in variety so comprehensive and complete that every possible requirement of the modern waist and dress department can be met with a minimum effort and a maximum of satisfaction.

3,000 DRESSES

ON THE RACKS.

Not a hope, but a fact, for IMMEDIATE DELIVERY IN Silks—Georgettes—Serges—Jerseys

$7.50 to $22.50

PIONEER LADIES GARMENT CO. Inc.

6-8 West 32ND St. N.Y.C.

Tricotine—Serge—Silvertone Crystalcloth—Tweed—Velour

Manufactured into

Suits, Capes, Coats, Dolmans

Superb in fabric, rich in appearance, splendid as to fit and thorough in workmanship.

LEIPZIG & ROSENBERG

34-36-38 W. 27th ST., N.Y. CITY

Suits $12.00 to $30.00. Coats $6.75 to $35.00.

STOCK ON HAND—IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

High Class Tailored

U. S. Serge Suit, $16.75 Net

PEAU DE CYGNE LINED, BRAID TRIMMED

Other Suits, $12.75 up

T. WEINBERG & SON

38 W. 26th St.

LINSK DRESSES of GINGHAM for Children, Misses & Ladies

2 to 16 16 to 44

Come to gingham specialists for smart styles at low prices.

H. LINSK & CO. New York Showrooms—1162 B'way Philadelphia Showrooms—Broad and Wallace Streets.

Coat and Suit Jobbers

Are you interested in securing the services of a progressive young man who thoroughly understands all branches of the coat and suit industry and is capable of producing big sellers.

One who possesses real sales and executive ability and commands a big following. Address K 378 Times.

F. F. Models
MADE TO FORM
SUITS & COATS
for stout Women.

Although the product of scientific designing and cutting by specialists who have made a study of this one thing, F. F. Models are no more expensive than ordinary sizes and your greatly increased sales make them really more profitable.

BERNSTEIN, BAUM & DA COSTA CO.,
38 W. 32ND ST., N. Y.
12th Floor,
22nd & Arch Sts., Phila.

BUYERS!

IN the final analysis *sales* are the aim of every progressive retailer.

¶ KARP-MAKE garments for Spring are so charmingly styled, so irresistibly beautiful they seem to take and sell on sight. *And they'll sell equally well with you.*

¶ To the alert buyer who scours the market for models that will sell; to the hard-to-suit buyer who wants to conserve time and energy and profits:

Make us show you!

KARP BROTHERS
Makers of Better Grade Women's and Misses'
Suits, Coats and Dresses
45-47 West 27th St., N. Y.
N. B.—Exceptional values at 16.50 to 65.00. Quick delivery.

Business is good with us
Why?
STYLES, VALUES

We were compelled to get larger quarters. Moved to 35, 37, 39 West 33rd St.

Pure Worsted Links and Links, Shetland Weave, $13.50 per doz., net.

PEERLESS SWEATER MILLS

Incoming, Resident Buyers
Be sure to see our exclusive models and WEEKLY SPECIALS.

SERGE DRESSES
Half Wool
To close out $3.00 NET.
POPLINS From $3.75 up
TAFFETAS From $4.75 up
WASH DRESSES $18 Per Doz. up.
QUICK DELIVERY.
ISAAC IPP, 118 W. 22d St.

5000 DRESSES
for Immediate Delivery
ALL DESCRIPTIONS
RIGHTLY PRICED
M. WEISMAN & SONS
118 West 22d Street

5000 DRESSES
On the Racks!
6.75 to 16.50
Taffetas and Serges
See These BIG Values Today.
M. Kirschner & Sons
14-16 East 33rd St., New York.

IMPORTED WHITE GOODS LIKE LINEN
Jumbo Dotting
Glamour on Tulle HEAVY WEIGHT
A. E. NATHAN CO., Inc., 66-72 Lenard St., N. Y.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

AKRON, Ohio—M. O'Neill & Co.; F. B. Goodman, linens; 37 West 26th.

AKRON, Ohio—Hower Co.; J. L. Hower, dry goods; T. Wigley, waists; Woodstock.

AKRON, Ohio—L. G. Federman; R. I. Lavine, coats, waists, dresses, suits; 118 West 22d.

AKRON, Ohio—Wolfsveek & Sisz; M. Walsveek, coats, suits, dresses, jobs coats; Room 406, 16 W. 27th.

ALBANY, N. Y.—S. Sporborg; E. Sporborg, millinery; 623 B'way.

ALBANY, N. Y.—John G. Myers Co.; W. A. Findlay, coats, suits; 220 5th Av.

ALBANY, N. Y.—W. M. Whitney Co.; M. J. Flanagan, kensitfurn. goods; 1,133 B'dway.

ALBANY, N. Y.—Waldman Bros.; Miss B. Cohen, petticoats, bdligees, house dresses; Martiniques.

ALLENTOWN, Penn.—Adams & Co.; R. E. Hollenback, coats, suits; Imperial.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y.—Silverman Bros.; A. Silverman, coats, suits, waists; Commodore.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y.—A. Marks & Son; G. N. Farsons, upholstery goods; Herald Square.

ASHLAND, Ohio—Central Dept. Store; S. L. Morganstern, men's, women's clothing; Majestic.

ATLANTA, Ga.—J. Silvey & Co.; R. K. Bambo, domestics; 73 Leonard.

AUGUSTA—J. B. White & Co.; A. B. Smith, stationery; 23 E. 26th.

BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; A. J. Bernard, coats, suits; 2 West 37th.

BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; H. J. Rahr, millinery; 220 5th Av.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; G. M. Eytinge, ribbons; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Daniel Miller Co.; C. S. Bradley, dress goods, silks; Manhattan.

BALTIMORE—Bernheimer Bros.; S. D. Sampson, coats, wrappers; 470 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Siegel, Rothschild & Co.; B. Rothschild, umbrellas; 136 5th Av.; Grand.

BALTIMORE—Siegel, Rothschild & Co.; B. Rothschild, mfr.'s umbrellas; 136 5th Av.; Grand.

BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; Miss S. Blumenthal representing; Miss A. Bundy, art embroideries; N. Schenthal, shoes; W. Walderf, housefurn. goods, china, glassware; 220 5th Av.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; F. Quelmal, cotton piece goods; H. G. Messersmith, remnants; P. L. Beck, toys, glassware; J. M. Postley, house furn. goods, hardware; 354 4th Av.

BAY CITY, Mich.—Bruner & Gerthing; A. T. Gerthing, ready-to-wear; Continental.

BAY CITY, Mich.—Hawley D. G. Co.; S. C. Musical, dress goods, silks; Flanders.

BELFAIRE, Ohio—Freedman Bros.; A. Freedman, clothing; F. Freedman, women's ready-to-wear; Waldorf.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—J. Pottitser, ready-to-wear; Breslin.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—J. Pulitzer, men's, women's clothing; Breslin.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—A. R. Swartz & Co.; A. R. Swartz, coats, suits; 1,133 B'way.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Fowler, Dick & Walker; D. L. Burdette, upholstery goods; Mrs. E. E. Moore, waists; Miss B. M. Shute, infants' wear; 6 W. 32d.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—The Parisian; Miss Stearn, ready-to-wear; 217 5th Av.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Burger B. G. Co.; S. Phillips, ready-to-wear; 1,150 B'way.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Goldstein Bros.; J. Goldstein, notions, furn. goods; 59 W. 32d; Brostell.

BOSTON—Conrad & Co.; B. B. Conrad, mdse. mgr.; 224 9th Av.

BOSTON—Butler's "; J. Griffith, ready-to-wear; 1,150 B'way.

BOSTON—Millinery Emporium; M. Weinberg, millinery; Park Avenue.

BOSTON—Oppenheim Bros. & Co.; H. Oppenheim, clothing; Pennsylvania.

BOSTON—L. P. Hollander & Co.; J. H. Duer, coats, suits, waists; 550 5th Av.

BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; Miss A. Murphy, dresses; 470 4th Av.; Algonquin.

BOSTON—W. Filene's Sons; J. F. O'Brien, women's coats, suits; V. P. Ring, dresses, furs; 116 W. 32d.

BOSTON—F. J. O'Connor & Co.; Miss M. O'Brien, women's suits; Miss Sullivan, coats, dresses; Breslin.

BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; basement buyers; Mr. Cohen, jobs dresses, coats, suits, skirts; Miss Keltner, underwear, house dresses, infants' wear; Miss Rice, gloves, hosiery; Mrs. Ford, millinery; 200 5th Av.

BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; Miss H. B. Cobham, women's coats, suits; N. S. Mackey, cotton, underwear, petticoats, negligees; J. J. Murphy, women's, children's hosiery, knit underwear, gloves; 470 4th Av.

BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Miss Gilman, children's, juniors' dresses, misses' skirts; Miss Murphy, misses' suits; basement buyers, Mr. Tobey, shoes; Mr. Silberman, sweaters, skirts; Mr. Rir-, dresses; Mr. O'Brien, women's suits, coats; Miss Lynch, petticoats; Mr. Ra-ld, children's, juniors' dresses; 116 W. 32d.

BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; Miss L. Altman, women's coats, basement; E. E. Emery, petticoats, cotton underwear; Miss D. Hurthous, tailored suits, basement; F. Lawson, toilet articles; F. C. Kemball, women's costumes; W. N. London, bags, trunks, leather goods; Miss C. Maddock, children's millinery; Miss D. E. Feeley, misses' waists; W. P. Varnum, boys' clothing; F. A. Burdick, women's coats, skirts; L. A. Hewitt, music; D. Robillard, boys' clothing; Miss C. Sweeney, women's suits; Miss F. M. White, misses' coats; 432 4th Av.

BRADDOCK, Penn.—Katz & Goldsmith; J. Adler, women's ready-to-wear; 37 W. 26th; Wallick.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Smith-Murray Co.; R. M. Lampson, women's, juniors' suits; 40 4th Av., 7th floor.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—J. N. Adam & Co.; Miss Neilson, furs; 2 West 37th.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Flint & Kent; I. B. Hope, clothing, furn. goods; 226 5th Av.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Hens & Kelly Co.; J. A. Armstrong, house furn. goods; 1,133 B'way.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Hens & Kelly Co.; Mr. Vetter, ready-to-wear; Mr. Bader, upholstery, toys; Miss Flanigan, infants' wear; 1,133 B'way.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—William Hengerer Co.; A. J. Sutton, bath robes, house dresses, boys' furnishing goods; 2 West 37th.

BURLINGTON, Vt.—People's Clothing Store; S. Levine, clothing; Commodore.

CHICAGO—B. Green, women's ready-to-wear; 303 5th Av.

CHICAGO—L. Levy, dry goods, notions; Commodore.

CHICAGO—Sol Klein; B. Warshawsky, toys; 1,133 B'way.

CHICAGO—12th Street Store; J. E. Leichenauer, toys; 1,133 B'way.

CHICAGO—Y. Farwell Co.; C. M. King, waists, middies; 72 Leonard.

CHICAGO—The Fair; F. C. Fleer, upholstery, lace curtains; 225 4th Av.

CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; Miss A. Goodman, corsets, brassieres; 470 4th Av.

CHICAGO—Chicago Mercantile Co.; C. L. Stonehill, flowers, feathers; 631 B'way.

CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie Scott & Co.; W. G. Speeri, hosiery, underwear; 404 4th Av.

CHICAGO—Weber's Dept. Store—H. L. Weber, clothing, suitcases; Knickerbocker.

CHICAGO—C. A. Stevens & Bros.; A. Pickering, laces, neckwear, hdkfs., trimmings; 40 E. 23d; Marie Antoinette.

CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; Miss J. A. Hayes, waists; L. L. Pife, trunks, bags; Mr. Davies, Mr. Pengalli, toys; Miss J. Nichols, millinery; 13 E. 22d.

CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; H. Feisenthal, baby mdse.; J. A. Falconer, lace curtains, draperies, blankets; M. Friedman, children's dresses; 115 5th Av.

CHICAGO—Montgomery Ward & Co.; Mr. Raine, furs, raincoats; D. Hill, books, stationery; Mr. Gilbert, millinery; Mr. Russell, silverware, jewelry, clocks, novelties; 809 6th Av.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; E. Lindquest, laces; E. A. Clark, infants' wear, children's sweaters; B. W. Hendricks, women's shoes; M. Jeffries, women's costumes; Miss L. McGrath, men's neckwear, dress trimmings; M. E. Pierce, buttons; E. H. Titus, flannels, white goods; M. Clements, women's cloaks, wraps, shawls, basement; K. Leonard, women's suits, basement; M. Moore, women's waists, shawls, basement; F. Anderson, infants' wear, basement; B. Fisher, wrappers, boudoir caps; W. Taylor, white goods, basement; C. Crocker, petticoats, underskirts; R. P. Evans, talking machines; H. S. Manchester, shawls, skirts; Mrs. W. Nelson, millinery; 1,107 B'way.

CINCINNATI—John Shillito Co.; W. Bridges, coats, suits; 432 4th Av.

CINCINNATI—Aline & Doepke Co.; G. Freyhof, rugs; 350 B'way; Latham.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—L. Stix & Co.; J. Gerwin, silk, dress goods; 377 B'way.

CINCINNATI—L. Rosin & Sons; N. Rosin, toys, notions, men's furn. goods; Penn.

CINCINNATI—McAlpin Co.; J. Simon, groceries; N. A. Gathof, silks; 22 E. 26th.

CINCINNATI—John Shillito Co.; C. W. Spinowin, toys, housefurn. goods; 432 4th Av.

CINCINNATI—Koch, Adler & Co.; J. M. Koch, A. H. Adler, woolens, trimmings; 15 E. 16th; Wallick.

CINCINNATI—H. & S. Pogue Co.; Miss D. Samuels, women's neckwear; Mrs. Burch, art needlework, ribbons; Miss Marcuson, children's, infants' wear; Miss Marsh, toilet, leather goods, jewelry, stationery; Miss L. Braam, embroideries; B. Jones, linens, white goods; Miss M. E. Taylor, gloves; 366 5th Av.

CLEVELAND—Higbee Co.; Miss Hearon, millinery; 220 5th Av.

CLEVELAND—Simon & Jacoby; M. Simon, neckwear, silks; Commodore.

CLEVELAND—May Co.; C. D. Stauffer, toys, sporting goods; 37 W. 26th.

CLEVELAND — Bilstein-Klopfer Co.; N. Klopfer, hosiery, notions, novelties; Commodore.

CLEVELAND—Aircraft Pants Co.; M. Seidenfeld, trimmings; 174 Chambers St.; Commodore.

CLEVELAND—Fries & Schuele Co.; C. H. Myers, toilet, leather goods, ribbons, neckwear; 105 Grand; Holland.

CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; Miss B. Lavine, jersey dresses, jobs silk serge dresses; Mr. Ahrens, jobs children's, juniors' Winter coats; 37 W. 20th.

CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; Mr. Ahrens, jobs children's coats; Mr. Oppenheim, rugs, house furn. goods; Mr. Mittleman, toys, house furn. goods; H. Kaplan, jobs Fall coats; 37 West 20th.

COLUMBIA, S. C.—J. L. Tapp Co.; J. L. Tapp, general mdse.; 3 W. Morris, dry goods; 3 West 20d.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Z. L. White Co.; Mr. Kaufman, house furn. goods, draperies; 1,270 B'way.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—F. & R. Lazarus Co.; J. Doody, men's, boys' clothing; M. Kridel, muslin underwear; 225 5th Av.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Z. L. White Co.; J. G. Likes, neckwear, hosiery, gloves, ribbons, yellings; A. J. Scott, house furn. goods; 1,270 B'way.

DALLAS, Texas—Lorch Mfg. Co.; A. Lorch, suits, dolmans; 1,150 B'way, 1015.

DES MOINES, Iowa—Carley's; William Carley, ready-to-wear; 15 E. 26th.

DES MOINES—Younker Bros.; R. E. Jackson, hosiery, underwear, drugs; 303 5th Av.

DES MOINES, Iowa—I. Mandelbaum & Sons; Miss T. F. Murray, notions, neckwear, ribbons; 404 4th Av.

DETROIT—F. G. Clayton Co.; J. W. Thompson, furn. goods; Belmont.

DETROIT—The Emporium; Miss H. Fitzpatrick, waists; 116 W. 32d.

DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; E. D. Jamieson, boys' clothing; 225 5th Av.

DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; Mrs. A. Morris, stationery, books; 225 5th Av.

DETROIT — Newcomb-Endicott Co.; N. E. Bantley, dress goods; 200 5th Av.; Commodore.

DETROIT—Kline Garment Co.; Miss Brooks, dresses; Miss Landy, coats; Miss Buell, juvenile dresses; 404 4th Av.

DETROIT—J. Hudson Co.; N. H. Schoyer, linens, domestics; C. E. McDonald, hosiery; Mr. Ryan, housefurn. goods; 225 5th Av.

DULUTH, Minn.—J. Fretsmith; T. J. Griffith, rugs, upholstery goods; 1,170 B'way; York.

DURHAM, N. C.—Efird & Co.; J. W. Efird, furn. goods; Latham.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis.—Keppler D. G. Co.; C. J. Keppler, carpets; Pennsylvania.

ELMIRA, N. Y.—Tepper Bros.; S. J. Brooks, D. F. Levy, housefurn. goods, rugs, waists, muslin underwear; Latham.

EL PASO, Texas—Popular D. G. Co.; L. Streitz, infants', children's, boys' wear; 1,150 B'way.

FALL RIVER, Mass.—Steiger, Cox Co.; J. A. McHattie, dry goods; 105 Grand; Continental.

FORT WORTH, Texas—H. C. Meschum Co.; L. Long, men's clothing, furn. goods; Ansonia.

GALVESTON, Texas—Fellman D. G. Co.; Miss A. Warren, coats, suits, waists; 116 W. 32d.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y.—Kempner & Merkel; Mr. Gelman, ready-to-wear; 1,133 B'way.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.—Martin & Naylor Co.; Miss B. Orouse, corsets; 141 Madison Av.

GREENBERG, Penn.—A. E. Trautman; Mr. Dirle, notions, pictures, jewelry, toilet articles; 116 W. 32d.

GREENSBURG, Penn.—J. Strouse, ready-to-wear; Miss Friedlander, waists; 1,270 B'way; Grand.

GREENVILLE, S. C.—F. W. Poe Mfg. Co.; J. Goldsmith, ready-to-wear; 1,182 B'dway.

HAGERSTOWN, Md.—Stouffer & Mussey; H. M. C. Stouffer, clothing; Breslin.

HAMILTON, Mo.—E. S. Relb, coats, suits, Imperial.

HAMILTON, Ohio—Holbrook Bros. Co.; G. H. Holbrook, ready-to-wear; Pennsylvania.

HANNIBAL, Mo.—E. L. Relb, ready-to-wear; 116 W. 32d; Woodward.

HARRISBURG, Penn.—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; O. C. Bickel, silks; 230 5th Av.

HARRISBURG, Penn.—Kaufmann's Underselling Store; J. M. Lloyd, suits, silk dresses; E. C. Allen, representing; F. U. Zug, toys, house furn. goods; 37 W. 26th.

HARTFORD, Conn.—Wise, Smith & Co.; L. Wise, coats, suits, waists; 404 4th Av.

HARTFORD, Conn.—Brown, Thompson & Co.; H. B. Strong, representing; 230 5th Av.

HARTFORD, Conn.—Brown, Thompson & Co.; Miss C. Kennedy, millinery; 230 5th Av.; Wallick.

HELENA, Ark.—Crescent Jewelry Co.; S. B. Frank, jewelry; Pennsylvania.

HIAWATHA, Kan.—Holbrook Bros.; H. O. Holbrook, general mdse.; Latham.

HUDSON, N. Y.—J. Kritzman & Son; William Kritzman, men's clothing, hats, furn. goods; Commodore.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Pettis D. G. Co.; Mr. Smith, notions; 230 5th Av.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Efroyzon & Wolf; M. A. Wolf, linens; 116 W. 32d.

INDIANAPOLIS—L. S. Ayres & Co.; H. Schuman, linens; 225 5th Av.

INDIANAPOLIS—Pettis Dry Goods Co.; C. W. Gay, dry goods; 230 5th Av.

INDIANAPOLIS—Efroymson & Wolf; M. E. Jones, silks, linens, woolens, wash goods; 116 W. 32d.

INDIANAPOLIS—H. F. Wasson & Co.; L. A. McGlasson, women's knit silk underwear; 116 W. 32d.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Kohn-Furchgott Co.; W. J. Webb, dress goods, silks, laces; 353 4th Av.; Grand.

JOHNSTOWN, Penn.—M. Nathan & Bro.; A. Cohen, men's, women's underwear; 37 West 26th.

JOPLIN, Mo.—Newman Mercantile Co.; S. Newman, men's, boys' clothing; D. Bartolomew, hosiery, gloves, silks; 1,133 B'way.

KANSAS CITY—Kline Cloak & Suit Co.; Miss Mitchell, coats, suits; 404 4th Av.

KANSAS CITY—Besse, Avery Co.; W. H. Avery, men's, women's, children's clothing; Belmont.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Jones Store Co.; Mrs. C. E. Austin, women's suits; 23 E. 26th; Cumberland.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—McCully Hat Co.; G. G. McCully, hats; Imperial.

KOKOMO, Ind.—Thalman & Levy; S. Leon, dress goods, wash goods, white goods, dress trimmings; 116 West 32d.

LAFAYETTE, Ind.—Loeb & Hene; S. Loeb, notions, millinery, coats, suits; 44 E. 23d; Sherman Square.

LANCASTER, Ohio—McFee & Miller; W. J. Miller, ready-to-wear; Penn.

LANCASTER, Penn.—Watt & Shand; E. G. Eby, notions; T. S. Travis, clothing; H. E. Kline, house furn. goods; 432 4th Av.; Breslin.

LAWRENCE, Mass.—A. B. Sutherland Co.; Miss C. Brooks, gloves; J. Duncan, Miss E. Saldy, Miss O. Dunn, hdkfs., toys, stationery, books, notions, jewelry; Miss A. Hurley, infants' wear; 432 4th Av.

LEXINGTON, Ky.—J. D. Purcell Co.; K. K. Denntgton, house furn. goods; 6 W. 32d; Grand.

LIMA, Ohio—Carter & Carroll; Miss A. J. Connair, ladies' wear; Pennsylvania.

LOS ANGELES—"Bullock's"; B. J. Lyons, basement, gen'l mdse.; 95 Madison Av.

LOS ANGELES—A. Hamburger & Son; G. Swain, ready-to-wear, basement; 225 5th Av.

LOS ANGELES—Broadway Dept. Store; A. K. Keller, basement ready-to-wear; 95 Madison Av.

LOS ANGELES—B'way Dept. Store; A. K. Keller, women's ready-to-wear, basement; 95 Madison Av.; Algonquin.

LOS ANGELES—Bullock's; B. J. Lyon, clothing, furnishing goods, basement; Miss M. Matson, art needlework; 95 Madison Av.; Brostell.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Noland, Block & Co.; S. N. Rosenfelder, millinery; Wallick.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Miss A. McGill & Co.; Miss A. McGill, millinery; Pennsylvania.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—H. Strauss & Sons Co.; L. Kommers, housefurn. goods; 1,133 B'way.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—J. Bacon & Sons; L. Lynch, house furn. goods, toys; 23 E. 20th.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—John C. Lewis Co.; T. W. Collins, carpets, upholstery goods; 109 Grand.

LOUISVILLE—Stewart Dry Goods Co.; F. B. Sharp, silks, dress goods, cotton goods, linings; 7 West 37th.

LOWELL, Mass.—Miss E. M. Burns, millinery; Breslin.

LOWELL, Mass.—Bon Marche; P. I. Duval, domestics; Latham.

LUMBERTON, N. C.—R. D. Caldwell & Son; Miss A. Linkhauer, millinery; Marlborough.

LYNCHBURG, Va.—Quinn-Marshall Co.; C. L. Snidow, domestics; 73 Leonard.

LYNCHBURG, Va.—Lynchburg Crockery Co.; P. Wetland, W. B. Montgomery, china, glassware; Cumberland.

LYNCHBURG, Va.—C. H. Almond Dry Goods Co.; W. H. Almond, C. H. Almond, coats, waists; 141 Madison Av.; Commodore.

MANSFIELD, Ohio—H. L. Reed Co.; Miss L. Konrad, millinery; Pennsylvania.

MEMPHIS—Bry-Block Mercantile Co.; M. J. Starr, millinery; 1,150 B'way.

MEMPHIS—J. Gerber Co.; W. Moriarty, dress goods, silks; 1,150 B'way.

MEMPHIS—Bry-Block Mercantile Co.; M. J. Starr, millinery; 1,150 B'way.

MEMPHIS—B. Lowenstein & Bros.; G. S. Reader, ready-to-wear; 226 5th Av.

MEMPHIS—Bry-Block Merc. Co.; S. Greenblat, jobs ready-to-wear; 470 4th Av.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—Wrubel's; Miss R. Wrubel, ladies' wear, millinery; Park Avenue.

MILWAUKEE—B. F. Adler, S. D. Adler, woolens; 200 5th Av.

MILWAUKEE—Gimbel Brothers; L. Marks, ready-to-wear; Mr. Politchuk, housefurnishing goods; Broadway and 32d.

MINNEAPOLIS—Dayton Co.; Mr. Grimes, Mr. Bordwell, hosiery, knit underwear, furn. goods; 225 5th Av.

MINNEAPOLIS—Powers, Mercantile Co.; O. T. Hallborn, notions, silverware, jewelry, leather goods; 3 West 27th.

MOBILE, Ala.—L. Hammel D. G. Co.; M. J. Reichblatt, housefurn. goods, china, glass, toys; 1,150 B'way; Knickerbocker.

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Montgomery Fair; Mrs. H. J. Bardin, gloves; Mrs. E. J. Simon, coats, suits; 23 E. 26th.

MUSKOGEE, Okla.—Graham, Sykes & Co.; O. T. Graham, general mdse.; 1,150 B'way.

NASHVILLE—Castner-Knott D. G. Co.; F. B. Fowris, laces, embroideries; E. Zeller, notions, toilet goods, stationery; 23 E. 26th.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Castner-Knott D. G. Co.; J. B. Fowris, laces, leather goods, women's neckwear; E. Zeller, notions, toilet, fancy goods; 23 E. 26th; Marlborough.

NEWBURGH, N. Y.—The Spot; Mr. Taylor, coats, suits, dresses, waists, skirts; 1,133 B'way, R. 801.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Shartenberg & Robinson; A. A. Breton, housefurn. goods, toys; 404 4th Av.

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Kraus Co.; M. Rubenstein, clothing, furn. goods; 48 Leonard.

NEW ORLEANS, La.—C. A. Kaufman Co.; A. Kaufman, flowers, feathers; 116 West 32d.

NEW ORLEANS—Maison Blanche; S. Simon, neckwear, yellings, ribbons; 116 W. 32d.

NEW ORLEANS—D. H. Holmes Co.; Miss L. McGreevy, gloves, knit underwear; Miss T. Matthew, fancy goods; 19 E. 20th.

NORFOLK, Va.—Smith & Welton; R. H. Porter, dress goods; Latham.

NORRISTOWN, Penn.—H. G. Warner, dry goods; 105 Grand; York.

NORWICH, Conn.—Reid & Hughes Co.; G. R. Gifford, notions; 404 4th Av.; Continental.

NORFOLK, Va.—E. & M. Hirschler Co., Inc.; M. Hirschler, domestics; 73 Leonard.

OMAHA—J. L. Brandeis & Sons; Mrs. Archer, coats, dresses; 1,261 Broadway.

PADUCAH, Ky.—J. A. Rudy & Sons; C. A. Barker, dress, cotton goods, silks; J. R. Rudy, ready-to-wear; 141 Madison Av.

PAWTUCKET, R. I.—Shartenberg & Robinson Co.; D. D. Newman, millinery, boys' wear; 404 4th Av.

PHILADELPHIA—M. Fuhrman, woolens; Bristol.

PHILADELPHIA—J. Blumenthal, woolens; Latham.

PHILADELPHIA—Blaumer's; H. Kamhels, furs; 15 E. 26th.

PHILADELPHIA—Gross Bros.; I. Gross, ready-to-wear; Imperial.

PHILADELPHIA—Ulman Bros.; B. H. Ulman, skirtings; Imperial.

PHILADELPHIA—Lit Bros.; Miss Stein, children's coats; 1,261 B'way.

PHILADELPHIA—Silk & Kohn; H. L. Silk, skirtings; 1,182 B'way; Aberdeen.

PHILADELPHIA—H. Ellrech Co.; Miss Solomon, silk waists; 37 West 26th.

PHILADELPHIA—Stewarts; Miss Cross, Spring georgette blouses; 15 E. 20th.

PHILADELPHIA—M. Norwich & Son; H. Norwink, piece goods; 1,182 B'way; Aberdeen.

PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Bros.; Miss Conroy, bathing suits; Miss Sullivan, waists; E. W. Goldman, coats; B'way and 32d.

PHILADELPHIA—Lit Bros.; Miss Hickey, muslin underwear; Miss Schwartz, petticoats; Miss Stern, children's coats; 1,261 B'way.

PITTSBURGH—McCreary & Co.; T. W. Kerr, domestics, linens; 22 E. 26th.

PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; A. Arnfeld, boys' furn. goods; 364 5th Av.

PITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Co.; Miss E. Grossman, misses', juniors' dresses; Miss R. Schwartz, laces; 116 W. 32d.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann Dept. Store; Miss Alpern, waists; H. Heyman, children's coats; Miss Murphy, misses' suits; J. W. Horne, toys, trunks; Miss Noyes, A. B. Kusin, ready-to-wear; 1,261 B'way.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; Mr. Brody, Mr. Israel, sporting goods, auto supplies; Miss C. Toole, girls', juniors' coats; Miss McAleese, millinery; Miss Rosenthal, basement yard goods; Mr. Krejci, toilet goods, drugs; Mr. Meyers, pictures; L. Perper, millinery; 404 4th Av.

PIQUA, Ohio—G. Benkert Co.; G. Benkert, general mdse.; 114 5th Av.; Pennsylvania.

PONTIAC, Mich.—Waite Bros.; E. L. Waite, carpets; Pennsylvania.

PORT HURON, Mich.—J. A. Davidson Co.; H. B. Sibilla, rugs; Commodore.

PORTLAND, Me.—J. E. Palmer Co.; F. H. Palmer, general mdse.; St. Andrews.

PORTLAND, Ore.—Meier & Frank Co.; J. A. Beck, basement gen'l mdse.; 212 5th Av.

PORTLAND, Me.—Eastman Bros. & Bancroft; C. N. Billings, domestics, flannels; 404 4th Av.

PORTSMOUTH, Ohio—A. Bein, ready-to-wear; 37 West 26th St.; Breslin.

PORTSMOUTH, Ohio—Marting Bros. Co.; S. F. Marting, dry goods; 141 Madison Av.

POTTSTOWN, Penn.—Ellis Mills; Miss J. Geiger, ready-to-wear; Herald Square.

POTTSVILLE, Penn.—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; Miss Falkowitz, basement millinery; 230 5th Av.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—J. Samuels & Brothers; M. Isaacs, coats, suits; 116 West 32d.

READING, Penn.—H. D. Kurtz, ready-to-wear; Breslin.

READING, Penn.—Ellis Mills; F. M. Wentzel, ready-to-wear; Herald Square.

REDFIELD, S. D.—Schwartz & Co.; Mr. Roth, jobs crepe de chine waists; 1,170 B'way; R. 509.

RICHMOND, Ind.—H. C. Hasemeier Co.; H. C. Hasemeier, dry goods; Flanders.

RICHMOND, Va.—S. Daily; J. B. Waldman, waists, middies, aprons, house dresses; 306 B'way.

RICHMOND, Va.—Miller & Rhoads; W. R. Scott, Miss T. L. Worrell, silks, dress goods, trimmings, linings; 432 4th Av.

RICHMOND, Va.—Weisberger Co.; Mr. Weisberger, suits, coats; Mr. Mosley, dresses; C. H. Irie, rugs, curtains; 347 West 26th.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; A. L. Shaw, furs; 432 4th Av.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; A. L. Shaw, furs; 432 4th Av.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Rosenberg Bros. & Co.; M. H. Lang, woolens; 200 5th Av.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—E. W. Edwards & Son; C. M. Farrell, house furp. goods; Wallick.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; W. H. Francis, ribbons; 432 4th Av.; Flanders.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; W. P. Briggs, crockery; Miss A. Mansfield, muslin underwear; 432 4th Av.; Commodore.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Duffy-Powers Co.; F. Hauck, Mrs. Harlow, suits; Miss H. Moriority, laces, embroideries; P. Newcomer, jewelry, leather, toilet goods, handkerchiefs, neckwear; Mr. McCallin, ready-to-wear, basement; 470 4th Av.

ROCKFORD, Ill.—D. J. Stewart & Co.; Mrs. H. Helmburg, women's wear; Miss E. E. Lamson, art needlework; Prince George.

ROME, N. Y.—Shanley Co.; P. Shanley, notions, ribbons, wash goods; Imperial.

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—Weinstock-Lubin Co.; J. P. Edwards, toys; 230 5th Av.

SALEM, Mass.—Almy, Bigelow & Washburn; H. I. Campbell, rugs; 230 5th Av.

SALEM, Mass.—Almy, Bigelow & Washburn; G. Daly, dress goods, neckwear, ribbons; 230 5th Av.

SALINA, Kan.—Bulkley D. G. Co.; C. J. Bulkley, dry goods; Somerset.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Walker Bros., dry goods; C. W. Carson, shoes; 144 Madison Av.

SALT LAKE CITY—Keith-O'Brien Co.; Miss A. H. Schaaf, muslin, silk underwear, house dresses, corsets, negligees, infants' wear; 116 W. 32d.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—M. Halff & Bro.; S. Carr, clothing; 43 Leonard; Grand.

SAN FRANCISCO—Livingston Bros.; Miss L. Woods, corsets; Pennsylvania.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—H. S. Barney Co.; Miss E. A. Ledger, house furn. goods, toys; 404 4th Av.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D.—Bee Hive Co.; W. B. Steer, housefurn. goods; 1,133 Broadway; Brostell.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D.—Bee Hive Co.; Mrs. A. Walzer, men's furn. goods, knit underwear; 1,133 B'way; Latham.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Albert Steiger Co.; A. M. Burton, wash goods; H. E. Warner, domestics; 106 Grand; Continental.

STATESVILLE, N. C.—Johnston-Belk Co.; A. B. Johnston, gen. mdse.; 116 W. 32d.

STEUBENVILLE, Ohio—J. Burke, ladies' garments, millinery; 37 W. 26th; Cellingwood.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—Wheeler & Motter Merc. Co.; W. W. Wheeler, Jr., hosiery; 320 Broadway.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—Townsend, Wyatt & Wall D. G. Co.; Miss M. Snyder, millinery; 1,261 Broadway.

ST. LOUIS—Kline Apparel Co.; Miss Flynn, waists; 404 4th Av.

ST. LOUIS—Ely & Walker D. G. Co.; E. P. Cave, domestics; 58 Worth.

ST. LOUIS—Trofficht-Duncker Carpet Co.; H. H. Wilson, carpets, rugs; 11 E. 17th.

ST. LOUIS—B. Nugent & Brother Dry Goods Co.; J. H. Garvin, notions, toilet, leather goods; 470 4th Av.

ST. LOUIS—King-Brinsmade Merc. Co.; C. E. Pollak, millinery, flowers, feathers; Mr. Quinton, hats; 631 B'way.

ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; L. Baer, Miss Hamm, jobs silk waists, dresses; 116 W. 32d.

ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; Mme. C. Schneff, hair nets, accessories; J. E. Wallace, house dress goods; W. E. Shtlington, silk, dress goods; H. W. Schulz, neckwear, yellings; Mr. Henselmann, novelties; Miss M. Gass, laces; 116 West 32d.

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Manheimer Bros.; J. A. Belmeur, notions, hosiery, gloves; 141 Madison Av.; Commodore.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Hunter, Tupper Co.; W. R. Mooney, rugs; Marlborough.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Waldorf Mfg. Co.; Miss Stack, knit underwear; 15 W. 34th.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—E. W. Edwards & Son; D. A. Hayes, housefurn. goods; Wallick.

SYR

Quality

An investor's holdings should always include certain securities which are known to possess "sterling" quality.

Two issues which we recommend for immediate purchase as being of this character are the

SOUTHERN RAILWAYS
New 6% Notes, due Mar. 1, 1922

LIBERTY BONDS
All Four Loans

Complete circulars on first issue free on request for Circular T-1.

A H Bickmore & Co
111 BROADWAY, N.Y.

What Investors Should Know

Complete information regarding the properties, earnings and capitalization of the companies whose securities he holds or contemplates buying, should be in the hands of every investor. Such information will gladly be furnished by our Investors' Service Department.

Bonbright & Company
Incorporated
25 Nassau Street New York

WATER, a natural force

is not subject to conditions which influence the cost and market of material or of labor, necessary in producing an equivalent force by steam, etc.

Consequently, bonds of hydro-electric companies, especially at this time, should have your attention.

Circular T-55 is descriptive of such bonds of a company, whose

Gross earnings are over $8,500,000; Net earnings, well over $5,000,000, are more than two and one-third times annual mortgage bond interest charges.

Both gross and net earnings more than tripled during past twelve years.

E. H. Rollins & Sons
43 Exchange Place, New York
Boston Philadelphia Chicago
San Francisco Denver

Exempt from Personal Taxes in New York State.

BROOKLYN EDISON COMPANY

Gen'l 5s, 1949

Secured by mortgage on the company's entire property, subject to prior bonds, no more of which can be issued.

Followed by over $17,200,000 stock on which dividends of 8% per annum have been paid since 1907

Price to Yield About 5.00%

Merrill, Lynch & Co.
7 Wall St., New York
Chicago
Detroit
Members New York Stock Exchange

Tilney, Ladd & Co.

Railroad Bonds

New York

Suggestions for Investors may be had on request
A. B. Leach & Co., Inc.
Investment Securities
62 Cedar St., New York
Chicago Philadelphia Boston Buffalo
Cleveland Baltimore Minneapolis

FINANCIAL MARKETS.

Stocks Continue Strong, with Trading Interest Broadening —Railroad List Awakens.

Profit taking sales, which appeared in considerable volume during the early part of yesterday's market session, were easily absorbed, and afterward a number of the speculative favorites worked forward into new high ground for the year. The rise was accompanied by a really substantial increase of business and by a broadening of the trading list. While there were in evidence no new explanations for the upturn, it was noticeable in brokerage circles that sentiment was more cheerful than last week, which may have been merely the result of the price advance itself. At the same time the public participation was reported on the increase and less attention was paid to unfavorable factors than earlier in the month. The oil stocks again stood in greatest prominence, but speculative attention was well distributed, and at the end of the day gains extending from 1 to more than 5 points were common. It is worthy of particular mention that a number of railroad issues became active and scored fairly good increases, while some of the copper stocks which had been under pressure for the last fortnight displayed a tendency toward recovery.

The fresh interest paid to the railroad group probably had its chief basis in developments at Washington. With the Railroad Administration owing something like $880,000,000 compensation to the carriers, largely on last year's account, there was room for stockholders and speculators to find satisfaction in the decision of the House Appropriation Committee to report favorably the amendment calling for the addition of $750,000,000 to the revolving fund. This appropriation is expected to come in for criticism before the House, but in railroad circles it is expected that at least $500,000,000 will be granted. The Street seemed to be satisfied with news that Congress would not be able to vote upon the proposed five-year extension of Government control; doubtless being impressed with the possibilities entailed in the complexion of the next Congress, which will have the future of the roads to decide. Postponement of action means delay in getting at the troublesome problem, however, and it is not altogether clear that occurrences during the lengthy Congress recess will help to crystallize the factors involved in the situation. It will, however, provide additional results of railroad operation under Government control in peace times and will present fuller data than is now available on the relation of wage costs to operating revenue.

News that the Kennecott Copper Corporation had arranged to borrow $12,000,000 for a year, beginning March 1, was interesting in the light of the present copper market and current money rates. The corporation is carrying many millions of pounds of copper for which no market is ready at present, and the money was borrowed for the primary purpose of providing working funds during the period when the metal cannot be turned into cash. While the funds may not be needed for some time, and might not be needed at all in case the copper market opened soon, the management of the company and the bankers evidently decided to take advantage of current money conditions to provide for contingencies some months ahead. With the chances of Government demands on credit expanding over estimates made a few weeks ago, the corporation decided to run no risk of a material advance of money costs late in the year. Call money rates yesterday were slightly easier than at the close of last week, the ruling rate being 4½ per cent. In the foreign exchange market business was dull and rates showed no important changes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans on Stocks and Bonds.

MIXED COLLAT'LS	ALL INDUSTRIALS
High 5	High 5½
Low 5	Low 5
Renewals 5	Renewals 5½
Last 5	Last 5

Call Loans on Acceptances.

Prime eligible acceptances 4½

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'LS	INDUSTRIALS
Sixty days 5 @5¼	Sixty days 5 @5¼
Ninety days 5¼@5¾	Ninety days 5¼@5¾
Four months 5¼@5¾	Four months 5¼@5¾
Five months 5¼@5¾	Five months 5¼@5¾
Six months 5¼@5¾	Six months 5¼@5¾

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days 4½@4¾
Nonmember and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days 4¾@4¾
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days 5¼@5

Commercial Paper.

0 to 90 days 5 @5¼
4 to 6 months 5 @5¼
Other Names 5½@5¾
4 to 6 months 5¼@5¾

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Rates of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Change
Demand	4.76¾	4.75¾	4.75¾	..
Cables	4.76¾	4.76¼	4.76¼	..
France—				
Demand	5.45¾	5.45¾	5.45¾	..
Cables	5.45¼	5.45¼	5.45¼	..

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch	—Yesterday's Close— Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8665 London	4.75¾	4.76¼
5.1813 Paris	5.45¾	5.45¼
5.1813 Belgium	5.63	5.61
China—		
Hongkong	75.95	76 00
Peking	127.50	128.75
Shanghai	115.00	115.25
40 29 Holland	41.12½	41.31¼
19.30 Greece	19.25	19.40
32.44 India—		
Bombay	35.43	35.73
Calcutta	35.43	35.73
5.1813 Italy	6.36¼	6.38
Japan—		
Kobe	51.25	51.50
Yokohama	51.25	51.50
19.30 Spain	20.12	20.19
50.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.65	49.75
26.80 Scandinavia—		
Stockholm	27.00	28.20
Copenhagen	25.87	26.16
Christiania	27.15	27.40
South America—		
Buenos Aires	44.50	44.65
Rio	25.69	25.75
Montevideo	4.92	4.88
51.46 Russia (currency)—	Bid.	Asked.
100 rubles	16.00	16.25
500 rubles	15.50	16.15

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.		Commercial	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days
$4.73½	$4.71¾	$4.72½	$4.71

*Federal Reserve Bank selling rate for Imports.

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $497,369,965; balances, $74,522,135; Treasury credit balances, $4,007,759; Federal Reserve credit balance, $54,455,440.

Domestic Exchanges.

Rates on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 25@15c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $19.8750 premium.

Silver Quotations.

Bar silver in London, 47¾d; in New York, $1.01¾, official; Mexican dollars, 77½@80¾c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$7,374,633	$96,558,730
Internal Revenue—		
Income and excess profits taxes	11,563,506	740,198,542
Miscellaneous	58,078,096	756,785,032
Miscellaneous rec.	9,677,063	293,883,754
Total receipts	$86,703,242	$1,890,426,028
Excess of ord. disb. over ord. receipts	483,930,152	8,898,941,856
Excess of total rec. over total disb.	177,012,067	..
Excess of total disb. over total receipts	396,927,910	$8,953,035
Expenditures	370,033,395	10,780,367,945

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Lead	5.00		5.00	
Spelter	6.70	6.80	6.70	6.80
Antimony	7.25		7.50	
Quicksilver	$80.00		$82.00	
Aluminum	*$33.00		*$35.00	
Iron, No. 2X Silicon	26.50		26.50	

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 33c.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £ s. d.	Friday. £ s. d.
Copper, spot	73 10 0	73 0 0
Copper, futures	73 10 0	74 0 0
Tin, spot	212 0 0	225 0 0
Tin, futures	210 0 0	223 10 0
Spelter, spot	46 0 0	43 0 0
Spelter, futures	39 0 0	40 0 0
Lead, spot	22 10 0	23 0 0
Lead, futures	23 0 0	23 10 0

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, FEB. 17, 1919.

	1919.	1918.	1917.
Day's sales	773,374	784,145	437,598
Year to date	16,617,707	19,205,445	28,920,223

Sales.		Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge
400	Adams Express	42	44		42	42	41¾	41¾	+ ½
100	Advance Rumely	23	25		23	23	23	23	+ ⅞
100	Advance Rumely pf	50½	55½		50½	50½	50½	50½	+ ⅞
500	Ajax Rubber	72	73		72	73½	71½	73½	+ 1½
100	Alaska Gold Mines	3¾	4		3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	..
100	Alaska Juneau	2	2½		2	2	2	2	..
15,300	Allis-Chalm. Mfg	32½	34		34⅜	34⅞	31⅞	34	+ 1⅝
600	Allis-Chalm. pf	84	85		84	85	84	85	+ ½
400	Am. Agri. Chemical	100¾	101¾		100¾	101¾	100¾	101¾	+ 1
100	Am. Agri. Chem. pf	99	99		99	99	99	99	+ ½
1,100	Am. Beet Sugar	89¾	90		89¾	90¼	89½	89¼	+ ½
100	Am. Brake S. & F. pf	160	170		160	160	160	160	..
7,300	Am. Can	45	45¼		45	45¾	44¾	44¾	— ¼
3,900	Am. Car & Found	90	90¾		89½	90¾	89¾	90	..
200	Am. Cotton Oil	42¾	43		42¾	42¾	42¾	42½	+ ⅛
1,600	Am. Drug. Synd	12¾	13⅜		12¾	12¾	12½	12½	+ ⅛
3,000	Am. Hide & Leath	17⅜	17¾		17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
3,500	Am. Hide & L. pf	92	93½		92	93¼	92	92	— ¾
23,100	Am. Ice	43	43½		42¾	43½	42¾	42¾	+ ⅛
1,600	Am. Ice pf	61½	62		62	62⅞	61½	61½	+ ¼
300	Am. International	54½	55		56½	56½	54½	54½	+ ¼
400	Am. Linseed	48	48½		48	49¾	48	48¾	..
100	Am. Linseed pf	80½	87½		87½	87½	87½	87½	+ ¾
3,700	Am. Locomotive	83¾	83¾		83¾	83¾	83	83¾	+ ⅛
600	Am. Malting	1	1¼		1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
500	Am. M. 1st pf. o. d	45½	45¾		45½	45¾	45½	45¾	..
19,500	Am. Smelt. & Ref	63¾	64		63¾	64¾	63¾	64¾	+ 1½
300	Am. Sm. & R. pf	104¾	104¾		104¾	104¾	104	104¾	— ¼
1,000	Am. Steel Found	77	78		77	79¾	77	78¾	+ ¾
2,080	Am. Sugar Ref	117	117⅜		116½	117⅜	116½	117⅜	+ ¾
100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	116	116		116	116	116	116	— 2
9,100	Am. Sumatra Tob	104¾	107½		104¾	107½	104¾	107½	+ 2½
200	Am. Tel. & Tel	102	102¼		101¾	102¼	101¾	102	+ ⅛
100	Am. Tobacco	100	100		100	100	100	100	— 1½
200	Am. Tob. pf., new	101	101		101	101	101	101	+ ¼
600	Am. Woolen	49¾	50		49¾	50	49¾	50	+ ¾
100	Am. Woolen pf	95¾	96		95¾	96¼	95¾	96	+ ¼
500	Am. Writing p. pf	33	33½		33	33½	33	33½	+ ½
12	Anaconda Copper	59	59½		59	59	58½	59	+ ⅞
5,200	Assoc. Dry Goods	19¾	20		19¾	20	19¾	20	+ ⅞
500	Associated Oil	74	75		74	74¾	74	74½	+ ½
200	At., Top. & S. F	91	91¾		91	91¾	90¾	91¾	+ ½
1,300	At., T. & S. F. pf	93¾	94		93¾	94¼	93¾	94¼	+ ½
200	At., Gulf & W. I	96¾	97		96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	+ ½
3,100	Baldwin Locomot	74¾	75		74¾	75¾	74	74¾	+ ⅞
15,300	Baltimore & Ohio	46¾	47		46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	+ ⅛
600	Balt. & Ohio pf	54	55½		54	54¾	54	54½	..
200	B. & O. cold iss	54½	55¾		54½	54¾	54½	54¾	..
1,700	Barrett Co	115¾	119½		115¾	119	115¾	119¾	+ ¾
100	Barrett Co. pf	110	111		111	111	111	111	+ 1
700	Batopilas Mining	1⅝	1¾		1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
500	Bethlehem Steel	61¾	62¾		61¾	62¾	61¾	62¾	+ 2½
10,400	Bethlehem Steel, Class B	62	62¾		61	62¾	61	62¾	+ 2½
100	Beth. Steel 8% pf	104¼	104¾		104¼	104¾	104¼	104¾	+ ¾
300	Booth Fisheries	19¾	20		20	20	19¾	19¾	..
15	Brook. Edison Elec	100	100		100	100	100	100	..
2,400	Brook. Rapid Tran	22½	22¾		22⅜	22⅞	22⅜	22½	+ ⅜
10	Brown Shoe pf	85½	86		85½	85½	85½	85½	..
2,400	Burns Brothers	143½	146		145½	146¾	145½	145½	..
100	Butte Copper & Z	5½	5¾		5½	5½	5½	5½	..
500	Butte Coal & Iron	30¾	37		35¾	36¼	35¾	36¼	..
2,800	Columbian Carbon	42½	43½		42½	43¼	42½	43½	+ 1½
2,000	Consolidated Gas	92	92		92	92	92	92	+ 2½
100	Continental Can	68	68		68	68	68	68	..
6,500	Corn Prod. Ref	48¼	48¾		48¾	48¾	47¾	48½	+ ⅛
9,400	Crucible Steel	56	57¾		56	57¾	56	57¾	+ 1½
100	Crucible Steel pf	92	92		92	92	92	92	+ 1
1,260	Cuba Cane Sugar	22¾	22¾		22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	+ ¼
1,800	Cuba Cane S. pf	73½	73		73½	73½	73½	73	..
200	Cuban-Am. Sugar	155	155		155	155	153	153	— 1
800	Dcre & Co. pf	93½	96		93½	98¾	93½	95¾	+ 1½
1,300	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	6¾	7		6¾	7	6¾	6¾	..
10,000	Distillers Sec	57¾	58		57¾	58¼	56¾	58¼	..
1,000	Dome Mines	12½	12¾		12½	12¾	12½	12¾	+ ¼
3,600	Erie	15¾	16¼		15¾	16¼	15¾	16¼	+ ⅛
2,000	Erie 1st pf	26	26¼		26	26¼	26	26¼	+ ⅛
800	Gaston, Wm. & Wig	97½	97½		97½	97½	97½	97½	+ ¼
1,600	General Cigar	50¾	51¾		50¾	51¾	50¾	51¾	+ ⅛
700	General Electric	151½	152¾		151½	152¾	151½	152	— 1
28,000	General Motors	134¼	136½		134¼	136½	134¼	136⅜	— ⅛
600	General Motors pf	84	84½		84	84½	84	84½	+ 1⅝
800	General Motors deb	83¾	83¾		83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾	+ 1
1,200	Goodrich (B.F.) Co	60¼	60¾		60¼	60¾	60	60¼	+ ¼
1,400	Great Northern pf	92¾	93		92¾	93	91¾	92¾	+ ⅛
3,900	Gt. No. ctfs. ore prop	38¾	38¾		38¾	38¾	38½	38½	+ ⅛
200	Gulf States Steel	54	54		54	54	54	54	+ 1½
200	Haskell & Barker	42	43		42	42	42	42	..
1,600	Inspiration Consol	44¼	44¾		43¾	44¾	43¾	44	..
1,600	Interboro Consol	5¾	6		5¾	6	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
1,400	Interboro Con. pf	18	19½		18	19½	18	19½	+ ¼
100	Int. Agricult. pf	57½	57½		57½	57½	57½	57½	+ ¼
200	Int. Harv., new	113¾	113¾		113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	+ ¾
200	Int. Harv. pf., new	117	117		117	117	117	117	+ 1½
7,000	Int. Merc. Marine	25	25½		24¾	25½	24¾	24¾	..
19,600	Int. Merc. Mar. pf	103	103¾		101¾	103¾	101¾	103¼	+ 1½
1,900	Int. Nickel	26¾	26¾		26¼	26¾	26¼	26¾	+ ¼
6,000	Int. Paper	42	42		40¾	42	41¼	42	+ ¾
400	Int. Paper pf., sta	68	68¾		68	68¾	68	68¾	+ ¼
200	Jewel Tea	30	30½		30	30½	30	30½	+ ¼
100	Jewel Tea pf	87	87		87	87	87	87	..
700	Kansas City Southern	17¾	18		17¾	18	17¾	18	+ ¼
1,500	Kelly Springf. Tire	83¾	84		83¾	84	83	83	— ¾
300	Kelsey Wheel	36	36½		36	36½	36	36	— ½
3,700	Kennecott Copper	30½	30¾		29½	30¾	29½	29¾	+ ½
100	Lackawanna Steel	66	66		66	66	66	66	+ ½
100	Lake Erie & West	7¾	7¾		7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	..
800	Lee Rubber & Tire	24	24		24	24	23½	23½	+ ⅛
800	Lehigh Valley	55	55½		55	55½	55	55½	+ ⅛
1,000	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	42	42		42	42	40¾	40¾	..
100	Louis. & Nash	114	114		114	114	114	114	— ¼
100	Mackay Cos	73	73		73	73	73	73	— ¼
100	Marlin-Rockwell	70½	70½		70½	70½	70½	70½	— 1
400	Mathieson Alkali	34¼	34½		34¼	34½	34¼	34¼	..
300	Maxwell Motors	33	33¾		33	33¾	33	33¾	+ ¾
1,200	Max. Motors 1st pf	56½	57¾		56½	57¾	56½	57	+ ¾
600	Max. Motors 2d pf	23½	24		23	24	23	24	+ 1
300	May Dept. Stores	65½	65¾		65	65¾	65	65	..
44,500	Mexican Petroleum	180¾	180¾		176¾	180¾	176¾	177¼	— 2¾
100	Mex. Petroleum pf	107	108		106	108	106	106	..
800	Miami Copper	22	22¼		22	22¼	22	22½	+ ⅛
1,900	Midvale Steel	42	42½		42	42½	42	42	+ ⅛
100	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	89¾	89¾		89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	+ ¼
2,900	Missouri Pacific	24	24¼		24	24¼	24	24¼	+ ¼
200	Missouri Pacific pf	51	51¾		51	51¾	51	51¾	+ ¾
100	Nat. Acme	50¾	50¾		50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾	..
800	Nat. Biscuit	115	115		114¾	115	114¾	114¾	+ ½
900	Nat. Cond. & Cable	15¼	15¾		15	15¾	15	15¾	+ ¼
1,100	Nat. Enam. & St	46¾	47½		46¾	47½	46¾	47	+ ⅛
100	Nat. En. & St. pf	97	97		97	97	97	97	— ¼
300	Nat. Lead	67¾	68		67¾	68	67¾	67¾	+ ¼
3,400	N. Y. Air Brake	92	92		92	92	92	92	+ 1
300	Nevada Con. Cop	16½	16¾		16½	16¾	16½	16½	+ ¼
2,000	N. O., Tex. & Mex	31½	32¾		31	32¾	31	31	..
200	N. Y. Air Brake	97	97		97	97	97	97	+ 1
1,700	N. Y. Central	72¾	74		72¾	74	72¾	73¾	+ ¼
200	N. Y. Dock pf	94	98		94	98	94	96	..
1,700	N. Y., N. H. & H	26¾	27¾		26¾	27¾	26¾	27¾	..
600	N. Y., Ont. & West	19¾	19¾		19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	..
800	Norfolk & Western	101½	106		101½	106	101½	106	+ 1
2,400	Northern Pacific	90¾	92		90¾	92	90¾	91¾	+ 1½
8,000	Ohio Cities Gas	36¾	36¾		36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	+ ¼
1,300	Ohio Cities Gas rcts	2¾	2¾		2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
400	Ontario Mining	7¾	7¾		7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
7,000	Okla. Prod. & Ref	8¾	9		8¾	9	8¾	9	+ ⅛
100	Owens Bottle Mach	48	48		48	48	48	48	— 1
68,900	Pan-Am. P. & T	77	79¾		76½	79¾	76½	77¾	+ 1½
2,700	Pan-Am. P. & T. pf	134½	137½		134	137½	134	137½	+ 3
1,100	Penn. R. R	44¾	44¾		44¼	44¾	44¼	44¾	+ ⅛
200	People's Gas, Chi	46	46		46	46	46	46	..
2,700	Philadelphia Co	32¾	33¾		32¾	33¾	32¾	33½	+ ½
1,400	Pierce-Arrow	41	42		40¾	42	40¾	41¾	+ ½
5,200	Pierce Oil	17¾	17¾		17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ¼
1,000	Pittsburgh Coal	46¾	47		46¾	47	46	46¾	+ ¼
2,200	Pitts. & West Va	35¾	35¾		35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾	— ⅛
400	Pressed Steel Car	61¾	62½		61¾	62½	61¾	62½	+ ¼
10,000	Pullman Co	115	115¾		115	115¾	115	115¼	+ ¾
1,200	Railway Steel Sp	72½	73¾		72½	73¾	72½	73	..
1,700	Ray Con. Copper	20¾	20¾		20¾	20¾	20	20¼	+ ⅛
14,400	Readings	79¾	80½		79¾	80½	79¾	80¼	+ ⅛
100	Reading 1st pf	37	38		37	37¾	37¼	37¼	+ ⅛
2,900	Rep. Iron & Steel	74½	75		74	75	74	75	+ 1
100	Rep. Iron & S. pf	102	102		102	102	102	102	+ 1½
17,400	Royal Dutch N. Y	96	96		91¾	96	91¾	92¾	— 3½
400	St. Louis-San Fran	12	12¾		12	12¾	12	12¾	+ ¼
900	St. Louis-San F. pf	22¼	22½		22¼	22½	22¼	22½	— ¼
600	Saxon Motor	9½	9¾		9½	9¾	9½	9¾	..
100	Seaboard Air Line	7¾	7¾		7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
100	Seab. Air Line pf	17¼	17¾		17¼	17¾	17¼	17¾	+ 1½
100	Sears, Roeb. & Co	170	170		170	170	170	170	— 1
14,600	Sinclair Oil Refin	33½	34¼		33½	34¼	33½	33¾	+ ¼
100	Stone-S. Steel & I	49¾	50		49¾	50	49¾	49¾	+ 1¼
20,200	Southern Pacific	101½	101¾		100¾	101¾	100¾	101¼	+ ⅛
7,100	Southern Railway	26¾	27¾		26¾	27¾	26¾	27¼	+ ⅜
300	Southern Ry. pf	67¾	68		67¾	68	67¾	68	..
100	Standard Milling pf	80	83		80	83	80	80	— 3
700	Stromberg Carburetor	30½	30½		30½	30½	30½	30½	+ ½
28,600	Studebaker Co	53¾	55¼		53¾	55¼	53¾	54¾	+ 1⅝
900	Stutz Motor	43¾	44		43¾	44	43¾	43¾	..
100	Tenn. C. & C	12¼	12¼		12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	..
5,892	Texas Co	104¾	104¾		102¼	104¾	102¼	103	— 1
1,800	Texas & Pacific	32¾	33¼		32¾	33¼	32¾	32¾	+ ¼
100	Third Avenue	15	15		15	15	15	15	+ 1
20,200	Tobacco Products	85	87¾		84¾	87¾	84¾	87	+ 1¾
200	Tobacco Prod. pf	105¾	105¾		105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	..
100	Underw. Typew. pf	121	121		121	121	121	121	+ 1½
4,000	Union Pacific	128¾	130		127¾	130	127¾	129¾	+ ¾
100	Union Pacific pf	75¾	78¾		75¾	78¾	75¾	75¾	..
300	United Alloy Steel	30½	32½		30½	32½	30½	32½	+ 1½
4,400	United Cigar Stores	118¾	119¾		117¾	119¾	117¾	118¼	+ ⅜
100	United Drug	94	94		94	94	94	94	— 1
100	United Drug 2d pf	94	94		94	94	94	94	..
100	United Dyewood	60	61		60	60	60	60	+ 2
600	United Fruit	163¾	163¾		164	164	163	163	— ½
700	United Ry. Invest	9¾	10¼		9¾	10¼	9¾	10¼	+ ⅛
3,800	United Ry. Inv. pf	18½	20		18½	20¾	19¼	19¾	+ ⅛
1,700	U. S. C. I. P. & F	15¾	16¼		15¾	16¼	15¾	16¼	+ ⅛
200	U.S.C. I. P. & F. pf	47¾	48		47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	+ ⅛
3,000	U. S. Indus. Alco	106¾	106¾		106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	— ¼
100	U. S. R. & Imp	27	28		27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	..
27,500	U. S. Rubber	77¾	77¾		77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾	— ⅛
100	U. S. Sm., R. & M	45¾	45¾		45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	..
89,900	U. S. Steel	92	93		91¾	93	91¾	92¾	— ¼
110	U. S. Steel pf	114¾	114¾		114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	..
2,400	Utah Copper	65¾	65¾		65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾	+ ¼
3,100	Va.-Car. Chemical	53¾	53¾		53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾	..
100	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	113¼	113¼		113¼	113¼	113¼	112¾	— ¼
400	Wabash	8¾	9¼		8¾	9

Guaranteed Investment
1 Year @ 7¼%

The bonds of a strong New York State light and power company—unconditionally guaranteed as to both principal and interest by a corporation which has paid preferred and common dividends continuously since 1905—

Net earnings of the issuing company and guarantor are equal to 15 times interest charges on these bonds.

Letter "C" on Request.

Robert C. Mayer & Co.
Investment Bankers
Equitable Bldg.
New York
Tel. Rector 6770

International Paper

We have just issued a comprehensive analysis of the position of INTERNATIONAL PAPER CO. in the industrial world, together with an appraisal of its securities. Gratuitous distribution.

Ask for Circular A-41.

E. W. Wagner & Co.
Established 1887. Chicago
Members NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE, NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE, NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE, NY-COFFEE AND SUGAR EXCHANGE, NEW ORLEANS COTTON EXCHANGE, CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE, CHICAGO STOCK EXCHANGE, CLEVELAND STOCK EXCHANGE, MINNEAPOLIS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, ST. LOUIS MERCHANTS EXCHANGE, MILWAUKEE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
33 New Street (Ground Floor) New York
Branch, Madison Av. & 42d Street.

Melon Cutting Possibilities of Standard Oil Stocks

Evolution of the Standard Oil Company
Three Promising Low-Priced Oils
The Future of the Oil Industry
Fortnightly Market Analysis

These subjects, as well as other financial topics, are covered in our semi-monthly publication,

"Securities Suggestions"

Free on request. Write us for "G-1"

R. C. MEGARGEL & CO.
27 Pine Street—New York

7% Preferred Stock
($5.00 Par Value.)

Bonus of 25% Common Stock

Send for Circular H-6.

Farson, Son & Co
Members New York Stock Exchange
115 Broadway, New York City

An independent oil making rapid progress

COSDEN & CO.

—finance and management;
—possibilities and future.

Analytical report on request.

Wade Templeton & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange
42 Broadway New York

Coal & Iron Nat'l Bank
Great Northern Paper
Cities Service Pfd.
Cities Service Deb. 7's
Series "B" & "C"

J. B. Harris & Co.
Trading Department.
60 Broadway, New York
Telephone Rector 9415.

ROBINSON & CO.
Investment Securities
26 Exchange Place New York
Members New York Stock Exchange

Bonds for Investment
Send for Circular O. S.

Colgate, Parker & Co.
49 Wall Street, New York

Mark A. Noble Theodore C. Corwin

NOBLE & CORWIN
15 Broad St. New York

Equitable Tr. Tex. Pac. Coal & Oil
Guaranty Trust Otis Elevator

Telephone 1111 Broad.

WANTS ARMY SHIPS TO RUSH EXPORTS

Hurley Takes Steps to Move $100,000,000 Worth of Cargoes Now Tied Up.

ROADS ORDER EMBARGOES

500,000 Tons of War Department Fleet Asked—Redfield to Announce Industrial Board Plan.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Plans were made today to obtain the release by the War Department of 500,000 tons of shipping, which will be rushed to New York and other Atlantic seaports to handle $100,000,000 worth of export cargoes consigned by different trade routes, which have piled up to the point where, in several instances, railroads have refused to add to the terminal congestion by moving more shipments to the seaboard.

The situation was characterized as "serious" by Chairman Edward N. Hurley of the United States Shipping Board, who felt that industries were being hampered by the inability to obtain shipping space for their goods, and that the unemployment conditions, with the attendant hardships upon returning soldiers, were being aggravated.

Mr. Hurley conferred with Secretary of the Navy Daniels, and will have an interview with War Department officials tomorrow. He felt that it was necessary to obtain relief at once, and referred to the next sixty days as a critical period, during which everything should be done to give work to those seeking it, and to provide trade channels for the movement of output.

The Shipping Board has notified Herbert C. Hoover, in charge of European relief, that no more tonnage can be spared by the United States and that further demands must be satisfied by the British and from the 350,000 tons of Austrian shipping now being manned by the Italians. Mr. Hoover was told by the representative of the Shipping Board in Paris that every ton of American shipping not now in relief work was needed for American trade purposes.

Mr. Hurley said that he was confident that Great Britain would immediately take up her share of the relief work and that some of the Austrian tonnage also would be available. It is possible that later part of the American tonnage already in European relief work will be withdrawn and put into general trade.

Railroads Declare Embargoes.

The request that the War Department turn over 500,000 tons followed reports from New York and other seaports that conditions were reaching a point where commercial and industrial interests were crippled seriously. It was stated that individual railroads had declared an embargo on a number of shipments to New York because terminal facilities were congested to the danger point. An appeal was made to the Railroad Administration, which sustained the decisions of the individual lines.

Cargoes for which the export privilege had been obtained weeks ago, it was declared, were cluttering up wharves and a number of commercial interests were finding it impossible to carry out contracts made. These cargoes, it was said, included shipments intended for a score or more European and South American countries, as well as for China, Japan, and other countries in the Orient. A similar condition was found in Boston, Philadelphia, and other ports.

In order to hasten the turning over of ships for commercial purposes the proposal was made, it is understood, that the Shipping Board would reassign vessels to the War Department later, if such action were warranted, and after the immediate congestion of commerce was in a measure relieved.

Found No Ship Available.

The acuteness of the situation is illustrated by the fact that one steamship line which has had cargoes held up for some time, applied to the Shipping Board for two ships to move cargoes from New York. A survey was made and the request had to be refused, as not a single ship was available.

It is believed that from twenty to thirty ships now in the service of the War Department, and which are reported to be on homeward trips from Europe, can be made available for trade channels within ten days or two weeks, unless something turns up to block the release of the 760,000 tons requested by the Shipping Board. With this as a start, it is felt that real progress in breaking up the congestion can be brought about.

The maximum number of ships under the control of the War Department at any time during the war reached 5,200,000 tons, and of this fleet it still has 2,559,000 tons in service, of which 462,000 tons are engaged in transport work. The demand for supplies abroad, it is said in some quarters, has so lessened that the fleet of 2,559,000 tons could be reduced by 500,000 at present without endangering the welfare of the overseas forces.

Redfield to Announce New Board.

Secretary of Commerce Redfield, who has been making a study of national industrial conditions, is soon to make an announcement concerning the appointment of an Industrial Conference Board which will examine rates, prices, and labor factors as related to the reconstruction period. Mr. Redfield has cabled his suggestions to President Wilson, and it is understood that his program has received Mr. Wilson's approval.

Mr. Redfield has insisted that he is not seeking to establish a price-fixing agency, but rather that his effort is toward a stabilization of all factors. It is possible that a situation might be developed, it has been suggested, which would make it possible for the Government to make purchases at a price arrived at and thus establish a standard which others would follow.

Freight and ship rates as related to the industrial and economic situation in the reconstruction period, it is said, form another feature of the program.

It is probable that the Conference Board, if formed, will be composed of six members. Among those who have been mentioned for membership on it are William M. Ritter, formerly head of the Hardwood Section of the War Industries Board; T. C. Powell, Director of the Division of Capital Expenditures of the Railroad Administration and former Vice President of the Southern Railroad, and George Peabody, who was head of the Division of Raw Materials of the War Industries Board.

It is not Mr. Redfield's intention, it is said, to attempt the establishment of an agency which would have definite powers.

EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1917-'27	4	6¼	5.90
Buff., R. & Pitts.	1919-'33	4½@5		5.00
Canadian Pacific	1919-'38	4½		5.85
Ches. & Ohio	1919-'27	4½		5.95
Chicago & N. W.	1919-'23	4½		5.50
C., R. I. & Pac.	1919-'27	4½@5		6.40
C., St. L. & N. O.	1919-'24	5		5.80
Chickasaw Ref.	1919-'27	7		7.00
G., C. & S. F.	1919-'33	5		6.00
Delaware & Hud.	1923	4½		5.85
Erie R. R.	1919-'27	4½@5		6.15
Illinois Central	1919-'27	4½@5		5.95
Louis. & Nash.	1919-'23	5		5.45
Michigan Central	1919-'30	5		5.95
Minn. & St. Louis	1919-'27	5		6.00
Mo., Ka. & Texas	1919-'27	5		7.00
Mo. Pacific	1919-'29	5		7.00
Mobile & Ohio	1919-'26	4½@5		6.40
N. Y. Central	1919-'23	4½@5		5.95
Nor. & Western	1919-'23	4½		5.25
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1919-'27	4½@5		6.20
Penn. Gen. Pr'ght.	1919-'23	4	5½	5.90
Reading Co.	1919-'27	4½		5.75
Seaboard Air L.	1919-'27	5		6.50
Sinclair Refining	1919-'21	6		7.00
Southern Pacific	1919-'23	4½		5.70
Southern R. R.	1919-'27	4½@5		6.25
Union Pacific	1919-'23	5		5.80

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads	61.57	60.86	61.57	+ .35
20 industrials	84.74	83.20	84.23	+ .73
50 stocks	73.15	72.03	73.85	+ .58

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
Feb. 15	72.36	71.81	72.24	+ .38
Feb. 14	72.03	71.52	71.72	+ .10
Feb. 13	72.07	71.07	71.62	+ .40
Feb. 12. Holiday.				
Feb. 11	71.26	70.71	71.03	+ .22
Feb. 10	70.92	70.32	70.80	+ .36

MONTHLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1919.	73.15	Feb. 17	70.32	Feb. 10	72.24
1918.	70.95	Feb. 19	67.12	Feb. 7	69.09
1917.	83.46	Feb. 21	77.24	Feb. 3	80.65
1916.	96.08	Feb. 10	84.14	Feb. 28	85.02
1915.	82.78	Feb. 17	66.99	Feb. 24	80.62

YEARLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1919.	74.60	Jan. 3	69.75	Jan. 21	72.82
†1918.	70.24	Feb. 18	64.13	Jan. 15	69.96

Full Years.

1918.	80.16	Nov. 13	64.12	Jan. 15	72.59
1917.	90.46	Jan. 4	67.43	Dec. 20	69.83
1916.	101.51	Nov. 20	80.01	Apr. 22	94.22
1915.	94.13	Oct. 22	65.00	Feb. 24	91.82

*To date. †To corresponding date last year.

BONDS.

YESTERDAY'S CLOSE.

	Net Change. Day.	Month.	Year.
40 issues	78.07	+.03	—.41	+1.07

DAILY RANGE OF 40 BONDS.

Feb. 10	78.04	+.01	Feb. 7	78.20	—.08
Feb. 12	78.03	+.00	Feb. 6	78.28	+.06
Feb. 13	78.09	+.02	Feb. 5	78.22	+.04
Feb. 12. Holiday.			Feb. 4	78.18	+.00
Feb. 11	78.07	—.04	Feb. 3	78.09	+.10
Feb. 10	78.11	—.07	Feb. 1	77.99	—.03
Feb. 8	78.18	—.02	Jan. 31	78.02	+.02

YEARLY RANGE OF 40 BONDS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1919.	79.01	Jan. 3	77.76	Jan. 24	78.07
†1918.	77.43	Jan. 31	76.64	Jan. 24	77.00

Full Years.

1918.	82.36	Nov. 13	75.65	Sep. 27	78.78
1917.	89.48	Jan. 29	74.34	Dec. 20	74.54
1916.	89.16	Nov. 27	86.19	Apr. 20	88.64

*To date. †To corresponding date last year.

PUT IN RECEIVERS' HANDS.

Industrial Service and Equipment Company's Liabilities $1,100,000.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 17.—Joseph C. Proctor, Jr., and John M. Merriam were today appointed receivers of the Industrial Service and Equipment Company by Judge Anderson in the United States District Court. The bonds were fixed at $25,000 each. The appointment was made as the result of the filing of a bill in equity by S. Edward Nash of New York against that company on behalf of the Boston Belting Company and the American Belting Company.

The offices of the Industrial Service and Equipment Company are at 100 Summer Street. It was organized by George F. Willett and Edmond H. Sears, comprising the firm of the Willett-Sears Company. The purpose of the corporation was to furnish engineering and industrial service to the American Felt Company, the Daniel Green Felt Shoe Company, the Framingham Foundries, and others.

Counsel for the plaintiff stated to the Court that the claims against the corporation amounted to $1,200,000. In the bill filed it is represented that the claim of the American Felt Company is $607,097, and of the Boston Belting Company $340,247. The assets are said to have a value of $500,000.

Counsel representing the American Felt and the Boston Belting Companies stated to the Court that by an agreement a sale on foreclosure against the Industrial Service and Equipment Company had been postponed one month.

Parties in the case suggested that a Master be appointed to report upon the validity of the claims of the American Felt and the Boston Belting Companies. This matter will be taken up at a further conference with the Court.

Will Ask Capital Increase.

The Merritt Oil Corporation is planning to ask the consent of stockholders to increase the authorized capital stock from $5,000,000 to $10,000,000. The company has oil land holdings in Wyoming and the proceeds of new stock will be used to liquidate floating indebtedness caused in the last two years by the development of petroleum production and acquisition of additional leases. The proposal for expanding the authorized capital will be considered at the annual meeting on March 4. The company's current production is approximately 6,000 barrels a day, which, at current prices, indicates gross earnings of in the neighborhood of $3,000,000 a year. The Midwest Refining Company is the principal stockholder in the Merritt Corporation. It is understood that a part of the new stock, if authorized, will be offered to present shareowners for subscription.

Report Increased Earnings.

The report of the Oklahoma Producing and Refining Company for the year ended with last December which was issued yesterday showed a surplus after all charges and taxes of $1,300,559, which was equivalent to 65 cents a share earned on the $10,000,000 capital stock (par value $5). In the preceding year the company showed earnings equal to 55 cents a share. Earnings for 1918 were $4,540,380 compared with $3,246,491 in 1917, while the item of depreciation and depletion increased in the year $658,333 to $1,624,813. The surplus for the year was $312,184, which compared with a 1917 surplus of $406,100, while the total profit and loss surplus as of Dec. 31 last was $1,111,478 against $567,278 in 1917.

Lead Company Earnings Decline.

In reporting for the year ended Dec. 31, 1918, the annual statement of the St. Joseph Lead Company, issued yesterday, showed a surplus after interest charges and Federal taxes had been deducted, of $1,623,183, which was equivalent to $1.29 a share earned on the $14,004,660 capital stock of $10 par value, which compared with $5.98 earned on the same stock in 1917. The income of the company for the year amounted to $5,121,164, which compared with $10,130,459 in the preceding year, while there was a deficit after the payment of 1918 dividends amounting to $2,819,004 of $995,821. In 1917 the company showed a surplus amounting to $3,074,742.

Says Mexican Conditions Unchanged

George H. Carnahan, President of the Intercontinental Rubber Company, has just returned to this city after a protracted inspection of the company's property in Mexico and is authority for the statement that there has been no material change in conditions in Mexico in the last several months. The influenza epidemic, he said, had caused great loss of life in some sections. Mr. Carnahan denied that his company was making an effort to produce oil in the Belgian Congo.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.01	Hale & Norcross	.08
Alta	.02	Jacket	.03
Andes	.03	Mexican	.07
Best & Belcher	.09	Occidental	.40
Bullion	.01	Ophir	.11
Caledonia	.04	Overman	.03
Confidence	.04	Savage	.04
Con. Imperial	.01	Sierra Nevada	.02
Con. Virginia	.02	Union Con	.09
Gould & Curry	.02	Utah Con	.07½

TONOPAH.

Belmont	1.40	Booth	.18
Brougher Divide	.46	Crackerjack	.07
Cash Boy	.09	Florence	.13
Gold Zone	.30	Goldfield Con	.30
Halifax	.16	Goldfield Merger	.04
Jim Butler	.39	Great Bend	.01
McNamara	.09	Jumbo Extension	.12
Midway	.30	Kruschas	.04
Mispah	.09	Lone Star	.14
Monarch Pitts	.07	Silver Pick	.14
Montana	.10	Spearhead	.12
North Star	.07	GOLDFIELD—DISTRICTS	
Rescue	.09	Manhattan Cons	.04
Tonopah Divide	2.57½	Nevada Hills	.02
Tonopah Extension	1.40	Packard	.32
West End	1.20	Rochester	.81
West Tonopah	.15	Round Mountain	.34
GOLDFIELD.		United Eastern	4.25
Atlanta	.65	White Caps	.10

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	4⅝	5	Isabella	5¼	5½
Dr. D'pot	5	10	McKinney	6	10
Elkton	5⅛	6	Portland	98	100
El Paso	15	25	U. Gold M.	13	15
Golden Cycle	173	175	Vindicator	80	83
Granite	11	20	Work Mines	14½	17

RAILROAD CONTROL BILL ABANDONED

House Commerce Committee Despairs of Action on Proposed Extension to Five Years.

MOVE TO ENLARGE FUND

Appropriations Committee Reports Measure to Increase Revolving Railroad Capital by $750,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Further consideration of railroad legislation was abandoned today by the House Committee on Foreign and Interstate Commerce. This followed the action of the House Appropriations Committee in reporting a bill, urged by Director General Hines, to increase the original $500,000,000 revolving fund by $750,000,000 additional.

Before William G. McAdoo resigned as Director General of Railroads he sent a bill to the House asking for an increase in the period of Government control of railroads from twenty-one months after peace has been proclaimed to five years. He later appeared before the committee and gave his views. The committee was disposed to rest upon the railroad legislation provided for the war emergency. There were several hearings on the bill, but the committee never got down to serious consideration of the merits of the measure.

In explanation of the action taken today it was stated that there was such a congestion of legislation that it would be useless to hold further hearings on the railroad bill, as no bill could be passed in the remaining days of this session.

It is believed that the Commerce Committee will also abandon the bill which provides for Government purchase of refrigerator cars of the meat packers. Nothing was done about this bill today, but as there was a wide difference of opinion between the Federal Trade Commission and the Interstate Commerce Commission as to the advantages of such governmental action, the opinion among dominant members of the committee is that this bill will also fall because of the prevailing congestion and the approach of the end of the session.

Representative Sherley, Chairman of the Appropriations Committee, is impressed with the necessity of getting through the additional revolving fund for the railroads. He will ask for a special rule and hopes to get the bill to the Senate early next week.

REPORT SHOWS COSTS OF WAR RAILROADING

Commerce Commission's Figures for 1918 Somewhat Different from Railroad Administration's.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The effect of war on railroad expenses, revenues and net earnings was shown today by the Interstate Commerce Commission's final report on earnings of 195 principal railroads, those whose revenues amounted to $1,000,000 or more in 1918.

Operating revenues amounted to $6,-013,315,000, the highest in history, and $833,000,000 more than the $4,050,463,000 of the previous year. Operating expenses rose proportionately more, however, to $4,606,594,000, or $1,148,000,000 more than the $2,858,000,000 of the previous year. Operating income, which is the difference between revenues and expenses with deductions for ordinary taxes, amounting to $719,159,000, but because of other adjustments on account of car and facility rents, the net income to the railroad administration from operations amounted to only $690,478,000.

These figures are somewhat different from those reported by the railroad administration, which reported Federal income as $688,000,000. Revenues were placed at $4,842,000,000 and expenses at $4,006,000,000 by the railroad administration's statistician. The next income in 1917 was $974,178,000, or $284,000,000 greater than last year.

The result of increased freight and passenger rates was shown by the Interstate Commerce Commission's report that freight revenues in 1918 amounted to $3,450,000,000, as compared with $2,534,000,000 in 1917, and passenger revenues to $1,061,000,000 as compared with $827,000,000 in 1917.

All expense items showed marked increases. Transportation expenses, in which most costs of running trains is included, were $2,651,000,000, as compared with $1,854,000,000 the year before. Maintenance of equipment cost $1,108,000,000 as compared with $690,000,000, and maintenance of way and structures $653,000,000, as compared with $445,000,000. The average number of miles operated during the year was 234,022, or 1,328 more than in 1917.

For the Eastern District, operating revenues were $2,220,000,000, expenses $1,914,000,000, and net income for the Government $209,000,000. For the Western District revenues were $1,896,000,000, expenses $1,080,000,000, and net Federal income $334,000,000. For the Southern District, revenues were $733,000,000, expenses $508,000,000, and net Federal income $140,000,000.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Loans.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argent. Govt.	6	May 15, '20	98⅞	99¼	6.50
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1919	99¼	99¾	5.50
Gov. of N. S.	5	July, 1919	99½	100	5.00
Norweg. Gov.	5	Feb., 1923	99¼	100¾	5.30
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	97	98	6.00
Russian Gov.	5½	June, 1919	88	90	..
Do rubles	5½	Feb. 14, '26	145	150	..
Russian Gov.	5½	Dec., 1921	56	58	..
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	99¾	100	5.00

Company Issues.

A. B. Mag. C.	7	Jan. 15, '20	99½	100¼	6.70
A. B. Mag. C.	7	Jan. 15, '21	99	100	7.00
A. B. Mag. C.	7	Jan. 15, '22	99	100	7.00
Am. Cot. Oil	5	Sep., 1919	100⅝	100⅞	5.30
Am. Cot. Oil	5	Sep., 1919	99¾	100	5.00
Am. P. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	91	96	9.08
Am. Thread	6	Dec., 1923	101	103	5.75
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1919	101	101⅛	6.15
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1920	101⅝	102⅛	6.75
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1921	102	102⅝	6.90
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1922	103	103⅝	6.10
Am. Tob. Co.	6	Nov., 1923	103⅜	104	6.20
Am. Val. Ry.	..	..	..	..	..
L. & P.	6	July, 1919	97⅛	98⅛	7.00
B. & O. R. R.	5	July, 1919	99½	99¾	6.70
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15, '19	100⅜	100⅞	6.15
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15, '20	101	101⅜	6.00
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15, '21	101⅜	101⅝	6.40
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15, '22	101	101⅜	6.50
Beth. S. Corp.	6	July 15, '23	101	101⅜	6.65
Can. Pac. Ry.	6	Mar. 2, '24	100⅝	101	5.70
Cen. Arg. Ry.	6	Feb., 1927	89	91	7.50
Chi. Fn. Tool	7	Oct., 1920	98⅜	98¾	6.30
Chi. R. & Q.	4	Oct., 1921	95⅝	96	5.70
Chi. R. & Q.	4	July, 1921	95⅝	95⅞	6.80
C. R. I. & P. R.	6	Feb., 1923	97⅞	98¼	6.70
Cub. Am. Sug.	6	Jan., 1920	100	100⅜	5.80
Cub. Am. Sug.	6	Jan., 1921	100	100⅜	6.60
Gud'by T. Co.	7	July 15, '23	101⅜	102	6.80
Del. & Hud.	5	Aug., 1920	95⅞	96⅛	5.60
Duq. Lt. Co.	6	July, 1921	97⅞	98⅜	6.50
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1919	99	99⅛	..
Fed. Sug. R.	5	Jan., 1920	98⅞	99⅛	5.80
Gen. Electric	6	July, 1919	100⅛	100⅜	5.50
Gen. Elec.	6	July, 1920	100⅜	100⅝	5.50
Gt. A. & P.	6	June, 1919	99	99¼	5.80
Gt. Nor. Ry.	6	Sept., 1920	99⅜	99⅝	5.90
L. G. & E.	7	Sep., 1920	98	99	7.50
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1919	99¾	99⅞	..
Met. Rd.	6	Sept., 1919	99¾	99⅞	7.15
N. Y. Cent.	6	Sept., 1919	99¼	99½	7.40
Okl. G. & E.	6	June, 1919	99	99⅜	6.00
Ott. Ry. & L.	7	Dec., 1920	99	99	8.00
Penn. Co.	4½	Jan. 15, '21	97⅝	97¾	5.75
P. S. C.	7	Mar., 1922	97	98⅛	7.25
P. S. C. N. J.	5	Mar., 1919	99¾	100	5.60
Pitt. & S. R. R.	6	Mar., 1920	100	100⅜	5.35
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1919	100	100⅜	..
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1920	100	101⅜	6.90
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1921	102	103⅜	6.80
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1922	103	103⅝	6.70
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1923	103⅜	104⅛	5.90
San. Diego C. G. E.	6	Dec., 1921	91	94	7.60
Shawnig. W. & P.	6	Dec., 1919	101⅛	102	..
St. L. & San. F.	6	Sep., 1919	99	100	8.50
Southern Ry.	5	Mar. 1, '19	99⅜	100	7.00
Stude. Corp.	7	Jan., 1921	99½	100¼	6.80
Stude. Corp.	7	Jan., 1923	93¾	96⅜	8.75
United L.	..	..	..	..	..
Ry. Sec.	6	May, 1920	96	98½	6.00
U. L. & Ry. sec.	7	Apr., 1922	95	99¼	7.50
Utah S. Corp.	8	Sep. 15, '22	99	100	8.40
West. U. M.	6	Feb., 1925	100	100¼	5.95
Wn. R. Ass.	6	May, 1938	99⅜	100	6.00

Your Investment Banker

IN selecting your investment banker make very certain of both the record and the experience of the House. Both are vital to the safety of the bonds you purchase. The record of S. W. Straus & Co., 37 years without loss to any investor, and our long experience as specialists in first mortgage serial 6% bonds, should commend our offerings to the prudent investor.

Call or write today for literature describing the Straus Plan of safeguarding investments and our current offerings. Ask for

Circular No. A-228

S. W. STRAUS & CO.
ESTABLISHED 1882 INCORPORATED
150 BROADWAY, NEW YORK
37 Years Without Loss to Any Investor

Stability and Diversity

CITIES SERVICE COMPANY, despite handicaps, rendered a signal and efficient service during the war.

Peace brings even more favorable opportunities to the 75 public utility and 27 oil subsidiaries of the company.

Public Utilities will gradually be relieved of their war burdens; oil is a peace commodity of vital importance.

Invest in Cities Service Preferred to secure Stability, Diversity, Efficient Management, High Yield and Marketability.

Monthly Dividends
Monthly Earning Statements
Write for Circular T 104

Henry L. Doherty & Company
60 Wall Street, New York

Pacific Gas & Elec.
New Mex. & Ariz. Land Co.
Gillette Saf. Raz. Stk. & Nts.
Magnolia Petroleum Co.
Cities Service Common
Lone Star Gas
Del., Lack. & W. Coal

Bought, Sold, Quoted

MAC QUOID & COADY
Members New York Stock Exchange
14 Wall St., New York. Tel. Rector 9070

Odd Lots
Write Dept. 2.

HISHOLM & CHAPMAN
Members New York Stock Exchange
Members New York Cotton Exchange
71 Broadway, New York City.
Harlem Office 161 W. 125th St.
Bronx Office 391 E. 149th St.
Brooklyn Office 32 Court St.
Yonkers Office 12 N. Broadway
Newark Office 717 Broad St.

BABCOCK, RUSHTON & CO.
Members New York & Chicago Stock Exchanges
7 Wall St. New York. 137 So. La Salle St. Chicago.

We specialize
Ohio Cities Gas "Rights"
and
Chicago Securities
Private Wires to Our Chicago Office.

WE WILL BUY
FEBRUARY COUPONS
of the
5½% Russian Internal Loan
Due 1926

Shuman & Seligmann
Members New York Stock Exchange
99 Broad St., N. Y. Tel. Broad 7270.

LIBERTY BONDS
Bought & Sold for Cash
Recommended for Investment

Crawford, Patton & Cannon
Established 1903
Members N. Y. & Phila. Stock Exchanges
61 Broadway, New York
Philadelphia Office, Morris Building.

Hendee Mfg. Co. Pr.
Butterworth-Judson Corp.
Splitdorf Electric Co. Comm.

FILOR, BULLARD & SMYTH
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange
61 BROADWAY NEW YORK
Telephone Bowling Green 8040

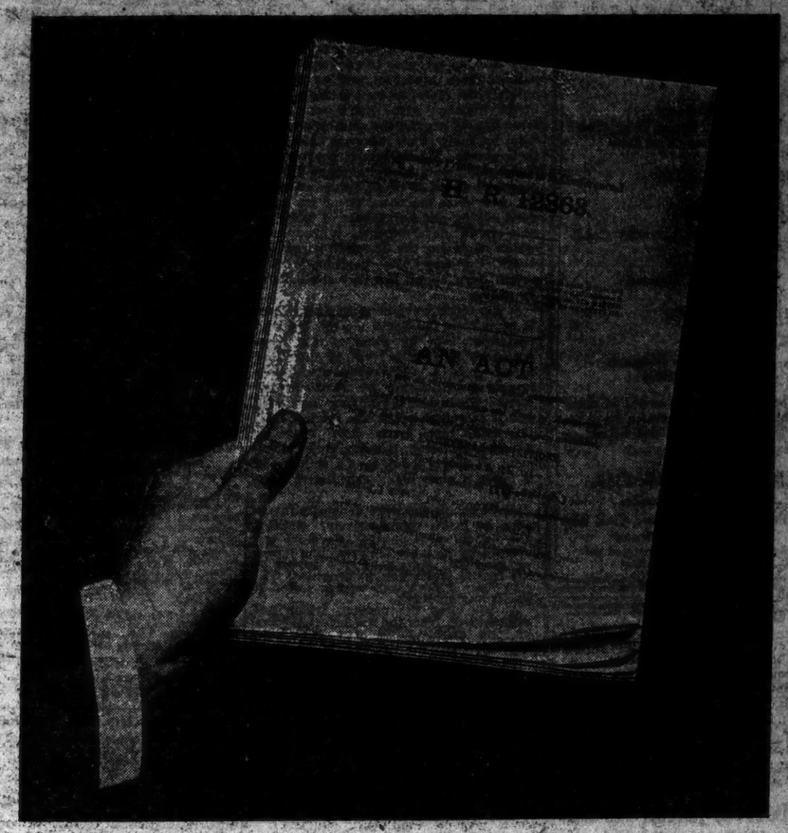
STOCKS—BONDS
Complete facilities for the execution of orders in any amount.

Hartshorne, Fales & Co.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange
7 WALL STREET TEL. 4100 HECTOR

L. M. TAYLOR & CO.
Investment Securities
120 Broadway, New York
Boston Cleveland
Philadelphia Pittsburgh

Cities Service Com.
Cities Service Deb. Bs

McCLURE, JONES & REED
Members New York Stock Exchange
115 Broadway Wheat 7565 Hector



A Problem You Must Face

THE INCOME TAX LAW calls for much study on the part of anyone who hopes to understand its provisions.

The man or woman who endeavors to master its requirements in order to file a correct return may do a great deal of unnecessary work, because—

Our experts who have made a business of the income tax laws, and who have familiarized themselves with the many special rulings handed down by the Treasury Department, may be consulted without charge.

They will go over your return with you and straighten out your difficulties.

They are a part of the service supplied to investors by The National City Company. Their time and knowledge are at your disposal.

An indexed and annotated copy of the new law upon request for AG-206

We will also furnish Form 1040-A for individual incomes of $5,000 or less

The National City Company
Main Office: National City Bank Building
Uptown Office: Fifth Ave. & 43rd Street
Correspondent Offices in 45 Cities
Bonds Short Term Notes Acceptances

$2,500,000
The Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company
(CLEVELAND, OHIO)
First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds

Dated April 1, 1909 Interest Payable April 1 and October 1 Due April 1, 1939

Issuance of these bonds approved by The Public Utilities Commission of Ohio

Company agrees to pay the interest without deduction for Normal Federal Income Tax up to 2 per cent.

Authorized, $30,000,000 Outstanding (including present issue) $18,500,000

The Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company serves with electric light and power the City of Cleveland, Ohio, and adjacent territory, embracing a total present estimated population of 1,000,000.

The First Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds are secured, in the opinion of counsel, by an absolute first mortgage on the entire property of the Company, as set forth in the mortgage.

Net income, as officially reported, equal to more than three times annual bond interest charges.

The franchises under which the Company furnishes electricity in Cleveland and surrounding territory are, in the opinion of counsel, unlimited as to time.

The property of the Company includes electric generating stations, with a present aggregate installed capacity of 138,000 K. W. (now being increased to 188,000 K. W.), 10 modern sub-stations, and over 7,000 miles of overhead distribution lines connecting with 122,000 consumers.

The value of the property on the basis of a valuation of The Public Utilities Commission of Ohio, and subsequent construction expenditures, is in excess of $30,000,000, as compared with a bonded debt of $18,500,000, including the present issue.

Price 94½ and interest, to yield about 5.45%

Descriptive Circular Will Be Furnished Upon Request.

The above information is based upon official statements and statistics on which we have relied in the purchase of these bonds. We do not guarantee but believe it to be correct.

Spencer Trask & Company
25 Broad Street, New York
ALBANY BOSTON CHICAGO

The National City Company
National City Bank Bldg., New York
Uptown—Fifth Ave. & 43rd St.

Federal Oil
New 500 barrel well
Drilling in Ranger
Possible Mexican Development

Island Oil
New Refinery
Wells Nearing Completion
Additional Pipe Line

Peerless Motors

Hupp Motors
Improved Financial Condition
New Plants
Increased Demand

United Eastern
Cresson Gold
Gold Saves Prospects
Market Position

Our Special Letter covers in detail all the latest news concerning the above companies. It will be sent FREE on request.

E. BUNGE & CO.
Investment Securities
44 Broad Street New York City
Phones 6951-6 Broad
Approved securities carried on conservative margin

Investment Opportunities

Prevailing prices for high grade Bonds being the lowest in many years afford the investor high yield with unimpaired security.

Return of money rates to normal should broaden the demand for such bonds and result in higher prices.

Selected list of thoroughly seasoned bonds supplied upon request.

McBee, Jones & Co.
120 Broadway, New York.
Tel. Rector 2825, 2830, 2883.

Berdell Brothers
Public Utility Securities
111 Broadway N.Y.

WE SPECIALIZE IN
Cities Service Company
Common & Preferred Stocks
Private Phones to Philadelphia & Boston.

By Products Coke
Cities Service
Gillette Safety Razor
Kauffman Dept. Stores Pfd.
Kirby Lumber
Western Power Pfd.

MORTON LACHENBRUCH & CO.
PHILADELPHIA, LAND TITLE BUILDING, Tel. Spruce 361
NEW YORK, EQUITABLE BUILDING, Tel. Rector 5354

National Surety Co.
STOCK
CLINTON GILBERT
2 Wall St., N. Y. Tel. 4848 Rector

Canadian Government, Provincial, Municipal and Corporation Bonds
Bought—Sold—Quoted
GREENSHIELDS & CO.
Members Montreal Stock Exchange
Dealers in Canadian Bond Issues
17 St. John Street, Montreal
Tel. Main 6858-1-2, 8243-1495

STANDARD OIL STOCKS
C. C. Kerr & Co.
2 Wall St., N. Y. Phone 6780 Rector

FACTS ABOUT WILLS
are set forth in our booklet "The Will and the Way." Send for it.
Metropolitan Trust Company
of the City of New York
60 Wall Street. 716 Fifth Avenue.

COTTON AGAIN ERRATIC.

Early Rise in Market Is Followed by Profit-Taking.

Yesterday's cotton market was even more than usually erratic. It started very firm, in response to good cable dispatches from Liverpool and on buying orders from there, as well as from Wall Street houses. Also, there was scattered buying around the ring by traders, who probably were covering more of their shorts. At the start, the market was up 10 points on the average for old crop and about 25 or 30 points advance for new crop months. Then, on more good buying and an absence of unfavorable news developments, a condition which made for the discomfiture of the ebars, the rise was continued until prices were up all the way from 65 to 85 points.

At the top a wave of selling appeared. It came from the South mostly, but was participated in by some of the local operators and by a few of the Wall Street houses. It represented very largely profit-taking by Southern interests which started buying last week and it served to break the market from the early high levels down to below Saturday's closing. It was a broad movement, of nearly a full cent a pound, and it upset a good many speculative positions.

Trade conditions were generally favorable, at least, comparatively. Nothing new of an unfavorable character developed in the labor situation and it was reported that some good spot buying by the textile trade was in progress. The spot market here was strong, rising 70 points on quotation.

At the close the market, which had rallied again from the low prices touched on the profit-taking was firm, and showed gains on the day of 55 to 80 points. It was the best closing level seen in several weeks.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev's Day
Feb				22.50@22.80	22.50
March	23.00	23.53	22.87	23.70@23.76	22.90
April				22.90	22.45
May	22.25	22.88	21.91	22.60@22.72	22.15
July	21.76	22.40	21.38	22.24@22.30	21.48
Aug		21.82	21.32	21.50	21.00
Sept	20.95	20.99	20.85	20.90	20.49
Oct	20.30	20.85	20.02	20.65@20.68	20.05
Dec	20.10	20.55	20.10	20.45	19.80
Jan	20.10	20.40	20.10	20.30	19.65

The local market for spot cotton was steady at 70 points advance, to 27.20c. middling upland; sales, nil.

Southern spot markets were: Galveston, 28.25c; New Orleans, 29.75c; Savannah, 27c; Augusta, 26.25c; Memphis, 27c; Houston, 27c; Little Rock, 26.50c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Yesterday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Port receipts	19,906	16,737	16,903
Exports	23,510	20,333	3,900
Exports, season	3,879,978	2,851,223	2,615,504
New York stocks	95,058	89,388	155,135
Port stocks	1,369,116	1,870,455	1,507,780
N. Y. arrivals	602	4,481	.....

Liverpool Cables.—Spot cotton was quiet at 17.28d for middling upland; sales, 1,000 bales, of which 700 bales were American. Imports, 17,000 bales, of which 7,000 bales were American. Futures opened steady at 21 to 32 points advance, and closed steady, 17 to 31 points up from Friday's prices: February, 17.44d; March, 16.33d; April, 15.04d; May, 13.18d. Manchester—Yarns were firmer and cloths were slow.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Forecast:

N. C. and S. C.—Fair, somewhat warmer, Tues. Wed., fair.

Ga.—Partly cloudy Tues., probably rain in extreme s. Wed., fair.

Fla.—Fair Tues., except probably local rains over S. Wed., fair.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair in n., local rains in s. Tues. Wed., warmer and probably fair.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; little change in temperature.

Ind.—Fair Tues.; slightly colder in n. Wed., fair.

Mich.—Local snows Tues.; slightly colder. Wed., probably fair.

Ohio—Fair Tues., except local snows near Lake Erie; slightly colder in n. and central.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

CORN.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
February	$1.53¼	$1.28¼	$1.29¼	$1.28¼	..
March	1.30	1.26½	1.26¾	1.27¾	1.37¾
May	1.26¾	1.23½	1.23¾	1.23½	1.26¾
July	1.21¾	1.18½	1.19¼	1.19¾	..

OATS.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
February	60¾	55¾	55¾	60	..
March	61	58¾	58¾	60	86½
May	61¾	59	59¼	60¾	84⅛
July	59¼	57	57¼	58	..

In the local cash market standard was quoted at 60½c; No. 2 white, 62½c; No. 3 white, 60½@60c; No. 4 white, 57@59c; ordinary clipped, 58½@59¼c.

PROVISIONS.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
May	25.45	24.90	24.95	25.00	26.05
July	24.32	23.80	23.82	24.10	26.25
Ribs—					
May	22.80	22.37	22.37	22.72	25.30
July	22.05	21.60	21.60	22.00	25.60
Pork—					
May	41.10	40.10	40.10	41.00	....
July	39.65	38.85	38.85	39.85	48.05

COFFEE.

Range of prices:	High.	Low.	Closing Prev. Bid.	Close.
May	14.60	14.40	14.40	14.53
July	....	....	14.00	14.10
September	....	....	13.61	13.70
December	13.50	13.37	13.41	13.47

RYE.

	High.	Low.	Last.
February	$1.54	$1.23½	$1.23½
March	1.34	1.33	1.33½
May	1.38½	1.36	1.36

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 9,211 packages. The market advanced about 1c on the top grades of fresh creamery at the opening in the morning and considerable business was done. Later the feeling was a shade easier, due to somewhat freerer offerings, including three cars from California. Renovated held firmer, and ladies and packing stock favoring seller. Creamery, higher than extras, pound, 57¼@58c; extras, 92-score, 56¼@57c; firsts, 88 to 91 score, 48@56c; seconds, 83 to 87 score, 44@47c; lower grades, 40@43c; unsalted, higher than extras, 39¼@60c; extras, 58¼@59c; firsts, 51@57c; seconds, 46@56c; State, dairy, tubs, finest, 54@55c; good to prime, 47@52c; common to fair, 38@46c; renovated, extras, 44½@45c; firsts, 42@43c; lower grades, 39@40c; imitation creamery, firsts, 40@42c; ladies, current make, firsts, 37½@38½c; seconds, 35½@36¼c; lower grades, 33@34½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 35@35½c; No. 2, 33@34c; lower grades, 30@33c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 16,800 cases. Saturday's deliveries were well cleared and today with moderate offerings and continued active trading prices have advanced, sales on New York Mercantile Exchange opened at 44¼@44½c for firsts, later sales were made up to 45@45½c, but the latter only for stock from favorite northern sections. Some receivers have advices of large shipments in transit and consider the improvement temporary. White eggs are in good demand and rule firmer, but buyers at top quotations are critical as to quality. Fresh gathered, extras, dozen, 47@47½c; extra firsts, 46@46½c; firsts, 44½@45½c; seconds and poorer, 42@44c; dirties, No. 1, 42@43c; No. 2 and poorer, 39@41c; checks, good to choice, dry, 39@40c; under grades, 36@38c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western hennery whites, fine to fancy, 56@57c; ordinary to prime, 51@55c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 51@56c; Pacific Coast, whites, extras, 56c; ordinary to fine, 50@55c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 46@53c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 49@50c; gathered browns and mixed colors, 45@47½c.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 17.—Fifty-eight new corporations, having an aggregate capitalization of $2,318,500, were chartered today. They include:

Macdon Pictures Corp., Manhattan, $10,000; W. E. McNulty, E. F. Morgan, R. N. Souffront, 1,922 Crotona Parkway, Bronx.

Cameron Construction Co., Inc., Manhattan, $20,000; P. Cameron, R. L. Dull, C. E. Gill, 527 5th Av.

L. E. Wooten Co., Inc., Manhattan, realty construction, mining, $10,000; L. E. Wooten, T. E. Otis, G. W. Townsend, 275 Broadway.

The Raf Benedict Studios, Inc., Manhattan, motion pictures, $10,000; B. S. and G. K. Hennings, H. Benedict, 1,777 Broadway.

Petroleum Engine and Mfg. Co., Inc., Manhattan, $100,000; W. F. Brew, L. A. Michaelsen, D. Dessau, 116 Broad St.

Kaplan & Lapan, Inc., Manhattan, printing, engraving, and embossing, $10,000; B. Kaplan, S. and S. Lapan, 716 Fairmont Place, Bronx.

Electric Oil Burner Co., Inc., Manhattan, $10,000; N. Messenger, N. Martin, M. Muller, 422 East 156th St., Bronx.

Exporters Supplies Corp., Manhattan, general merchandise, $10,000; E. H. and S. Coller, M. Underberg, 1,210 Broadway.

Erie Tire and Rubber Co., Inc., Manhattan, $5,000; C. A. Waldon, H. S. Hartstein, A. Hirsch, 35 Nassau St.

The Insuperable Bed Spread Co., Inc., Manhattan, $10,000; G. S. Dalessandro, G. Perella, A. Panella, 81 Bayard St.

Benjamin Silfen, Inc., Brooklyn, make grocers supplies and sundries, $30,000; I. S. McDermott, M. and B. Silfen, 200 Franklin St., Brooklyn.

Pleasure Land Amusement Co., Inc., Brooklyn, $5,000; N. Kase, M. and G. Pollack, 984 Greene Av., Brooklyn.

Williamsburg Commercial Corp., Brooklyn, real and personal property, $5,000; S. Freundlich, A. Popoff, N. Richter, 198 Moore St., Brooklyn.

Emery Davis, Inc., Manhattan, make inks, inkstands, and rules, $100,000; S. A. Sineath, M. F. Moore, G. F. Warren, Jr., 256 Broadway.

Fair Tire and Rubber Co., Inc., Manhattan, $5,000; C. A. Weldon, A. Hirsch, H. S. Hartstein, 35 Nassau St.

The Harder Furnace and Engineering Corp., Manhattan, $300,000; M. E. Clark, M. C. Monroe, W. L. Harder, 105 Broadway.

Matinecock Construction Co., Inc., Oyster Bay, $10,000; H. W. and W. H. Falconer, F. Huntington, Sea Cliff.

Hoduff Evans Co., Inc., Manhattan, deal in butter, eggs, cheese, and food supplies, $50,000; S. Fink, R. D. Evans, J. J. Hoduff, 29 Claremont Av.

B. S. Chapin, Inc., Manhattan, women's wearing apparel, $30,000; B. S. Chapin, M. Lachman, A. Goldstein, 241 West 108th St.

The Geneva Construction Co., Inc., Geneva, $10,000; E. D. Waters, G. R. Grover, M. E. Bacon, Geneva.

T. C. Tanke, Inc., Buffalo, jewelry, glassware, and crockery, $200,000; H. G. McCormack, E. and T. C. Tanke, Buffalo.

Municipal Waste Disposal Co., Manhattan, $50,000; W. H. Tisbals, D. S. Hunt, S. G. Daley, Syracuse.

Beverly Caddy Co., Manhattan, $10,000; S. Levine, G. Humbers, H. Stolowitzki, 55 East 107th St.

Haiti Mfg. Corp., Manhattan, oils, soaps, dyestuffs, and silks, $100,000; H. Thisland, A. H. Richards, W. L. Weller, 170 West 97th St.

Deschangel Engineering Corp., Manhattan, $50,000; F. Schnabel, E. Lambert, J. Fast, 90 West St.

Liberty Alarm and Accessories, Inc., Great Neck, make materials and deal in goods, wares and merchandise, &c., $50,000; F. A. Howe, W. H. Turner, H. Rohwer, 161 West 95th St.

Beaver Brook Farms, Inc., Hannibal, Oswego County, $75,000; F. H. King, W. T. Woods, W. Morris, Hannibal.

Universal Gypsum and Oil Corp., Buffalo, 2,500 shares common stock, no par value; E. L. Falk, V. E. O'Grady, M. O. Kasus, Buffalo.

Buffalo Davenport Bed Co., Buffalo, $50,000; J. L. Fisher, J. W. and H. J. Jacobs, Buffalo.

Cook's Cars, Inc., Brooklyn, sightseeing cars, $10,000; Roarke, G. and C. D. Cook, 1,112 Dean St., Brooklyn.

Rieger-Liebowitz, Inc., Manhattan, general insurance agency, $5,000; L. and J. Rieger, C. Liebowitz, 203 Underhill Av., Brooklyn.

Peoples Co-Operative Society, Manhattan, $25,000; L. Ellis, P. Gottlieb, B. Siegel, 585 East 5th St.

Diana Dress Co., Manhattan, $10,000; G. C. Woolfe, J. Frechtel, P. Weissman, 1,521 Washington Av.

Broad Shipping Corp., Manhattan, wharfage and warehousing, $6,000; L. S. Conklin, F. C. Harris, W. W. Shack, 24 Broad St.

Knitgoods Exchange, Inc., Manhattan, $5,000; S. and I. and M. Rottenberg, 1,576 President St., Brooklyn.

Raleigh Textile Co., Inc., Manhattan, $25,000; C. N. Williams, L. D. Roosevelt, N. S. Walker, 42 East 12th St.

B. C. & S. Hat and Cap Mfg. Co., Inc., Manhattan, $10,000; I. Bishler, J. Schwartz, M. E. Cohen, 561 Pox St., Bronx.

Gomes & Sloan, Inc., Manhattan, goods, wares, and merchandise, $25,000; L. B. Bermeister, H. O. Sloan, R. Gomes, 208 West 78th St.

Clarion Waist and Dress Co., Inc., Manhattan, $5,000; M. Rosenhaus, A. Boker, A. Gerlisky, 842 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.

J. & R. Dress Co., Inc., Manhattan, $5,000; M. Steinberg, S. Jacobson, S. M. Willen, 1,397 Brook Av., Bronx.

United Bottling Co. of Greenpoint, Inc., Brooklyn, $5,000; D. Rothestein, F. and L. Rosen, 144 Kent St., Brooklyn.

M. C. Fairchild & Co., Inc., Manhattan, make railway, mining, and sugar estate supplies, $20,000; J. F. O'Boyle, W. F. Purdy, M. C. Fairchild, 614 West 114th St.

Cattaraugus Farmers' Mfg. and Sales Co., Inc., New Albion, butter and cheese, $5,000; C. R. Nelson, E. C. Isbell, F. E. Waite, Cattaraugus.

D. Rockman Co., Inc., Brooklyn, cloaks and waistables, $10,000; P. Beller, I. Weiss, S. Birnbach, 191 Thatford Av., Brooklyn.

Milling and Lighting Co., Inc., Brasher Falls, $50,000; H. Helfernan, P. D. Rochford, M. A. Hallahan, Brasher Falls.

H. A. and B. Development Corp., Manhattan, contracting and mechanical engineering, $100,000; S. Sarahraut, C. A. Stanley, H. S. Hopkins, 529 West 150th St.

American-Lettish Commercial League, Inc., Manhattan, cattle, live stock and food products, $50,000; C. A. Carol, S. J. Kalsin, G. Dansis, 47 Ann St.

Schn Non-Metallic Piston Co., Inc., Manhattan, auto business, $500,000; H. C. Fricke, J. Behrmann, C. Ericson, 103 East 90th St.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

Sphere Trading Corp., Manhattan, $10,000 to $60,000.

Brooklyn Elevator and Milling Co., Brooklyn, $350,000 to $400,000.

Delaware and Greene Creamery Co., Inc., Arkville, $10,000 to $50,000.

Vandam Warehouse Co., Inc., Manhattan, $1,200 to $150,000.

Lasalle Photo Studio, Inc., Manhattan, $2,000 to $5,000.

Smith Fur Co., Inc., Manhattan, $5,000 to $50,000.

The Unity Dress House, Inc., Manhattan, $1,500 to $5,000.

Raw Silk Trading Co., Manhattan, $250,000 to $800,000.

New England Panama Hat Co., Inc., Manhattan, $100,000 to $150,000.

H. Jantzen Shoe Co., Manhattan, $20,000 to $100,000.

Rainbow Waist Shop, Inc., Manhattan, $15,000 to $100,000.

Gasoline Engine Equipment Co., Manhattan, $15,000 to $50,000.

John Liddle Co., Inc., Glens Falls, $15,000 to $75,000.

Bronx Exposition, Bronx, preferred stock from 5,000 shares $100 each to 9,500 common stock from $100,000, no par value, to $135,000.

CHANGE OF NAME.

Glassman Auto Corp., Manhattan, to Glassman-Bartha Welding Corp.

L. Radin, Inc., Manhattan, to Radie Textile Co., Inc.

Supreme Commandery Knights of St. John and Malta, Manhattan, to Chapter General of American Knights of St. John and Malta, Inc.

F. J. Grady Co., Inc., Manhattan, to the M. J. Grady Co., Inc.

The Private Coachmen's Benevolent and Charitable Society of the City of Brooklyn and County of Kings, Brooklyn, to Private Chauffeurs' Benevolent and Charitable Society of the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, Inc.

P. & R. Jewelry Novelty Co., Inc., Manhattan, to Hudson Jewelry Mfg. Co., Inc.

AUTHORIZATION.

International Fur Exchange, Inc., Missouri, $6,000,000. Representative, G. B. Hering, 41 West 29th St.

DISSOLUTIONS.

24-Hour Taxicab Co., Inc., Manhattan.

Empire Vacuum Co., Manhattan.

Cumberland Cafe Co., Inc., Manhattan.

Greene Avenue Dentists, Brooklyn.

Bacrach, Morris & Whaley, Inc., Manhattan.

Bacrach, Son & Morris, Inc., Manhattan.

Sixty-seven Hundred River Taxicable Co., Inc., Manhattan.

John Wilkins Co., Inc., Manhattan.

B. F. Schwartz & Co., Inc., Manhattan.

The Fajardo Sugar Co., Manhattan.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Feb. 17.—Charters filed:

Isthmian Service Corp., to furnish service and supplies to ships, vessels and other sailing draft, $5,000,000; M. M. Clancy, P. B. Drew, R. A. Spangler, local Wilmington, Del., inc.

The Wellsoil Co., to deal in and with securities of all kinds, $5,000,000; Paul E. Britsch, Brooklyn; Cornelius A. Cole, Hackensack, N. J.; Arthur R. Oakley, Pear River, N. Y.

Yorkhema Oil Corp., to produce, store, market, and refine oils, petroleum, $1,000,000; M. L. Horty, M. C. Kelly, S. L. Mackey, local Wilmington, Del., inc.

Penn Texas Petroleum Co., to drill, explore and market petroleum, &c., $500,000; M. M. Clancy, P. B. Drew, R. A. Spangler, local Wilmington, Del., inc.

Ferro Chemicals, Inc., to secure titles to potassia, $250,000; M. R. Howe, $225,000; F. S. Hansell, E. M. MacFarland, J. Vernon Hinna, local Wilmington, Del., inc.

Fidelity Petroleum Co., to produce oils, $10,000,000; Ferris Giles, John A. McKibbin, M. M. Lucey, Wilmington, Del.

Federal System of Bankers of America, Inc., to deal in and with stocks, bonds, &c., $10,000,000; M. R. Howe, $225,000; R. A. Spangler, local Wilmington, Del., inc.

INCREASE OF CAPITAL STOCK.

Empire Agency Corp., New York, from $300,000 to $1,000,000.

General Security and Trust Co., Philadelphia, from $35,000 to $100,000.

Best-Wall Mining Co., Chicago, Ill., from $150,000 to $500,000.

An Investment Opportunity

A CRITICISM which could be made of the average Investor's policy is the hesitation shown in the making of purchases when prices are low and yields high.

This hesitation is usually traceable to two principal causes: (1) doubt of the security of the investment; (2) fear that the price may go still lower.

It is difficult to anticipate price movements, and the Investor who hesitates is likely to lose many excellent opportunities. The advice of an Investment Firm of long standing will be found a great help.

We have prepared in pamphlet form statement covering the status of the St. Louis-San Francisco Railway Co. which we believe will prove of interest, not only to holders of the Company's securities, but to prospective investors as well.

This pamphlet will be given to anyone who will call at our office or write Department A.

LEE, HIGGINSON & CO
Established 1848
43 Exchange Place
BOSTON NEW YORK CHICAGO
HIGGINSON & CO—LONDON

Canadian Banking Service

With 315 Branches throughout the Dominion of Canada, the New York Agency of the Union Bank of Canada is able to offer to Americans doing business across the border, a complete and direct banking service. We have branches at all important centres in the more populous and manufacturing East, throughout the great wheat lands of the prairie provinces and in British Columbia on the richly endowed Pacific coast.

The branches at Montreal, Toronto, New York and London, Eng., are equipped with Foreign Exchange Departments, and are prepared to finance and advise American exporters and importers.

Union Bank of Canada

Head Office Winnipeg | New York Agency, 49 Wall St. W. J. Dawson and F. T. Short, Agents. | Capital & Surplus $8,600,000

We invite subscriptions to
$7,300,000
Montreal Tramways & Power Co., Ltd.
(Controlling by stock ownership the Montreal Tramways Co.)
6½% Secured Gold Bonds

Dated March 1, 1919. Denominations $100, $500 and $1,000. Due March 1, 1924.

Principal and interest payable in gold coin at the option of the bearer (or of the registered holder) at the Merchants Bank of Canada, Montreal, Banque D'Hochelaga, Montreal, and

The Agency of the Merchants Bank of Canada in New York

SECURITY—(A) $7,000,000 fully paid 5% Debenture Stock of the Montreal Tramways Company.
(B) $2,500,000—5-year 6% Gold Bonds of the Montreal Tramways & Power Company, Limited, which in turn are secured by a Trust Deed pledging $2,100,000 fully paid ordinary stock of the Montreal Tramways Company, out of a total issue of $4,000,000.

The Trust Deed further provides that in case of an increase in the Capital Stock of the said Company, sufficient stock shall be pledged to the Trustee to maintain absolute control of the Company in its hands.

The system of the Montreal Tramways Company is recognized as being one of the most efficiently managed and maintained tramways systems on the Continent, and, while it is already doing a very large business, it is able to handle a very largely increased traffic without much additional expenditure, as its density of travel per car mile is very low.

Considering the terms of the contract with the City of Montreal, which terms are being carried out by an independent Commission, it will be seen that the income on these securities is practically guaranteed and assured by a steadily growing population, now about 750,000, who in the City and Island of Montreal are patrons of the tramways system.

Price, Par and Interest, Yielding 6½%

We will accept a limited number of the Montreal Tramways & Power Co., Ltd., 6% Notes due April 1, 1919, to be exchanged for the above issue at par and interest, and we will allow a premium which, based on today's rates of exchange, would be about 1¾%. Holders of the old notes desiring to exchange are invited to communicate with us.

A. Hicks Lawrence
Investment Securities
10 Wall Street, New York — Telephone 8948 Rector

"The Meaning of Property"
106-Page Book Free to Business Men

Right now, when our country is wrestling with the problems of inheritance and income taxes—when fundamental economic questions are obscured by conflicting theories—this clear, interesting treatise on *Property* should be read by every manufacturer, jobber and banker.

It dispels some of the delusions which obscure the function and meaning of private property, and discusses several errors which now tend to impair the free play of economic laws.

Write or phone for a *free* copy of this valuable book today.

The AMERICAN CREDIT-INDEMNITY CO. NEW YORK
A. B. TREAT, Gen'l Eastern Manager. R. S. CHAMBERS, Gen'l Agent.
91 William St. New York City.
Phone: John 533-534-3365.

Cape Town

THE population of this well-built modern city is about evenly divided—negroes and whites. The city is well provided with modern improvements, including electric lighting, fine public buildings and institutions, and has an improved harbor with gigantic breakwater. Tonnage landed in 1910 was 688,250 tons and in 1911 732,732 tons. Exports for these two years were respectively 156,087 and 262,630 tons. Imports of agricultural machinery through this port are increasing. In 1913 those from the United States equalled Great Britain's.

Cape Town in 1910, '11, '12, '13 and 1914 imported respectively £7,700,000, £7,300,000, £8,600,000, £9,300,000, £7,500,000 and exported during the same period £8,800,000, £9,300,000, £10,800,000, £11,765,000, £10,000,000. Its principal trade is with England's colonies.

HANNEVIG & CO.
139 Broadway, New York
Marine Financing *Marine Securities*
Foreign Exchange *Letters of Credit*

Guaranteed First Mortgage Certificates

Paying 5½ Per Cent.
Free from Personal Taxation.
Secured by First Mortgage on Improved New York City Property.
ISSUED IN AMOUNTS OF $100 AND UPWARD

Trust funds may also be invested promptly in these GUARANTEED MORTGAGE CERTIFICATES, in any amount, without the usual delays and loss of interest incident to finding single mortgages for funds awaiting investment.

A pamphlet containing copy of law authorizing such investments will be sent on request.

New York Title and Mortgage Company
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS MORE THAN $3,000,000
135 Broadway, New York (Phone 6880 Cortlandt) — 203 Montague St., Brooklyn (Phone 7100 Main)

Executor Trustee
Chartered 1822
The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company
Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street
Branch Office, 475 Fifth Avenue
At Forty-first Street
New York
London Paris
Foreign Exchange
Administrator Guardian
Member Federal Reserve Bank and New York Clearing House

Taxable vs. Tax-Exempt Securities

We have prepared a chart which shows graphically the net income, according to the new Federal Income Tax Bill, derived from taxable securities as compared with tax-exempt issues. This chart covers net incomes of from $3,000 to $150,000 and will be forwarded upon request.

Kean, Taylor & Co.
5 Nassau Street, New York
Chicago Pittsburgh

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF
ELECTRIC BOND AND SHARE CO.,
71 Broadway, New York.

To the Stockholders of Electric Bond and Share Company:

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of Electric Bond and Share Company will be held at the office of the Company at Schenectady, N. Y., on Wednesday, the 19th day of February, 1919, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the following purposes:

1. To elect Directors for the ensuing year.
2. To consider and take action with respect to the approval and ratification of the contracts, acts, proceedings, elections, and appointments, which have been made or taken by the Board of Directors and the Executive Committee of the Company since the date of the last annual meeting, as set forth in the minutes of the meetings of the Board of Directors and the Executive Committee; and
3. To transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting or any adjournment or adjournments thereof.

The polls will remain open from 10 o'clock in the forenoon until 12 o'clock noon on said day.

The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, February 8th, 1919, and opened at the opening of business on Thursday, February 20th, 1919.

By order of the Board of Directors.
H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF
WIRE WHEEL CORPORATION OF AMERICA

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of WIRE WHEEL CORPORATION OF AMERICA will be held at the principal offices of the company, Room 42, 49 Wall Street, City of New York, on the 25th day of February, 1919, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing nine directors for the ensuing year and to serve until the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

FRED L. ROWE, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of HAVANA TOBACCO COMPANY for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting will be held at the home office of the Company, No. 75 Montgomery street, Jersey City, N. J., on Tuesday, the 4th day of March, 1919, at 1 o'clock P. M.

The common and preferred stock transfer books will be closed from noon, February 1st, 1919, to 10 A. M., March 5th, 1919.

GEO. G. FINCH, Secretary.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
BUTTE, ANACONDA AND PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY
First Mortgage 6% 30-Year Sinking Fund Gold Bonds
DUE FEBRUARY 1, 1944.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, as provided in Article Five of the Indenture dated February 1, 1913, securing the above bonds, that sealed offers will be received up to 10 o'clock A. M. on March 4th, 1919, by the undersigned, at its office, 140 Broadway, New York City, for the sale to it as Trustee, at the lowest price at which such bonds shall be offered, not exceeding 105% and accrued interest, of sufficient of the above bonds to exhaust the sum of $12,814.17. Offers should be sealed and addressed to the TRUST DEPT. Offerings of bonds all or none will not be considered, and the Trustee reserves the right to reject any and all offers.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
By CHARLES H. SABIN, President.
January 30, 1919.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF Flora, located at Flora, in the State of Indiana, is closing its affairs. All noteholders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

J. L. HARTER, President.
Dated, Jan. 6, 1919.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

TO THE HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE 5% 20-YEAR SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS OF THE SPRINGFIELD COAL MINING COMPANY:

The undersigned, Successor-Trustee, under the mortgage above referred to, desires under authority of said mortgage to expend the sum of Thirty-five thousand nine hundred ninety-one dollars and seventy-one cents ($35,991.71) in the purchase of bonds of said issue, provided said purchase can in its opinion be now made advantageously.

Sealed offers of said bonds may be sent to the Columbia Trust Company, Trust Department, 60 Broadway, New York City, on or before February 28, 1919. Bonds accepted must be delivered on February 28th, 1919, or security furnished that day, if required, that delivery will be made within ten days. The right is reserved by the undersigned to reject any and all offers.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY,
Successor-Trustee.
By GEORGE E. WARREN, Vice President.
Dated, New York, January 30th, 1919.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSAL FOR DREDGING.—U. S. Engineer Office, Norfolk, Va., Sealed proposals will be received here until 12 o'clock, noon, February 21, 1919, and then opened, for dredging anchorage and 40-foot channel, and constructing bulkhead. Further information on application.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS OF PETTIBONE, MULLIKEN COMPANY.

You are hereby notified that the annual meeting of the stockholders of Pettibone, Mulliken Company will be held on Tuesday, February 25, 1919, at 10:45 o'clock A. M., at the Company's principal office, 165 Broadway, Room 3454, New York City.

H. R. PREST, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE UNDERSIGNED TAKE PLEASURE in announcing that they have formed a copartnership for the purpose of continuing the business of NEUBURGER & COMPANY, 124 Fifth Ave., New York, which they will continue under the same firm name and style.

MAX NEUBURGER.
RUDOLF NEUBURGER.
New York, Feb. 17, 1919.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of NEUBURGER & COMPANY has been dissolved this day by mutual consent.

LUDWIG NEUBURGER.
MAX NEUBURGER.
SIGMUND NEUBURGER.
HUGO NEUBURGER.
ARTHUR NEUBURGER.
New York, Feb. 17, 1919.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

CITY INVESTING COMPANY.
New York, N. Y., February 4th, 1919.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the City Investing Company for the election of a Board of Directors and appointment of Inspectors of Election and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting will be held at the office of the Company, No. 165 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, February 19th, 1919, at 12 o'clock noon. Polls will remain open from 12 o'clock noon to 1 o'clock, P. M.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the close of business Tuesday, February 11th, 1919, until the morning of Thursday, February 20th, 1919.

S. S. GUNSTER, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

WEIMAN-BRUTON COMPANY,
15 Exchange Place,
Jersey City, N. J.
January 30, 1919.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of Weiman-Bruton Company will be held at the registered office of the Company, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J., on Tuesday, the 4th day of March, 1919, at two o'clock P. M. for the purpose of electing Directors of the Company for the ensuing year, and for the purpose of considering and acting upon such other business as may properly come before the meeting. Stockholders of record as of the close of business February 14, 1919, shall be entitled to vote at such Annual Meeting.

E. L. ELLIOTT, Sec'y & Treas.

How To Invest $250

$250 buys 20 shares of Preferred Stock paying 7% with 50% Bonus of Common.

Company is prosperous, making Cotton Duck for automobile tires and belting.

Supplies large and prominent concerns.

Full capacity booked to October.

New plant just built doubles output.

Large earnings on common stock indicate substantial dividends.

Well secured investment. Should enhance in value.

Particulars on request. Also copy of unique and valuable "Protection Service Agreement" for investors.

I. D. Noll & Co.

Underwriters

170 Broadway, New York

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Buy & Sell

Aeolian Weber Piano & P. Com. & Pfd.
American Chicle Com. & Pfd.
American Cyanamid Com. & Pfd.
American Meter
Bank of Commerce Stock
Jas. Butler Com. & Pfd.
Consumers Chemical Pfd.
Continental Insurance
Del., Lack. & Western Coal
Famous Players-Lasky
Farmers Loan & Trust Stock
Fidelity Phenix Insurance
Franklin Fire Insurance
General Baking Stock & Bonds
Kirby Lumber Com. & Pfd.
Lehigh Valley Coal Sales
Lima Locomotive Com. & Pfd.
Lone Star Gas
Midland Securities
Nat'l Aniline & Chem. Com. & Pfd.
National Fuel Gas
Old Dominion Steamship
R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Com.
Singer Manufacturing
Texas Pacific Coal & Oil
Victor Talking Machine Com.

J.K.Rice, Jr.&Co.

Phone 4000 to 4010 John. 86 Wall St., N. Y.

CITIES SERVICE COMMON

The trend of affairs indicates immediate activity in this issue. We think it ought to be bought now both for investment and profit. The cash and stock dividends on this common stock amount to $42 per share per annum. Write for circular and special letter.

CLAUDE MEEKER

Specialist in Public Utility Securities

71 Broadway, New York

Telephone Bowling Green 6540.

Port Lobos
Lone Star Gas
Famous Players-Lasky
Cleveland & Erie 1st 5s
Seaboard Air Line 6s
Wayne Coal 6s

DUNHAM & Co.

Investment Securities

43 Exchange Place, New York

Telephones 1060-5 Hanover.

WE WISH TO BUY:

75 Amer. Br. Shoe & Fdy. Com.
100 General Baking Com. & Pfd.
20 Hale & Kilburn Pfd.
50 Int'l Motor Truck 1st Pfd.
35 Niles-Bement-Pond Com.

Chas. H. Jones & Co.

Municipal, Railroad and Corporation Bonds

29 Broad Street New York

Telephone 9140 Boston. Cable "Orientment"

Michoacan Power 6s
Cape Breton Electric 5s
Sierra Pacific Electric Pfd.
Guanajuato Power & Electric 6s
Guanajuato Reduct'n & Mines 6s

HOTCHKIN & CO.

Incorporated

53 STATE ST.

Tel. Main 460. BOSTON Cable Tockin

New Mexico & Arizona Land
New Jersey Zinc
Kirby Lumber Com.
Kirby Lumber Pfd.

William C. Orton

Specialists in Reorganization Securities

25 Broad St., N. Y. Phones 7160-1-2 Broad.

Fajardo Sugar
Empire Steel & Iron
Nat'l Aniline & Chemical

FREDERIC H. HATCH & CO.

Phone Rector 6240. 74 B'way, New York

Private telephones to Boston and Philadelphia.

Kirby Lumber Com. & Pfd.

Bought, Sold, Quoted.

WEBB & CO.

Specialists

25 Broad St., N. Y. Phone Broad 3065.

Procter & Gamble Co.

Rights and Stock traded in.

A. M. Kidder & Co

Tel. 2780 Rector. 1 Nassau St., N. Y.

Amer. Road Mach. Com. & Pfd.
Carib Syndicate Stock & Rights
Associated Dry Goods 1st Pfd.
Texas Pac. Coal & Oil

Gwynne Bros.

Phone Broad 3240 to 3242. 25 Broad St., N. Y.

KENNECOTT ARRANGES LOAN

Copper Corporation to Borrow $12,000,000 from Bankers' Syndicate.

The Kennecott Copper Corporation, it was learned yesterday, has arranged to borrow $12,000,000 from a syndicate of bankers headed by J. P. Morgan & Co. The loan will be dated March 1 and will take the form of one-year 6 per cent. notes, to be sold to the syndicate at 99½ per cent., thus making the money cost the corporation 6½ per cent. It was said at the Morgan offices yesterday that there would probably be no public offering of the notes.

This loan has been arranged, it was said, for the purpose of keeping the corporation in funds pending a possible period of extreme dullness in the copper market. It was explained that while the company was producing copper at a fairly high rate and had great quantities on hand, the market was dull just now and there was no desire to force sales. At the company's offices it was said that part of the loan proceeds would be used for extension work at both the Alaska and South American plants. Braden Copper, in South America, has recently extended its plant considerably.

The Kennecott Copper Corporation has a maturity of $4,150,000 coming due in April, but it was stated yesterday that the funds for this payment were already provided and that this would have nothing to do with the new loan. The $4,150,000 maturity is the last of the $16,000,000 serial 6 per cent. notes issued in April, 1917, which were to be paid off $4,000,000 semi-annually, beginning October, 1917. That operation, it was stated at the time, was mainly to finance the purchase of 100,000 shares of stock of the Utah Copper Company.

Boston Bank Statement.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 17.—The Boston bank statement this week compares as follows with last week's statement:

	Feb. 15, 1919.	Week's Changes.
Circulation	$4,707,000	$22,000
Loans, disc., and invs.	423,167,000	5,378,000
Ind'l deps., inc. U. S.	412,276,000	12,463,000
Due to banks	110,207,000	*65,000
Time deposits	12,635,000	16,000
Exchange, clearances	11,678,000	$12,000
Due from banks	65,053,000	*$371,000
Cash in banks and in Fed. Res. Bank	59,317,000	412,000
Cash, excess and with Fed. Res. Bank	13,663,000	*$159,000

*Increase.

Offer Montreal Tramway Bonds.

The Montreal Tramways and Power Company, Ltd., has sold an issue of $7,500,000 five-year 5½ per cent. gold bonds, due 1924, which are being offered by the Crédit Canadien in Montreal at par and interest. Subscriptions to the issue are being asked here by A. Hicks Lawrence, at the same price, and the firm is inviting a limited exchange of the Montreal Tramways and Power 6 per cent. notes, due April 1, to net holders a premium of approximately 1% per cent. It was reported yesterday that offerings of the new bonds were being made in this city at 98, the difference in price from that obtaining in Montreal being attributed to the difference in the exchange rate, which favors New York to about that amount.

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

Company.	Rate.	Per. riod.	Pay. able.	Hldr. of Record.
Alax Rubber	$1.50	Q	Mar. 15	Feb. 28
Am. Express	1½	Q	Apr.	Feb. 28
Colorado Power	½	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Mar. 15	Feb. 28
Manhattan Shirt	1	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 20
May Dept. Stores	1¼	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 20
Nebraska Pow. pf.	1¾	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 18
St. Joseph Lead	25c	Q	Mar. 20	Mar. 1
S. S. Kresge Pf.	1¾	Q	Apr.	Mar. 17
Standard Oil, N. J.		Q	Mar. 17	Feb. 20
Tenn. East. S.pf.	$1.50	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 17

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

	Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered	97½	99
2s, coupon, '36	97½	99
2s, Panama, '36, reg	97½	99
2s, Panama, '36, coup	97½	99
2s, Panama, '38, reg	97½	98½
2s, registered, 1940	98	99
2s, coupon, 1940	98	99
2s, conversion, 1947	98	99
2s, Panama, '61, reg	99	99
2s, Panama, '61, coup	99	99
3s, Fed Land Bk, '38	102¾	103¼
4½s, Fed Land Bank	100	100¾
4s, registered, 1925	104¼	105¼
4s, coupon, 1925	104¾	105¾

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Satur-day. Bid.
4½s July, 1957	101	101¼	100¾
4½s June, 1960	101	101¼	100¾
4½s Mar., 1963	101	101¼	100¾
4½s Nov., 1957	101	101¼	100¾
4½s Mar., 1957	101	101¼	100¾
4½s Mar., 1960-80	96¾	97	96¾
4½s Mar., 1964	96¾	97	96¾
4½s Mar., 1963	96¾	97	96¾
4½s Apr., 1958	96¾	97	96¾
4½s Sept., 1960	96¾	97	96¾
4s May, 1959	90¾	91¾	91
4s Nov., 1958	91	92	91
4s Nov., 1957	91	92	91
4s Nov., 1956	90	90¾	90
4s Nov., 1955	90	90¾	90
4s Nov., 1936	92	94	92
4s May, 1919	99¼	..	99¼
4½s Nov., 1958	101¼	101¾	101¼
4½s Nov., 1964	101¼	101¾	101¼
4½s May, 1964	101¼	101¾	101¼

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s 1926-1961	4.60	4.35 4.40
4½s 1921-1927	4.60	4.35 4.40
4½s 1918-1938	4.60	4.35 4.40
4½s 1918-1933	4.55	4.30 4.35
4½s 1924-1953	4.55	4.30 4.35
4½s 1940-1958	4.65	4.40 4.45
4½s 1926-1938	4.65	4.40 4.45
4½s 1926-1936	4.65	4.40 4.45
4½s 1926-1946	4.65	4.40 4.45
4½s 1918-1923	4.65	4.40 4.45
4½s 1940-1958	4.65	4.40 4.45
4½s 1958-1960	4.65	4.40 4.45

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Sales.	High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
1,070 Cities Service	327	321¼	330	330
1,800 Cities Service pf.	81	80½	80½	81
$71,500 Cities Service deb. 5s	130	128	128½	130
70,000 Cities Service deb. C 7s	106	101¼	101¼	105

	Bid.	Asked.
Adiron Elec Power	13	14
Adiron Elec Power pf.	71	74
Am Gas & Electric	99¼	102
Am Gas & Electric pf.	43	46
Am Light & Traction	240	248
Am Light & Trac pf.	99	100
Am Power & Light	87	91
Am Power & Light pf.	76	79
Am Public Utilities	80	83
Am Public Utilities pf.	38	40
Am W W & Elec	4½	5¾
Am W W & Elec 1st pf	64	68
Am W W & Elec pf partic.	10	12
Carolina Power & Light	20	22
Colorado Power	34	37
Colorado Power pf.	98	100
Columbus Electric pf.	72	78
Com Power, Ry & Lt.	19	21
Com Pow, Ry & L pf.	41	43
Conn Power pf.	73	78
Consumers' Power pf.	75	85
Eastern Texas Elec.	52½	55
Eastern Texas Elec pf	73	76
El Paso Electric	83	86
Electric S & S pf.	93	96
Empire Dist Elec pf.	70	75
Federal Light & Trac.	9	11
Federal Light & T pf.	41	44
Galveston-Houston Elec	30	35
Galveston-Hous Elec pf	60	65

Bonds.

Ala Power 5s, 1946	85½	87
Am W W & E col 5s	68	70
Appalach Power 1st 5s	68	72
Cin Gas & Elec 5s, '51	91	96
Cities P & P 7s, '19	99½	100¾
Col G & E deb 5s, '27	77	80
Com L & P 5s, 1947		82½
Consumers Pow 5s, '48	88	89½
Dallas Electric 5s, '23	90	93
East Tex Elec col 5s	85	88
East Tex Elec 7s, '21	98	99
El Paso Elec 1st 5s	90	92
Empire Gas & F 6s	97½	100
Empire Refining 6s	94	97
Gt West Power 5s, '46	84½	86½
Gt West Power 6s, '35	88	92
Miss Riv Powe 1st 5s	77½	79½
Nor Ont L & P 6s	65	70
Nor States Power 5s, '34	91	96
Nor States Pow 7s, '41	99	101
Nor Tex Elec col 6s	90	95
Omaha & C B 5s, '28	74	78
Puget Sd Tr, L&P 7s	94	96½
So Cal Edison 5s, '30	88	92
Twin S G & E 5s, '53	74	78
Un L & R 1st 5s, '32	87	90
Un L & R deb 6s, '26	94	96
Un Util ov 5s, '43	88	92
Utah Securities 5s	80	90

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
10 Atlantic Fet.	2¾	2¼	2¼
150 Alabama Co	70	70	70
25 Balt Trac	72	72	72
85 Balt Trust	150	150	150
4 Cen Storage	90	90	90
10 Con Power	104	104	104

Bonds.

$1,000 Canton 6s, B	90	90	90
5,000 Kirby L. 6s	90¾	90¾	90¾

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
35 Ahmeek	69¾	69¼	69¼
10 Alaska	7¾	7¾	7¾
100 Allouez	41¾	41¼	41¾
5 Anaconda	59	59	59
46 Cal & Arizona	59	58	59
2 Cal & Hecla	427	427	427
28 Centennial	13	13	13
87 Cop. Range	41¼	40¾	41
170 Davis-Daly	5¼	5	5¼
100 East Butte	3	2¾	3
50 Island Creek	45	44	45¾
30 Isle Royale	25¼	25	25¼
50 Kerr Lake	5¾	5¾	5¾
15 Mason Val	2¾	2¾	2¾
145 Mayflower	3¼	3¼	3¼
25 Michigan	8¼	8¼	8¼
25 Mohawk	51	51	51
45 New Arc	1¼	1¼	1¼

Railroads.

18 Bos & Alb	135	135	135
111 Bos Elec	36¾	36	36
5 Do pf	94	94	94
60 Bos & Me	26¼	26¼	26¼
9 Bos & Prov	167	167	167
7 Conn River	113	113	113

Miscellaneous.

108 Am Agr	101¼	100¾	101¼
100 Do pf	99¼	99	99
10 Am Sug pf	118	118	118
447 Am T & T	102¾	101¾	102
28 Am Woolpf	93¾	93¾	93¾
10 A G & W I pf	65	65	65
25 Booth Fish	19¾	19¾	19¾
105 Century	14¾	14¾	14¾
125 Cuban Port	12	12	12
50 East S S	5¼	5¼	5¼
39 Edison	106	107	105
302 Fairbanks	57¾	57	57
1 Gen Elec	151½	151½	151½
1,565 Island Oil	9¾	8¾	8¾
50 Mathieson	27¾	27¾	27¾
16 Mass Gas	83	82¾	82¾
5 Do pf	70¾	70¾	70¾

Bonds.

$1,000 A T & T 5s	91¾	91¾	91¾
1,000 Mass Gas 4½s	92¾	92¾	92¾
2,000 Punta Se	90	90	90

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
150 Armour pf	101¼	101¼	101¾
140 Booth Fish	20	19¼	19¾
100 Chi C & C	5	5	5
55 Cudahy	102¾	102¾	102¾
85 Com Edison	111¾	111¾	111¾
60 Deer & Co pf	93	93	93¾
20 Dia Match	111¾	111	111¾
40 H S & M	70	70	70
1,450 Lib, McN&Lib	21¾	21	21¾
1,872 Lindsay	14	10	9¾

Bonds.

$2,000 C C & C 5s	46¾	46¾	46¾
18,000 Chi Rys, Ser B Ds	47¾	47	47
$2,000 C Ed 1st 5s	94¾	94¾	94¾

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
10 Am Rys pf	65¼	65¼	65¼
750 Electric Co	58	57	57
20 Ins Co N A	25¾	25¾	25¾
475 Gen Asp't	67¾	66	66
120 Do pf	100¾	99	99
25 L Val T pf	23	22	22
3,210 Lake Sup	21	20¾	20¾
27 Cop. Range	41¾	40¾	41
610 Phil Elec	25¾	25¼	25¾

Bonds.

$5,000 A G & E 5s	88	87	87
6,000 Lake S inc	63	63	63
5,000 L V gen 4s	80¾	80¾	80¾
1,000 Do con 4s	101¾	101¾	101¾
$1,000 P El 1st 5s	84	84	84
1,000 S-Am 1 6s	101¼	101	101
40,000 United Rys	66¾	64	64½

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Satur-day. Bid.
Anglo Am Oil	17¼	18	17¼
Atlantic Refining	1265	1280	1280
Borne-Scrymser	490	510	490
Buckeye Pipe Line	90	93	90
Chesebrough Mfg.	310	325	310
Continental Oil	550	560	550
Crescent Pipe Line	95	97	96
Cumberland P L	175	185	175
Eureka Pipe Line	170	180	170
Galena Signal Oil	82	86	86
Do pf. new	100	105	100
Do pf. old	128	140	128
Illinois Pipe Line	160	165	160
Indiana Pipe Line	100	105	100
Int Pet Co	21¾	22	21
National Transit	16¾	17¼	16½
N Y Transit	190	200	190
Northern Pipe Line	110	118	110
Ohio Oil	225	237	234
Penn-Mex Fuel Co	56	59	58
Prairie Oil & Gas	660	670	660
Prairie Pipe Line	320	340	330
Solar Refining	350	370	350
Southern Pipe Line	177	182	177
South Penn Oil	308	310	305
S W Pen	97	100	98
Stand Oil of Cal	285	290	285
Stand Oil of Ind	770	780	770
Stand Oil of Kan	580	600	600
Stand Oil of Ky	430	440	430
Stand Oil of N J	600	625	600
Stand Oil of Neb	545	560	545
Stand Oil of N Y	327	330	328
Stand Oil of Ohio	460	480	480
Swan & Finch	98	102	98
Union Tank	116	118	117
Vacuum Oil	416	420	417
Washington Oil	85	90	88

TOBACCO STOCKS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Satur-day. Bid.
Am Cigar	105	110	105
Do pf	90	90	90
Conley Foil	195	210	195
Do pf	120	125	120
J S Young	125	150	125
Do pf	100	110	100
Mac A Forbes	195	200	195
Do pf	95	95	95

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Securities were buoyant in a very active market today on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. While closing prices were below the high levels of the session, the undertone was strong. An encouraging feature was the demand for the standard issues, which made for material advances in these stocks. There was a broader and better market for the rails than usual and the upturn in the first grade issues in the group was substantial.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
150	Alaska G M	4¾	3½	3¾
180	Allis-Chalm.	24½	23¾	24
80	Am B Sugar	69¾	68¾	69
670	Am Can	45¾	44¾	45
170	Am C & F	91¾	88¾	91¼
40	Am Cot Oil	43¾	43¾	43¾
80	Am Drug Syn	12¾	12¾	12¾
150	Am H & L	17¾	17¾	17¾
630	Do pf	85¾	82	82
80	Am Ice Sec	42¾	42¾	42¾
40	Am Lin Oil	47¾	47¾	47¾
120	Am Loco	68¾	65¾	68¼
20	Am Malt	1¾	1¾	1¾
380	Am S & R	64¾	64¾	64¾
50	Am St Fds	76¾	76¾	76¾
20	Am Sugar	116¾	116¾	116¾
250	Am Su Tob	107¾	104½	107¼
70	Am T & T	102¾	101¾	102¾
10	Am T of P pf	53¾	53¾	53¾
270	B'klyn R T	22¾	22¾	22¾
10	Burns, Bros	145¾	145½	145½
210	Cal Petrol	25	24¾	24¾
50	Do pf	71	70¾	70¾
110	Can Pacific	161	158¾	160¾
470	Cen Leather	63½	59¾	61¾
20	Chic & Ohio	55¾	55¾	55¾
555	C, M & St P	26¾	24¾	26¾
20	C, R I & P	23¾	23¾	23¾
30	Colum Gas	42¾	42¾	42¾
10	Con F & T	99¾	99¾	99¾
120	Corn Prod	15¾	15¾	15¾
630	Crucible St	57¾	56	57¾
100	Cuba Cane S	22¾	22	22¾
470	Dist Secur	59¾	58¾	59¾
210	Dome Mines	13¾	12¾	12¾
850	Erie	16¼	15¾	16¼
150	Do 1st pf	26¾	26¾	26¾
90	Gas W & W	77¾	77¾	77¾
1,110	Gen Motors	139¾	134½	138¼
90	GoodyearRub	60½	58¾	60½
20	Gt Nor pf	92¾	92¾	92¾
30	Gt Nor Ore	34¾	33¾	33¾
80	Inspir. Cop	44¾	44¾	44¾
175	Int Mer Ma	28	24¾	24¾
2,650	Do pf	103¾	101¾	101¾
250	Int Nickel	26¾	25¾	25¾
270	Int Paper	43¾	41¼	41¾
100	Interb Cons	8¾	8¾	8¾
70	Do pf	15¾	15¾	15¾
10	Kan City So	17¾	17¾	17¾
210	Kelly-S Tire	84	83	83
50	Kenne Cop	30¾	29¾	30
20	Max Motor	35	33	35
8,350	Max Petrol	81	77	77¾
30	Midvale Steel	41¾	41¾	41¾
140	Mo Pacific	23	24½	24
20	Nat Enamel	47	46¾	47
30	Nat Lead	68	68	68
120	N Y Central	74	73	74
150	Nor Pacific	91¾	90½	
170	Ohio C Gas	30¾	30¾	30¾
20	Do rights	3¾	3¾	3¾
308	Okla Oil	9	9	9
20	Ont Sil M	7¾	7¾	7¾
20	Pennsylvania	44¾	44¾	44¾
20	People's Gas	48¼	48¼	48¼
140	Phila Co	33¾	33¾	33¾
80	Pierce-Arrow	41¾	41¼	41¾
813	Pan A Pet	79¾	78¾	78¾
180	Pierce Oil	17¾	17¾	17¾
20	Ry Steel Spgs	72¾	72¾	72¾
1,510	Reading	87¾	87¾	87¾
475	Royal Dutch	96	93¾	94
70	Saxon Mot	97¾	97¾	97¾
465	Sinclair Oil	36¾	35¾	35¾
1,665	So Pacific	101¾	100¾	101¼
180	So Railway	27¾	26¾	27¾
1,900	Studebaker	85¾	83¾	85
20	Stutz Motors	43¾	43¾	43¾
20	Tenn Cop	13¾	13¾	13¾
100	Texas Co	164½	162¾	163¾
1,075	Tob Prod	97¾	94¾	96¾
480	Un Fruit	135¾	135¾	135¾
140	Un Cig St	119	118	118¾
10	United Fruit	163¾	163¾	163

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(‡) This character means agreed or contest.

FEDERAL.
Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Woodrough, J.—In Room 37, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Holt vs Wabash Ry.
Nolan vs NY O RR.
Kirchstein vs Morosso.
Dickinson vs Pullman Co
Bell vs Int Mer Mar.
Busse vs D, L & W RR.
Regal Button Works vs Maird Mach Co.
Kesselman vs CNY.
US vs One Diamond Necklace.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—In Room 3, 12th floor, Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.

Milligan vs Tug Bouker No. 8.
Gully vs Barge Hopalcong.
US vs Virginia.
Nelson vs S S Lassell.
Sashinsky Cotton Co vs Sunset Lighterage.

Re Liphits.
Comision Reguladora vs Battery Park Nat Bank.
White Sulphur Supply Co vs Women's Wear Co.
Same vs Daily Trade Record Co.

Thames Towboat vs Schr Francis McDonald.
Hansen vs Barnard.
Fields vs Tug P RR No. 35.
Wilhelms, Dampe, &c vs Tug Hiawatha.
Snare & Triest Co vs Firemans' Fund Ins.

Eastern District.

ADMIRALTY CALENDAR.
Notice—There will be no call of the Admiralty calendar until Feb. 24, 1919. By order of the Court.

DISTRICT COURT—Garvin, J.—In Room 312, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn, at 10:30 A. M.
For call: US vs Rosenwasser Bros et al.
On trial: US vs Rosenwasser Bros et al.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

NEW YORK COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION — Clarke, P. J.; Dowling, Smith, Page, and Shearn, JJ.—At 2 P. M.—Enumerated motions.

Schuster vs Town Taxicab Co.
Healy vs Steinbeck-Hungerford Rlty Co.
Coler vs Friedman.
Lindsay vs Pest & Powers.
Re Cohn.
Lady Duff Gordon, Inc vs Lady D G Costume.
Globe & Rutgers Fire Ins vs Warner Sug Ref.

APPELLATE TERM.—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Litigated motions.

Asby vs Am Marine Paint Co.
Feaster vs Scheffer.
Hunter Mfg & Com Co vs Panther Rubber Mfg Co.
Lysle vs Color Projection Co.
Hobe vs Toepfer.
Bushmitz vs Breitman.
People ex rel Keyburn vs Cuker.
Backman vs Crompton Richmond Co.
Davies vs Collie.
Brandstein vs Belmont.
Woltmann vs Gerry.
Re Hess.
Obermeyer & Liebman vs L. Mundet & Son, Inc.
Kirchner vs Falk.
Berger vs Zuhr.
Union Paving Co vs Erie RR Co.
People ex rel Lever vs Burr.
People ex rel Sidway vs same.
Geist vs Obermeyer & Liebman.
Re Bensel.
Vitriol vs N Y Rys Co.
Friedman vs same.
Juilliard vs Stein & Blaine.
Lies vs Bauer.
Feinberg vs Richards.
Pasper vs N Y Rys Co.
Levison vs Hurley.
Stewart vs United Cigar Store Co.
Davies vs Collie.
Dodge vs Frazer & Burchenal, Inc.
Blum vs Turck.
Hanover Silk Mfg Co vs Mendelsohn.
Gordon vs CNY.
Riverside Bank vs Lawrence.
Kennedy vs Society for the Relief of the Destitute, &c, (2.)
Samuels vs Rosen.
Dillon vs Chelsea Exch. Bank.
Bishop vs Hunt.
Potter vs Potter.
Dobert vs Dobert.
Hubshman vs Peinman.
Katz vs Katz.
Emig Ind Sav Bank vs De Witt.

PART II.—Bijur, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Delehanty Motions:
Lowitt vs Lecht.
Roeder vs Mayer.
Spencer Woolen Co vs Bloom.
Roeder vs Mayer.
Falk vs Hoffman (2.)
Brookfield Const Co vs Copley.
Lamb vs Lamb.
Preferred cause:
Cummings (40 West 126th St.) Corp.
General calendar:
Greenblatt vs Greenblatt.
Zinkowstzky vs Zinkowsky.
Solomon vs Solomon.
Rothman vs Rothman.
Scott & Co vs Scott.
Jacobs vs Jacobs.
Blanchard vs Am Film Laboratories, Inc.
Anixter vs Bangor Rlty.
Green vs Green.
Chamberlain vs Chamberlain.
Seligman vs Seligman.
Carter vs Carter.
Meagher vs Meagher.
Sanitary Wet Wash Laundry vs Shaitar.
Same vs Teitser.
Maury vs Maury.
Goldberg vs Goldberg.
Spaulding vs Kahn.

PART IV.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART IV., (October Term Continued)—Greenbaum, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
Kings Co Lighting Co vs Lewis.

PART V.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.

PART VI.—Guy, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PARTS VII and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10 A. M.
Nitre Power Co vs Agency Canadian Car Co.
Salsbert vs Spero, (2.)
Loucheim vs Amberg.
Breslow vs Winberg.
Hershon vs Kirsch.
Susquehanna Silk Mills vs Jacobson.
Weissman vs Davis.
Palmer vs Nat Film Co of America.
Ballerini vs Steinberg.
Raymond vs Flood.
New Amsterdam Cas Co vs Cohnbaum.
Roth vs Kane.
Royal Shirt Co, Inc vs General Mar Exch.
Patterson Iron Yob Co vs St Paul Fire Ins.

PART III.—Giegerich, J.—At 10 A. M.
Donaker vs N Y Cons R R Co.
Faletetsky vs Eleto Co.
Dougherty vs Campbell.
Butchman vs Gussaroff Realty & Const Co.
Chaunsey vs Bienstock.
Klein vs Sherry.
Levin vs N Y Rys (2.)
Cunningham vs Hirsch.
Garcia vs Bklyn R T.
Buckley vs N Y Rys.
Genovese vs Nas El RR.
Fensamo vs Lowenthal & Sob.
Brickner vs Int R T.
Karsh vs Fuller.
Arnsel vs Folsom Estate Agency.
Pettish vs N Y Rys.
Nadine Films Bros. vs Potter vs N Y Rys.
Cohen vs Toole.
Rothman vs N Y Rys.
Landmaster vs Bayer.
Peters vs 42d St, Man, &c. Ry.
Connors vs Fitzgerald.
Taft vs Powell.
Fousek vs Bohemian Amuse Co.
Thau vs Kips Bay Brew & Malt Co.
Simpson vs Atlantic Coast Shipping Co.
McCor vs Rivs.
Comotto vs De Grott.
Greenbaum vs Amdur.
Gerard vs Rosenbaum, (3.)
Kehe vs Int R T Co.
Dimono vs Maggio.
Freihaut vs Kalbach.
Sesino vs Fabian Light, (2.)
Connolly vs Narva Rty.
Simerowsky vs Loudoudise.
Roesler vs Watts.
Robbins vs C E Stratis Co, Inc.
Bufranets vs No. 11 Rty.
Lampert vs N Y Rys.
Bailey, Jr vs Atlantic Transp Co, Inc. (3.)
Atwater vs Atlantic Transport Co.
Schlesinger vs Lehigh Valley RR.
Gordon vs Briggs.
Vogel vs Spitzer, (2.)
F. K. Armsby Co vs Galanos.
Siegel vs Drivas.
Allen vs Watt.
Selmer vs Arcadia Realty Co.
North American Exp Corp vs Cons Mfg Co.
Royal Card & Paper Co vs Evening News.
Slater vs Blackstone.
Wiesner vs Maisel.
Keppler vs Billboard Pub Co.
Spillane vs Mail & Exp.
Interstate Trust Co vs Federal Print Co.
Berford Mfg Co, Inc. vs Vos Excelsior Bag & Mfg Co.
Woran vs Timen.
Burnside vs Burnside.
Nathan Bloom, Inc vs Witty.
Clear.
Kelly vs Storage Distributing Co.
California Packing Co vs same.
People ex rel Sylven vs Wern.
Bloomingdale vs Bloomingdale.
Connolly vs Marva Rty.
Gras vs Robitzek.
Re Bloom. (Salpeter.)
N Y Saving Bank vs Saltzman.
People ex rel Clofredi vs Italian Society of Albano Di Lucania.
Broden vs Benjamin.
Kleinecke vs Kleinecke, Inc.
Horton vs Horton.
Kern vs Farrell.
Tirrell vs Tirrell.
Cuevas vs Cuevas.
Rao vs Krohnberg.
Marquardt vs Barrett.
Lebowitz vs Lebowitz.
Martini vs Martini.
Glaser vs Glaser.
Shea vs Shea.
Stemmler vs Russo.
Zellenick vs Zellenick.
Black & White & Town Taxis vs Weiss.
Miller vs Miller.
River Plate Com Co vs Home Ins Co.
Hall vs Hall.
Kobre Assets Corp vs Baker.
Smith vs Dogne.
Billings vs Billings.
Carlson vs Fogelgren.
Dazong vs Dazong.
Delahunty vs O'Leary.
Alhandi vs Semer & Kaplan Co.
Castriotis vs Galanos.
Story vs Johnson.
Clear.

PART IV.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART V.—Guy, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PARTS VII and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Mayer, J.—At 10 A. M.
Steinberg vs Mayer.
Rosenstein vs Rosenstein.
Rosenberg vs Rosenberg.
Rosenberg vs Rosenberg.
Rosenberg vs Rosenberg

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

SOME
DESIRABLE OFFICES
TO RENT IN THE
Mohawk Building
5th Ave. & 21st St.
Apply to
HORACE S. ELY & COMPANY
21 LIBERTY STREET
OR ON THE PREMISES.

Lofts, Corner Bldg., Sprinkler
5,500 Sq. Ft.; light on 3 sides. Low insurance. Rent $2,200.
Abundant help available.
819 East 5th Street, Manhattan
Harlem, 10 Family House for Sale
Price $25,000. Mort. $17,000. 5% easy terms. Rents $3,400—and improving.
Robt. M. Bush & Co., Agts.,
Phone 428 Lafayette St.,
Spring 5260. Manhattan.

Store and Basement
at 36-38 EAST 20TH ST.
48x98; fireproof; inside fire alarm system; elevators; immediate possession. Low rental.
APPLY ON PREMISES.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.
58TH ST., 114 WEST.
One large room and bath, first floor; rent $30; high-class house; immediate occupancy.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.
EAST 72D STREET
Apartment of five rooms and bath; all very light; handsomely furnished; three or more months.
RULAND & WHITING-BENJAMIN
CORPORATION.
29 E. 38th St. Plaza 4951.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.
Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Will erect 2-story and basement (west side), plot 9,000 sq. feet, 2 frontages, and sell easy terms; principals answer. M. M. HAYWARD & CO., Broadway and 100th St.

Richmond.

For sale, furnished or unfurnished, modern 10-room house, all improvements, large grounds, 2-car garage, one block from beach; house cost $17,000; will sell for $9,000 unfurnished. For particulars apply A. E. Smith, 21 East 40th St., New York.

Long Island.

Bungalow, 5 rooms, bath; cellar; steam heating plant; gas, electricity; all improvements; 40 minutes from Pennsylvania; near trolley; good boating, fishing and bathing; price $5,175; easy terms. Receiver, 243 West 34th St., N. Y. Greeley 1780.

Bayside and Broadway, Flushing.—For sale, attractive houses, 7 and 8 rooms, bath; tion; immediate possession. Bayside Homes Co., 47 West 34th St. Greeley 6896.

Westchester County.

Ideal country home for sale, built and occupied by present owner, at Colonial Heights, 10 large rooms, expensively decorated; solarium, 3 baths; 3-horse barn, 3-car garage, with servants' quarters; living room, children's play room; beautiful grounds; wonderful view; every city improvement; only 30 minutes to Grand Central; investigate this; photo and plans furnished. H. Tasker, 154 Nassau St. Beekman 4800.

Modern 9 room private residence; plot 100x100; Chester Hill, Mount Vernon, N. Y. B 906 Times Harlem.

Exceptional opportunity to secure elevenroom, modern house; two baths; half hour Grand Central; $8,500. B 916 Times Harlem.

New Jersey.

Own your own home for a small cash payment and pay the present rent; 2 miles from a 7-room and tiled bath cozy little home, stucco construction, 2 years old, beautifully decorated inside and out, ready to move into now; you can have on above terms; fine tree covered plot, Montclair-Morristown section; exclusive and only 47 minutes out on D., L. & W. R.R.; it is a real bargain; fine attic; ideal living conditions; price $4,500. Owner, Box 140, Times Downtown.

RIDGEWOOD HOME FOR SALE.

West side; convenient to country club and station; plot 150x235; attractive grounds, shade, ornamental and fruit trees, ornamental shrubs; 10 rooms, 2 baths; steam heat; all improvements; stable-garage, 3 cars, man's quarters; prompt possession; photographs and full particulars.
S. S. WALSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN,
120 Broadway, N. Y. (Rector 7718.)
Ridgewood, N. J. Tel. 555.

AT RIDGEWOOD, N. J.

Several homes, 8 to 12 rooms, all improvements; good location; sacrificed to close estate; terms like rent.
S. S. WALSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN,
120 Broadway, N. Y. Phone Columbus 7718.
Ridgewood, N. J. Tel. 555.

NEW HOUSES.

Six and seven rooms; steam heat; tiled baths, open fireplaces, large living rooms, large kitchens, with pantry; plot 40x150; price $6,150; terms. Also several choice home sites for sale. Frank Miller, 13 Park Row, New York. Tel. Barclay 8685.

BARGAIN!—Six-room-bath hollow tile stucco dwelling, steam heat, all improvements; large plot; near station; half hour out, Erie. $6,750; terms. 49 Butcher, 154 Nassau. Telephone 3806 Beekman.

Bargain.—Pretty home, 3 acres; commuting; $9,500; value $12,000; owner leaving. Room 1705, 90 West St., Rector 9179.

House for rent, furnished or unfurnished, overlooking the Hudson, 9 rooms; all improvements; also garage. Box 246 Grantwood, N. J. Tele. 962 Cliffside.

Westfield, "The Home Town"; houses, $4,800 to $8,000. Estate, Box 200 Times, 2 Rector St.

Houses Wanted.

Wanted.—To rent modern detached house, 7 rooms, 2 baths, garage, in good residential section, within radius of subway; Jamaica or Greenpoint section of Brooklyn. J. A. Hoffman, 63 West St., Brooklyn. Phone 3000 Greenpoint.

Wanted.—American basement, 18 to 20 feet, east side. 51st to 75th St.; will purchase or lease on long term. Horner & Co., 527 5th Av.

REAL ESTATE.
Forty-five cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

LEASE!—Great bargain. Two magnificent, elegantly heated buildings. Less than 20 cents square foot, containing respectively 75,000 and 17,000 square feet. Lease long term years to responsible tenants, with privilege of occupying smaller part to commence with. Edward W. Browning, 110 West 40th.

Close to New York City, 1,000 acres, 126 buildings and 3,000 bungalow lots, on beautiful lake; former price $200,000; will sacrifice everything, free and clear, for $40,000; 9 per cent. to brokers. E. W. Browning, 110 West 40th. Call, write, or telephone 7122 Bryant immediately.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

Brick house, with spacious garage, for sale; 2,010 Grand Concourse, Fremont section, Bronx; 11 large rooms and 3 baths; would prefer to deal with principals only. H 318 Times.

Institutions Attention.—Choice West Bronx block, 350x200, very accessible; sell half value; $75,000. Owner, H. U. Singht, 256 West 174th.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale—All year suburban residence in $50,000-class; two acres garden and lawn; many fine shade and fruit trees; commodious garage and house; both hollow tile; three baths; all improvements; unsurpassed and convenient location just beyond city line. Is 54 Times.

For Sale—Close Scarsdale station, house, six bedrooms, three baths; garage; $17,500; also house, seven bedrooms, three baths; garage; extra stone lot; $22,000; both in fine order and modern style. Address Owner, Box 304, Scarsdale. Phone 240W.

For Sale—House, 9 rooms and bath, all improvements; garage; lot 50 by 150; 5 minutes from Scarsdale station; $7,000; half cash. George Vause, Scarsdale, N. Y.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTIES.
GEORGE HOWE,
527 5th Av. New York.

New Hampshire—For Sale or To Let.

HOTEL WHITE MOUNTAINS, BETHLEHEM, 60 rooms; every improvement; minute from station; bargain; $35,000; also farm, 35 acres; 12-room house, garage; chicken house; running spring water; all modern improvements; $15,000; near station. A 169 Times.

REAL ESTATE.
Forty-five cents an agate line.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

16,000 square feet, corner building, with adjoining bush house; heavy construction; suitable for storage, printing, or factory purpose; early possession. Callister, 4521 5th Av.

Corner plot, 15,500 square feet, with siding; light three sides; one block freight terminal and Post Office; $10,500; worth the money. Callister, 4,521 5th Av.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Own a building site; two desirable lots, 25x 135; high, dry, cleared land; not woodland; fruit; restricted property; near depot, Long Island; price on application. Conk, 361A Delaware Av., Albany, N. Y.

Factory sites, railroad sidings, and waterfront properties; convenient all bridges. Truex & Jamroey, 6 Remsen Place, Mineola, L. I.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

SUMMER HOMES.
ALLENHURST, ASBURY PARK, DEAL.
NOW RENTING.
Also hotels and boarding houses. Send for booklet. Albert Robbins, Inc., Asbury Park, N. J. (opp. depots), Allenhurst, N. J.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

Factory or business site, 200 feet, along railroad, with siding; 200 feet depth; buildings. William Effron, 8 Rowan St., East Norwalk, Conn.

Real Estate Wanted.

Factory building on water front, Brooklyn; dock and area essential; heavy work; or a leasehold; also to purchase; subpit particulars in writing; brokers protected. L 191 Times.

Real Estate for Exchange.

For sale or exchange corner property; stores rented; take one or two-family house. Braun, 71 West 107th St.

FARMS.
Forty-five cents an agate line.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

Litchfield.—50-acre farm; 3 acres full-bearing orchard; good 8-room house; big new barns, silo; productive soil; near neighbors, good markets; orchard pays interest and taxes; price $3,000, half down. Particulars Cossey, Bergesen, 52 Oak St., Naugatuck, Conn.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.
Forty-five cents an agate line.

5,000 sq. ft., 1st floor; place for automobiles; excellent light, high ceiling; near Jackson Av., L. I. C.; suitable for mfg. or storage; rent $75. Telephone 1262 Astoria.

Desirable offices to sublease, Brunswick Building, 225 5th Av.; terms reasonable; immediate occupancy. Call Room 1015 or phone 7900 Madison Square.

LOFTS, 26 WEST 31ST.
MODERN ELEVATOR BUILDING; EXCELLENT LIGHT; $3,000.
AMES, 26 WEST 31ST, OR PREMISES.

N. W. COR. 28TH ST. AND 1ST AV.
Lofts containing 9,000 to 10,000 square feet; splendid light, sprinklered, power, large elevator; apply premises. E. J. Risser.

1,005 Madison Av., (78th St.)—New building; large store, ideal for gowns, millinery, novelties, arts, or any high-class line. Apply John J. Kavanagh, 983 Madison Av.

Office or desk room to rent; also storage if needed and phone. Marchand, 42 West 15th St. Bryant 586.

Mail privileges, $3; excellent service; telephone attendant. Duane, 309 Broadway. Cortlandt 997.

Business space, stores, lofts, buildings, all sizes, localities. Tell me your requirements. Sphrian Bushwald, 118 East 129th St.

4x100, 4-story and basement; ceilings 12-17 feet high; light all sides; Yorkville G. E., A 701 Times Downtown.

10,000 square feet, power, light, heat; Astoria, L. I. B. Y., 230 Times Downtown.

Furnished offices and desk room; service, mailing privileges. Suite 908, 51 East 42d.

Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia office for rent, city's most prominent corner, first floor; inducements for right tenant taking immediate possession. K 251 Times Annex.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Factory or site wanted in northern part of New York City, Yonkers, Mount Vernon or vicinity, on railroad or river, building suitable for light manufacturing; about 40,000 to 50,000 square feet, ocean space, light and airy, or suitable building site. Address C. R., 504 Times Downtown.

Wanted.—30,000 sq. ft. of factory space for woodworking; ground floor must have 7,500 feet or more. Partridge, 2,807 Broadway.

Part of store with window display privilege, Broadway, 5th or 6th Av., between 32d and 34th St. O 53 Times.

Will lease apartment hotel; moderate size, 42d-96th, West; full particulars. A 110 Times.

FARMS.
Forty-five cents an agate line.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

Litchfield.—50-acre farm; 3 acres full-bearing orchard; good 8-room house; big new barns, silo; productive soil; near neighbors, good markets; orchard pays interest and taxes; price $3,000, half down. Particulars Cossey, Bergesen, 52 Oak St., Naugatuck, Conn.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.
Forty-five cents an agate line.

5,000 sq. ft., 1st floor; place for automobiles; excellent light, high ceiling; near Jackson Av., L. I. C.; suitable for mfg. or storage; rent $75. Telephone 1262 Astoria.

Desirable offices to sublease, Brunswick Building, 225 5th Av.; terms reasonable; immediate occupancy. Call Room 1015 or phone 7900 Madison Square.

LOFTS, 26 WEST 31ST.
MODERN ELEVATOR BUILDING; EXCELLENT LIGHT; $3,000.
AMES, 26 WEST 31ST, OR PREMISES.

N. W. COR. 28TH ST. AND 1ST AV.
Lofts containing 9,000 to 10,000 square feet; splendid light, sprinklered, power, large elevator; apply premises. E. J. Risser.

1,005 Madison Av., (78th St.)—New building; large store, ideal for gowns, millinery, novelties, arts, or any high-class line. Apply John J. Kavanagh, 983 Madison Av.

Office or desk room to rent; also storage if needed and phone. Marchand, 42 West 15th St. Bryant 586.

Mail privileges, $3; excellent service; telephone attendant. Duane, 309 Broadway. Cortlandt 997.

Business space, stores, lofts, buildings, all sizes, localities. Tell me your requirements. Sphrian Bushwald, 118 East 129th St.

4x100, 4-story and basement; ceilings 12-17 feet high; light all sides; Yorkville G. E., A 701 Times Downtown.

10,000 square feet, power, light, heat; Astoria, L. I. B. Y., 230 Times Downtown.

Furnished offices and desk room; service, mailing privileges. Suite 908, 51 East 42d.

Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia office for rent, city's most prominent corner, first floor; inducements for right tenant taking immediate possession. K 251 Times Annex.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Factory or site wanted in northern part of New York City, Yonkers, Mount Vernon or vicinity, on railroad or river, building suitable for light manufacturing; about 40,000 to 50,000 square feet, ocean space, light and airy, or suitable building site. Address C. R., 504 Times Downtown.

Wanted.—30,000 sq. ft. of factory space for woodworking; ground floor must have 7,500 feet or more. Partridge, 2,807 Broadway.

Part of store with window display privilege, Broadway, 5th or 6th Av., between 32d and 34th St. O 53 Times.

Will lease apartment hotel; moderate size, 42d-96th, West; full particulars. A 110 Times.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
Forty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished—East Side.

30TH ST., (163 Lexington Av.)—Attractively furnished, two rooms and bath, including excellent meals, $67 weekly up; also one room and bath, with meals, $22 weekly up; women only; complete hotel service. Hotel Rutledge. Telephone Madison Sq. 6100.

AN UNUSUALLY BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED HAND FURNISHED STUDIO, NEAR 60TH ST. AND MADISON AV.; 3 VERY LARGE ROOMS AND BATH; HOUSEKEEPING OR HOTEL SERVICE FROM HOTEL ADJOINING; RENT $400 PER MONTH. MOORE & WYCKOFF, 403 MADISON AV, VANDERBILT 3535.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY,
East, West Side; Long, Short Leases.
APARTMENT RENTING CO.,
176 West 72d St. Phone Columbus 1271.

APARTMENTS, magnificently furnished, east, west side; choice buildings; long, short leases. Clark Realty, 347 Madison Av. Vanderbilt 1460.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED.
$200 TO $2,000 MONTHLY.
RAFAEL DE FLORES, 400 MADISON AV.

ATTENTION!—APARTMENTS, furnished, two and three rooms and bath, $17.50 weekly and up; full hotel service; one block from subway. HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 34 East 28th St. HOTEL ST. REGIS, 55 East 57th St.

PARK AV.—Sublet March-October, or less, seven rooms; elevator, private phone, linen; seen by appointment. A 118 Times.

SIX ROOMS, March to July. University Heights neighborhood. Tel. Fordham 4788.

Furnished—West Side.

127TH, 82 WEST.—To sublet, tastefully furnished apartment until October, 4 rooms and bath, $150. L. B. Ball.

32D ST., 9 WEST.—Two rooms, bath; service; period furniture. Steigelman.

408, (near 5th Av.)—Handsomely furnished apartment, two large rooms, kitchenette, bath, piano; $125. Elberson, 26 West 42d.

42D ST., 229 WEST.—Luxuriously furnished parlor, bedroom and bath; $30 per week; full hotel service.

46TH, 241 WEST.—New elevator building; cleanliness; furnishings unequaled; 1-2-3 rooms, bath, shower; tiled kitchens, kitchenettes; no questionable applicants; highest references; $66-$100 monthly. Tel. Bryant 6255.

46TH, 300 WEST, (Apt. 8G.)—Four rooms, kitchen, bath, front rooms; outside apartment; cell good furniture, turn over lease; $70. 267; reference. Bryant 7720.

50TH, near 9TH AV.—Two beautifully furnished rooms, connecting; parquet floors; electric light; telephone; bath; near subway and elevated; $100 per month. Mme. Rosalia.

50th, WEST.—Elegantly furnished elevator apartment, three rooms, kitchen, bath; $160 month. Elberson, 26 West 42d.

50th, WEST.—Handsomely furnished apartment, six rooms, two baths; $165 month. Elberson, 26 West 42d.

52D, 29 WEST.—Beautifully furnished two rooms, bath, and kitchenette; all modern conveniences. Phone Circle 806.

55TH, WEST, (Between 6th and 7th Ave.)—Completely furnished modern apartment for two people; living room, bedroom, bath, kitchen with dumb waiter, gas range; every room outside, air and light; only on 7 months' sublease to responsible people, $180 monthly. Phone Circle 466.

56TH, 208 WEST, (Thorndyke Apt. Hotel.)—Attractive suite, two rooms and bath; full hotel service; very quiet, monthly rates.

57TH ST., 200 WEST.—Sunny, 4-room, completely furnished housekeeping apartment, refrigeration, $300 month, $200 Summer months. Superintendent.

57TH, 100 WEST, (10B.)—Large room overlooking park; 2 smaller rooms, bath, kitchenette; artistically furnished; $375 monthly till October or longer; alternately take furniture with lease. Phone Circle 1806.

59TH, 200 WEST, (Overlooking Park.)—Living, private, 2 bedrooms, kitchenette, and bath, attractively furnished, $250 month to October, $300 shorter lease; immediate possession. Kent, Circle 176.

70TH, 100 WEST.—Handsomely furnished apartment; entire rooms, two baths, piano; $165 month. Elberson, 26 West 42d.

72D, (Subway.)—Six rooms, two baths; new building; charmingly furnished. Columbus 3974.

76TH, 14 WEST.—Beautiful living room, bed room, kitchenette, shower bath, electricity; maid service.

86TH WEST END AVE.—7 rooms, 2 baths; particulars, Murray Hill, 3618.

87TH, 139 WEST.—LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED TWO-ROOM KITCHENETTE SUITE; PRIVATE BATH, LAVATORY, SHOWER; ELECTRICITY; WEEKLY, MONTHLY.

97TH, 300 WEST.—Private house; beautiful second floor, kitchenette, $115; attractive suite, $85.

98, WEST.—Handsomely furnished elevator apartment, six rooms, bath, piano; $125 month. Elberson, 26 West 42d.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
Forty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished—West Side.

104TH, 140 WEST.—Front suite, kitchenette; piano; telephone; subway, "L"; $20 weekly.

110TH, 210 WEST.—Strictly high-class, 7 spacious sunny rooms, 2 baths, pianola, delightfully furnished, exceptionally well located; Broadway express, omnibus. "L." refined wide street; $250 monthly; assertion; best value for family desiring all comforts. Superintendent.

111TH ST.—7 rooms, 2 baths; block subway; charmingly furnished. Cathedral 6295.

113TH, 613 WEST.—Apartment, 7 rooms, elegantly furnished; all rooms looking on Riverside Drive; sublet from March 1 to Sept. 30. Telephone Cathedral 9180.

115TH, WEST, (Half Block Broadway.)—3 large rooms, 2 baths; very high-class; 2 or 4 months, $275; terms over Summer. R 207 Times.

118TH, 616 WEST.—Two rooms and bath; never occupied; $65. Patterson.

116TH, 404 WEST.—Lady will share apartment with congenial lady two months. 8C.

116TH WEST.—6 beautiful rooms, overlooking Hudson; fashionable west Side district; grand piano, phonograph; will share with 2 congenial young people, furnishing them their meals. Morningside 8374.

120TH, 34 WEST.—Beautifully furnished front 6-room apartment to Oct. 1; all light rooms; every convenience, including piano; rental $125 month. R. M. Hyde.

124TH, 541 WEST.—Beautiful 6-room apartment; piano, linen, silver; elevator; lease. Telephone Morningside 2899.

APARTMENT SEEKING BIMPLIFIED.
Choice furnished apartments, east, west sides; season, year. Wickliffe Gray, Apartment Specialist, 209 West 73d. Col. 8974.

APARTMENT HUNTING UNNECESSARY.
Personally inspected. Consult Mrs. Dittgiman. Renting Specialist, 154 W. 72d. Col. 886.

ARE YOU looking for a furnished apartment? Call Miss Pantlind, Morningside 3905.

BROADWAY, 2534, (90th St.)—2-3 rooms, bath; maid service; $75 up.

CHOICE FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
E. K. Van Winkle, 156 W. 72d. Col. 1077.

EXCLUSIVE high-class furnished and unfurnished apartments; realties, $200 to $1,000 per month. Mrs. Mitchell. Telephone 9261 Schuyler.

HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENTS for rent. Call for particulars.
GLAWSON & HORNE, 562 THIRD ST.

NORTHERN AV. 80.—5-room apartment, furnished; sublet. Flanser, Phone St. Nicholas 8331.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 780, (197th St. subway station.)—Six rooms, 2 baths, handsomely furnished, piano. A. J. O'Dell, Audubon 5499.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 550, (Corner 127th.)—Attractive, desirable 6-room apartment, facing Drive. Apt. 8A.

RIVERSIDE, 90's.—Handsomely furnished 6 rooms, 2 baths, $320 monthly. Vand. 1450.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 490.—Sublet newly furnished parlor and bedroom; $12 weekly. Peters.

WEST END.—7 rooms, 3 baths; handsome, artistic furnishings; terms. Columbus 3974.

Furnished—East Side.

33D, 141 EAST, (near Lexington Av.)—5-room apartment, private; latest improvements; steam heat, hot water supply; electricity, bath; rent $55. Ring basement bell.

60TH, 43 EAST.—Six light rooms, elevator apartment, near subway, $17.50.

Unfurnished—West Side.

32D ST., WEST.—Elegant, sunny 4 rooms, bath. Apartment 9A. The Chelsea.

47TH ST., 1 EAST.—Entire second floor; hardwood floors, electricity; modern conveniences; good order; possession March 1, 1919; lease; rent $1,600. Inquire W. Sittenham, 55 West 37th St. Greeley 4862.

52D, 64 WEST.—Beautiful, sunny two three rooms suite of private entry; improvements; nice basement room, hall block from 6th Av., near "L," subway.

59TH, 538 WEST.—4 rooms, hot water. Inquire Janitor. Tel. Orchard 5218.

94TH ST., 276, (hr. West End Av.)—Two spacious rooms and bath; just completed; $1,100 to $1,200. Tel. Morning 1114.

97TH, (Near Drive.)—3 rooms, $95. Phone Rector 7870. Forshay, 130 Broadway.

100TH, 313 WEST, (Riverside.)—High-class 1-2 rooms, bath, kitchenette, steam.

Elevator apartment, five rooms and bath, with or without furniture. Apply 500 West 143d St., Apartment 7B.

4-room apartment, with two baths, in corner building, on Riverside Drive; rent $100 per month. Inquire office, 900 Riverside Drive, corner 161st St.

7 rooms and 2 baths to sublet, all improvements, 146th St. near Broadway. Telephone Audubon 3622.

APARTMENTS WANTED.
Forty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Two rooms, bath, kitchenette, unfurnished; for married couple; between 96th Street and Washington Square, east or west; state rent. B 388 Times.

Wanted—Five rooms and bath; Washington Square section or west side, 72d Street to 110th St.; about $600; lease. A 595 Times Downtown.

Responsible adults require 7-8-room apartment in good neighborhood; preferably west side below 116th St.; will assume lease; give full particulars. S 246 Times.

Two-room furnished apartment by young business couple, between 62d and 82d Sts., west side; reasonable; reference. L 40 Times.

Bachelor, middle age, wants room and private bath, or small apartment, near 5th Av. bus line; under $50 per month; references exchanged. A 189 Times.

Responsible couple want 5 to 4 rooms to October, below 145th St.; $100-$125 month. Phone Vanderbilt 1460.

Five-room apartment wanted; reliable family; between 135th-150th, west of 5th Times Downtown.

Apartment wanted, drawing room, bedroom, bath, furnished; short lease; near subway. A 90 Times.

APARTMENTS WANTED, FURNISHED.
Select clientele waiting. Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 West 72d. Col. 886.

List your apartments with Wickliffe Gray, apartment specialist, 209 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

Suburban preferred, 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette; couple. Write fully, A. D., 127 Times.

Unfurnished.

Refined couple desire five-room apartment, latest improvements; price about $50 per month; N. Y. or Brooklyn. B 902 Times.

Two, three room housekeeping apartment; Murray Hill preferred. Box 127, 853 Columbus Av.

Young couple desire 3-4 room housekeeping apartment, below 110th St.; $40-$50. Box 127, 853 Columbus Av.

Unfurnished 4 rooms, sunlight, under $1,500. Phillips, 148 West 73d. Columbus 2750.

SIX-ROOM elevator apartment, about $75 a month; west side. Toff, 109 West 28th.

FURNISHED ROOMS.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

30TH, (163 Lexington Av.)—Rooms, sunny, telephone, elevator, well furnished; excellent service; $10 weekly up; including elegant meals, $16 weekly; front rooms, with running water, $18 weekly; with bath, $23 weekly; refined women. Hotel Rutledge.

55TH, 304 EAST.—Splendid single room, gentleman, absolutely private, quiet, homelike. Osterberg.

50TH, 56 EAST.—Large back parlor, southern exposure, running water, electric light.

92D, 78 EAST.—Furnished, unfurnished, front, back parlor; telephone, electricity, parquet floor.

LEXINGTON AV., 421, (Near 43d St.)—Large furnished rooms, all conveniences; reasonable.

THE HOTEL BELMORE,
northeast corner 25th St. and Lexington Av. (two blocks subway station); special, permanent weekly rates, $7 week up. Madison Square 603.

West Side.

14TH, 245 WEST.—Fine old mansion; elegant parlor for several hours daily to music teacher. Chelsea 654.

46TH, 32 WEST.—Large, attractive room; in quiet home; business people.

70TH, 59 WEST.—Delightful double room, bath adjoining, for refined people.

71ST, 124 WEST.—Large, handsome double room, private bath, electricity, steam; exclusive.

71ST ST., 39 WEST.—WELL-FURNISHED FRONT ROOM; PRIVATE BATH; UNUSUAL HOUSE; STEAM, ELECTRICITY.

77TH, (near Columbus Circle.)—Large, single room, business man only. Telephone before one. Circle 419.

73D, 209 WEST.—Large room; 2d floor; private bath; kitchenette privilege; $17 weekly.

78TH ST., 250 WEST.—Room, suitable for 1 or 2; also single rooms; gentlemen only.

78TH, 147 WEST.—Perfectly appointed artistic large room; private bath; $16-$18; desirable front basement $10; business men only.

78TH, 133 WEST.—Large, warm room, private bath; electricity; hot water; telephone; references.

76TH, 45 WEST.—Comfortable furnished parlor floor; private bath; en suite or separate.

85TH, 112 WEST.—Cheerful room; private house. Telephone Schuyler 4068.

76TH, 175 WEST.—Single, outside room, second floor; references. Walker. Schuyler 8068.

97TH, 137 WEST.—One, two rooms; use kitchen. Call after 6. Schmidt.

FURNISHED ROOMS.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

81ST, 37 WEST, (Facing Park.)—Exceptionally large room, alcove, dressing room, bath; modern private house; will rent unfurnished.

84TH, 301 WEST.
LARGE DOUBLE ROOM FOR RENT.
SELECT NEIGHBORHOOD; REFERENCES.
PERMANENT.

85TH, 251 WEST.—Well and newly furnished room in quiet home; reference essential. Mayo.

86TH ST. AND DRIVE.—Beautiful large room, southern exposure, adjoining modern bath; telephone in room; to high-class apartment, for married couple; rental $65 monthly. Schuyler 4561.

87TH ST., 176 WEST.
An exceptionally comfortable room; two outside windows; high-class elevator apartment; convenient to subway or elevated; gentlemen only; can be seen week days after 7 P. M. Apt. 5-D. Schuyler 9349.

87TH ST., 132 WEST.—Large furnished rooms; southern exposure; all conveniences.

87TH, 535 WEST.—Beautiful, spacious room, parquet floor; electricity; gentleman only; reference.

88TH ST., (near Central Park.)—Large, handsome newly furnished room; quiet; telephone; private bath. Phone Riverside 10907.

89TH, 36 WEST.—Select, private house; attractively furnished double or single room; hot and cold running water, heat, electricity.

89TH, 70 WEST.—Select house; front room, private bath; steam; electricity.

90TH, 27 WEST.—Beautiful, large room, with private bath; steam heat, electricity.

92D, 60 WEST.—Large room for two, housekeeping; electricity; bath; phone.

94TH, 122 WEST.—Comfortable, immaculate room, private apartment; business party. Call, phone, evenings 8-10. Classon, Riverside 8875.

96TH AND BROADWAY.—Can offer responsible, congenial gentleman most comfortable home; convenient to 96th subway express station; no other roomers; references exchanged; $10 weekly with breakfast. Riverside 9052-W.

100TH, 538 WEST.—Attractive single, double rooms, adjoining bath; modern, American home.

108D, 2 WEST.—Cozy court room, $2.50; phone, bath; gentleman. Robinson.

110TH, (Broadway.)—Superior home accommodations for one or two gentlemen. Cathedral 9065.

112TH, corner (2,880 Broadway.)—Large room connecting private bath; modern conveniences; gentleman; references; no other roomers. 2nd floor.

115TH, 408 WEST.—Beautiful furnished room, ground floor; strictly private, for elderly lady or couple; references necessary. Call Apt. 3.

115TH, 408 WEST.—Single outside room; hot and cold water; ladies only. 2.

125D, 510 WEST.—Attractive room with private family.

407TH, 460 WEST.—A real home for cultured gentleman; exclusive house.

142D, 547 WEST.—Room for business lady; very reasonable; private family; couple; no other roomers; near subway; references essential. Apart 1f.

145TH, (3,544 Broadway.) — Large, outside, sunny room; all conveniences; gentleman preferred. Mayer.

148TH, 501 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Suite, 4 front rooms, (2 bedrooms,) bath, nonhousekeeping; view Hudson and Broadway; beautifully furnished; telephone, elevator; $22.50 weekly. Apt. 7E. Audubon 4266. East.

152D, 585 WEST.—Handsome, large room, clean, cozy; telephone, shower; private house.

BROADWAY, 2,782, (108th St.)—Comfortably furnished large, light room, with windows facing Hudson River; wall heated, adjoining bath; private family of adults; rent $10 weekly; with breakfast, $12; business man preferred; references required. Call personally, between 7 and 9 P. M. Apartment 6 South.

FORT WASHINGTON AV., 454, Apt. 8.—Elegant corner room, adjoining bath, 4 windows; sure to be appreciated; comfortable; reference.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (near 118th.)—Large rooms, overlooking Hudson, suitable for two gentlemen, in refined private family; moderate. Tel. bet. 4-6. Morningside 1339.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 916.—Comfortable single and double room; private home; refined family. Tel. Audubon 4397.

WEST END AV., 662, (92d St.)—Beautiful large rooms, private bath; electricity; moderate.

WEST END AV., 771, (97th St.)—Single room, private bath; gentlemen; permanent; $7. Tel. Riverside 5067.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

MADISON AV., 736, (cor. 64th.)—Large back parlor, private bath, gas, 'phone; suitable dressmaker; grand large mirrors; $65 monthly.

ROOMS WANTED.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Two women, social worker and librarian, want two sunny rooms; would consider separate locations, with convenient transportation to lower east side. W 465 Times Downtown.

Business couple with well-bred girl of six desire suitable accommodations and care child daytime; board optional; price and full particulars. A 184 Times.

Comfortable room by business woman; moderate rent; quiet neighborhood, within 10 or 15 minutes' walk of Lexington Av. and 92d. M. R., 1,628 84 Av.

Wanted—Two rooms and bath in modern house, furnished or unfurnished, between 60th and 90th Sts., east side. Apartment, 116 East 75th St.

Young Jewish business man wishes room with private family; state price; west side. B 961 Times Harlem.

Unfurnished.

Lady wishes a floor in private house or board with private family between 34th and 50th Sts., 5th and Park Avs. W. P., 184 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, 163 Lexington Av., (30th St.)—For refined women. Why not live at a hotel if you can do so at lower cost than boarding or housekeeping? Outside rooms, telephone, elevator, complete service, homelike; including meals, $16 weekly up. Tel. Madison Square 6100.

MADISON, 191-193.—Large room, with private bath; excellent table.

West Side.

72D, 122 WEST.—Beautiful large room, excellent board; references; table guests.

78TH, 236 WEST.—Usual house, usual people, usual prices; one large room, one single room; piano, electricity, steam heat.

78TH, 250 WEST.—Usual house, usual people, usual prices; one large room, one single room; piano, electricity, steam heat.

79TH, 114-138 WEST, (Wide, Tarred Street.)—Unusual and attractive large parlors; tearoom and lounge; steam heat; booklet.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—Attractive, modern; steam heat; references; table guests; booklet.

84TH, 114 WEST.—Small family can accommodate one or two gentlemen with first class table board. Telephone Hanley.

86TH, 316 WEST.—Attractive double room; table a specialty; gentlemen.

86TH, 4 WEST.—Room and board; homelike; near park.

107TH, 822 WEST, (Riverside-Broadway.)—Luxurious, private residence, three spacious rooms, bath, single room; exceptional table; modern.

WEST END AV., 801, (74th.)—Large, double room, private bath; meals; one flight; singles, facing park; electricity; all conveniences.

London, England.

LONDON SEASON—Board, residence (breakfast, dinner); 64 and 65, Princes Square, Bayswater, London W. Near Tube and Metropolitan Railways; from $21 weekly; write above.

BOARD WANTED.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Two large sunny rooms, with bath, by two refined persons, below 42d St., with superior board; about $40 weekly. T. B., 146 Columbia Av.

Refined Holland gentleman wishes room, board with private family; quiet neighborhood; references exchanged; state price, particulars. X 270 Times Annex.

Wanted, a comfortable room and good board with refined family, for school boy, 16 years old; must be in good neighborhood and not over 1 hour from 34th St. and Madison Av.; best references required and given. S 536 Times Downtown.

Room and Board.—Young couple and adult; upper west Harlem preferred. B 960 Times Harlem.

COUNTRY BOARD.
Forty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester County.

Mountain House, Valhalla, Westchester Co., N. Y.—City comforts; country sports; private baths; 40 minutes from 42d St.; $21 and up; capacity 150. Phone 1765 White Plains.

Richmond.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Winter House of High Standard; 20 Minutes Downtown. Tel. Para 5c.
60 Lovely Rooms; Excellent Chef and Service.
Social Parlor; Comforts; Cleanliness.
Weekly, $14-$20 For Adult, With Meals.
10 Years Under One Management.
91 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

COUNTRY BOARD.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

New York State.

STAMFORD-IN-THE-CATSKILLS
FOR HEALTH.
Right altitude, right air, right living.
Invalids, convalescents, and nervous cases.
Constant medical attention.
For terms and full particulars
Address Dr. J. J. Kiernan,
Stamford, N. Y.

Country Board Wanted.

Summer board for three families and small children, on farm within easy commuting distance; location near water preferred; must have modern conveniences; send full description and terms. Apartment 51, 523 West 112th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.
Thirty cents an agate line.

ADDRESSING, at home or part time; office work wanted by young lady; good handwriting; references. Address L 44 Times.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER and typist, experienced, desires position with suitable firm. O 461 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER and typist; salary $16. A. Berger, 56 East 30th St.

BILL CLERK, typist, Christian; experienced. M. 2,009 9th Av.

BOOKKEEPER, TYPIST, efficient; double entry, controlling accounts; financial statements rendered; capable taking full charge; salary $25. S 519 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, secretary, to assist executive; 5 years' general experience; highly recommended; salary $25. O 478 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER. — High school graduate; intelligent, experienced; reference; $16. S

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

Thirty cents an agate line.

SALESMAN.—Young man, (23,) experienced, desires connection with reliable house. A 130 Times Uptown.

SALESMAN, DYE AND CHEMICAL; 20 YEARS' EXPERIENCE; CAN A. TESTS AND DYEINGS. E 201 TIMES.

SALESMAN.—Sold adding machines, typewriters successfully; city, country; good record. K 894 Times.

SALESMAN, 26, experienced electrical specialties, heating appliances, vacuum cleaners, etc. S., Box 554, 1,318 2d Av.

SALESMAN, experienced, desires connection with ready-to-wear house for Illinois and Iowa, with good following. L 37 Times.

SALES ASSISTANT, (24,) college man; honorably discharged U. S. A.; 3 years' experience with manufacturers of steel products. B 953 Times Harlem.

SECRETARY.—Expert stenotyper desires position as business secretary and accountant; commercial and banking experience; satisfactory references. Address O 49 Times, Brooklyn.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Strong; 4 years' experience; good penman; reference; $18. K 895 Times.

SINGER.—Good solo tenor, lyric, experienced, wishes connect with city quartette. S 249 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-BOOKKEEPER.

expert typist, high school graduate, 23; six years' office and sales experience; evening student in modern business; desires opportunity to demonstrate ability and initiative with progressive concern, preferably automobile, where advancement will reward merit; salary $25. K 896 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-Secretary-Correspondent.—Clean-cut Christian; executive ability; age 25; 7 years' experience; technical experience; capable handling technical dictation accurately; knowledge double entry bookkeeping; versed up-to-date office methods; unquestionable references. L 513 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, well educated, six years' experience; can produce work rapidly and accurately; secretarial experience; Christian; $25. B 389 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man, five years' experience; touch typewriter on any standard machine; good references. S 500 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, thoroughly capable, business school graduate; willing and reliable. Raymond Keylin, 37 East 58th. Phone Plaza 2963.

STENOGRAPHER, expert; secretarial, selling experience; bookkeeper, correspondent; exceptionally qualified; references. S 516 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Christian, four years' experience, wishes position with reliable concern. S 526 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, young man, experienced, good education, excellent credentials; $18. L 45 Times.

TRAFFIC MAN, 27, experienced claim investigator; also in routing, tracing. S 540 Times Downtown.

VALET, CHAUFFEUR.—Wish position as valet or chauffeur; references; Spaniard, 7 years. 149 West 82d St.

VARNISH MAKER desires position; practical cooker, gums, oils, grinding mediums, enamel varnish, white and color; best city references. B. William, 521 Stuyvesant Av., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, (23,) wishes to connect himself with manufacturing firm; to assist general manager; five years' practical experience in marketing, advertising, and factory management; now employed as head of production in branch of large corporation; excellent references. L 74 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 21, who has been a successful city salesman for four years, has made up his mind to learn a good business thoroughly, and will accept initial position that can lead to better; reference the man you want; can prove it. S 241 Times.

YOUNG MAN, aged 30 years, desires connection with mill agent or converter; seven years' experience in white goods trade; used to converting, also selling; been connected with purchasing Government cloths past five months. B 867 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) honorably discharged, knowledge and experience in linen goods, wishes position with wholesale firm where ability and ambition will be given due course. B 920 Times Harlem.

YOUNG COLLEGE MAN, refined, honorable discharge from navy, desires position with future where energy and trustworthiness will count; clear record and references. S 522 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (25,) competent bookkeeper or outside man; assist cashier; 3 years' shoe jobbing house and mercantile experience; honorably discharged; unquestionable reference. K 898 Times.

YOUNG MAN, knowledge bookkeeping, typewriting; full of pep, initiative; college graduate; wishes position; reliable; concern will start at bottom, provided advancement assured. S 531 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 20; H. S. education, years' clerical experience, speaking English, Russian, Polish; desires position with firm interested in Russia; best reference. A 108 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 20, ambitious, faithful worker, desires position; willing to start where advancement is assured; touch typist; highly recommended; salary $14. "Opportunity," 126 East 84th.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) honorable army discharge, high school graduate, 2 years' business experience, neat appearance, references, wishes position with advancement. B 596 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 20 years, a student at college, wishes anything, nothing but afternoons and evenings; capable and willing worker. B 956 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, thorough knowledge of Portuguese, English, desires position with exporting firm; good education, references. L 63 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 25, ex-collegian, desires connections with reputable concern; selling and executive experience; army discharge. S 244 Times.

YOUNG MAN, honorably discharged overseas soldier, wishes to connect with reliable concern, chance for advancement. S 237 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 25, wishes position inside; manufacturing concern preferred; 4 years with silk concern; reference. S 512 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, educated, business experience, correspondent, salesman, office assistant, wishes connection with good firm; Christian. R 310 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (19,) with four years' commercial experience, desires connection with reliable export or manufacturing concern. L 18 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 21, wishes to connect with progressive concern; experienced automobile accessories, hardware; good salesman; best credentials. Nelson, 510, West 177th.

YOUNG MAN, (23,) married, recently in Red Cross service, to Patrice, desires position anything; five years' office experience. George Mendes, 728 Elton Av., Bronx.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) naval discharge, wishes position with wholesale firm; seat; inside position preferred. S 248 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 18, 3 years high school, bright and energetic, desires position with reliable firm. L 50 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (28,) neat, reliable, hard worker, wishes position that holds future with going concern. B 807 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 30, manager of own business, desires responsible position. O 400 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 25, ex-Lieutenant, experienced salesman, wishes to connect with mercantile house, silk preferred. L 61 Times.

YOUNG MAN, five years' experience, wishes position in flower store, New York or vicinity. A 106 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19, three years' experience in export business, can operate typewriter; salary $18. S 508 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 19, 2 years' office experience; best references; $12. O 427 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wishes a position as a projector in film laboratory. David Krapowen, 928 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN, 18, high school graduate, knowledge stenography, bookkeeping, Spanish. S 511 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, high school graduate, capable, experienced as assistant in credit department, desires position. B 954 Times Harlem.

Employment Agencies.

Fifty cents an agate line.

ELECTRICIAN, French, (26,) fluent Spanish, English, wants consider position U. S. or abroad where technical training and languages necessary; 5 years' Bates Course. Flatiron Bldg., Gramercy 5030.

HELP WANTED—Female.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

ADDRESSERS, good penmen, $3 per thousand; state age, also experience if any; no home work. P. O. Box 200, G. H. Sta., N. Y.

ASSISTANT BUYER

BOOK DEPARTMENT.

Abraham & Straus, Fulton St., Brooklyn, require the services of an assistant buyer for their Book Department.

A desirable situation is offered, and applications will be considered only from those having first-class experience.

Apply by letter only, giving details as to experience, addressing Superintendent, Abraham & Straus, Fulton St., Brooklyn.

HELP WANTED—Female.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS.

FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

SALESWOMEN.

We require saleswomen for our furniture, shoe, upholstery, cotton dress goods, optical, and bakery departments. Apply in person or by mail to Superintendent.

ALSO,

HAIRDRESSING PARLOR

requires experienced hairdressers; only those having had experience in first class establishments will be considered; also several manicurists; steady employment and liberal salary. Apply to Superintendent.

ALSO,

SHIRT WAIST DEPARTMENT.

We require for our women's shirt waist department a capable young woman with a complete knowledge of the line, as head of stock; this position offers exceptional opportunity. Apply by mail only, stating experience and salary expected, addressing Superintendent.

ALSO,

WOMEN'S UNDERWEAR DEPARTMENT.

Require in our women's knit underwear department a competent young woman, fully experienced in the line, as head of stock. Apply in person or by mail to Superintendent.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER for Burroughs machine; busy credit department needs wide-awake clerk; typing and stenography desirable; Christian firm; state salary. B 894 Times.

BILLING CLERK, correct at figures; good writer; wholesale house; steady work; salary $12 week; Christian firm. O 459 Times Downtown.

BILL CLERK.—Quick and accurate figurer to make out bills on typewriter, state salary, religion and experience. A 599 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant; fine permanent position open for bright girl with bookkeeping experience, large establishment; pleasant surroundings; one understanding stenography and typewriting preferred; moderate salary to begin, with good prospects for advancement; write full particulars and salary desired. Raymond, 1224 St. and Brown Place, Bronx.

BOOKKEEPER. — YOUNG WOMAN, BETWEEN 25 AND 30 YEARS OF AGE, THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED, AND WITH BEST OF REFERENCES, FOR HIGH-CLASS DRESSMAKING ESTABLISHMENT. APPLY AFTER 10:30 A. M., CARMICHAEL, 15 EAST 55TH ST., NEXT DOOR TO ST. REGIS HOTEL.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer, thoroughly experienced, neat handwriting, for large textile commission house; splendid opportunity. Address in own handwriting, stating age, experience, references; salary $18 to $20 to start; state home phone number. O 475 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Competent young woman wanted as bookkeeper; one who can do stenography preferred. Address, stating age, experience, and salary expected. B 337 Times.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER, as assistant on publication and advertising accounts. Write full particulars; mention salary. O 481 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; experienced in dress line; pleasant personality. Call on princess dress before 9:30 A. M. Mercantile Audit Co., 225 5th Av.

BOOKKEEPER.—Competent, double entry system, trial balances; must type invoices. Remington machine; $20-$25. A 597 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER competent to take full charge of set of books; must be good typist. James Alexander Co., 17 East 22d St.

BOOKKEEPER to take full charge of books, also up-to-date up-stairs sheets, and profit and loss statements; state salary and qualifications. S 588 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Assistant cloak and suit line, experienced; $12 to start, advancement to right party. Frunk & Frank, 143 West 28th St.

BOOKKEEPER, expert, with knowledge of controlling accounts; one experienced in silk jobbing line preferred. Apply 10 A. M. at Seville & Lomas, 47 East 28th St.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced on customers' ledgers; good penmanship necessary; state age, experience, and references. G 64 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, wanted; steady position; references. Schwarzbart Bros., 15 West 24th St.

BOOKKEEPER, one who can take trial balance; $20-$25 to start. 55 East 59th St., Knickerbocker Cleaning and Dyeing Co.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer, experienced. Arnecke Paint Co., 42 W. 20th.

CHAMBERMAID, WAITRESS, experienced; 2 in family; good wages. 550 West 88th. Apt. 4 F. 9-10 a. m.

CLERK—YOUNG LADY, neat appearing, for front office of hotel; $75 month. Apply Manager, Hotel Gotham, 5th Av., at 55th.

CLERK.—Must be accurate, rapid, and experienced on balances; state age, experience, and salary desired. A 885 Times Downtown.

COMPANION, maid, educated; must speak French; boy 14, girl 12; best wages; refined home; reference required. 28 West 54th.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR for accountant's office; knowledge of bookkeeping preferred; write fully. C. P. A., B 393 Times.

COOK, general, wanted immediately; thoroughly capable, for 3 British family—a lady, her husband, and infant, (nurse kept;) their home is a small bungalow; salary, $100 per month. Address Roy, Layale, Cumberland, Md.

COOK, assistant; must be able to do simple institutional cooking; good position; board, room, and washing. Memorial Hospital, 2 West 106th.

COOK and general housework, family of 3; references. Hyman, 215, West 148th.

CORSETS.—Wanted, a competent corset fitter and saleswoman for an exclusive specialty store in city of 200,000, near New York; references, character and ability essential; good salary. Apply La Resista Corset Co., 431 5th Av.

DESIGNER.

ONE WHO HAS MADE GOOD WITH A1 HOUSE ON TAILOR-MADE GEORGETTE WAISTS. HADDAD WAIST CO., 310 5TH AV.

DICTAPHONE OPERATORS wanted by a large, out-of-town mercantile house; must be experienced and well recommended; in applying state qualifications and salary desired. H. H. Black, Box 165, Trenton, N. J.

ENTRY CLERK ASSISTANT, with knowledge of typewriting, neat and accurate at figures, no experience necessary, young girl just from school preferred, in wholesale lace importing house; salary $12 a week. Call Tuesday or Wednesday morning between 8:30 and 10, with references, L. H. Jumel & Co., 100 5th Av.

FORELADY.—ONLY THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED IN HIGH-GRADE WAISTS NEED APPLY; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR THE RIGHT PARTY. B 355 TIMES.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER, small family; call before noon; white. Cahn, 501 W. 143d.

GIRLS. WOMEN.

EMPLOYMENT

UNDER IDEAL

WORKING CONDITIONS

LABELING AND PACKING SUNSHINE BISCUITS; CLEAN AND SANITARY WORK; HIGHEST WAGES IN EVERY DEPARTMENT; 48 HOURS PER WEEK; REST-ROOMS, RESTAURANT; GOOD PAY WHILE LEARNING AND RAPID INCREASE WITH EXPERIENCE.

LOOSE-WILES BISCUIT

COMPANY,

SUNSHINE BAKERY,

LONG ISLAND CITY.

Take Queensboro tube at Grand Central Station for 11th St. or 23 Av. extension of elevated across Queensboro Bridge. Transfer from any Brooklyn trolley to Crosstown line over Vernon Av. Bridge.

GIRLS.—A large, progressive corporation near City Hall has a few openings for some bright young girls; position permanent, with a good chance for the future; also need a few typists; write, giving age, religion, and salary expected. B 800 Times Downtown.

GIRL, 16-17 years of age, public school graduate, to start at the bottom of a stenographic department of large publishing house; excellent opportunity to learn stenography and typewriting; must be a refined girl of good family. Call at Iron Age Publishing Co., 239 West 39th St.

GIRLS, GIRLS.

wrap candy; earn good money; short hours. REPETTI, 853 W. 54TH.

HELP WANTED—Female.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

GIRL who is accurate and will learn readily; excellent chance for advancement. Levy Stathaki, Inc., 104 5th Av.

GIRL wanted; neat, clean, white; cooking, wait on table; suburbs. Apply Wednesday morning, Hotel Bretton Hall, Room 913.

GIRL (neat) to take baby out afternoons; call before 10 A. M., 870 Riverside Drive, Apt. 7C.

GIRL.—Experienced in dental office. Apply Dr. S. S. Newcomb, 566 5th Av.

GIRL, about 18, Auburn phone, hand out circulars. Nagely, 407 10th Av.

GIRLS for pastry counter, Halloran's Restaurant, 213 9th Av.

GOVERNESS, nursery, speaking good French and understanding physical care, for position with two children, aged 4 and 5, apply Mrs. M. Bayley, East 63d St., Tuesday between 1 and 3 P. M.

HAND SEWERS ON BLOUSES; WORK IN OR OUT, CORHAN, 847 MADISON AV.

HOUSEKEEPER (working).—Small house, suburban, conscientious, neat, clean, willing; highest references; woman in need of good home, others need not apply. S 246 Times.

HOUSEWORK.—Dependable, congenial woman or girl for light housework, Sundays off; good wages; pleasant room; 30 minutes from Grand Central. 215 Albertson St., Elmhurst, L. I. Phone Newton 2741.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Refined middle-aged woman wanted to take care of small motherless family; give full particulars. Write K. E., 3,532 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER, wearing; home of professional woman; full charge; four adults, no washing; Forest Hills, L. I., 15 minutes out. B 398 Times.

HOUSEWORKER, general, small family, good wages; sleep in. Light, 523 West 111th St., Apt. 55. Cathedral 8063.

HOUSEWORKER, plain cook; no laundry; must furnish references; room with bath to self. Apply Inclis, 600 West 110th St.

KITCHENMAID.—Experienced, good worker; sleep out. Women's Club, 353 East 40th St.

LEDGER CLERK

experienced in operating billing machine; Ellis operator preferred, although not essential; excellent opportunity in high class specialty shop.

DE PINNA,

5th Av., corner 50th St.

LINGERIE BUYER.

Fifth Av. specialty shop requires an experienced woman to buy for and manage lingerie and negligee department; one now acting as assistant buyer will be considered. Apply, stating full details and salary expected. Confidential. B 400 Times.

MAID.—Neat, competent, for cooking, cleaning, waiting on table, business people; out all day; wasning sent out; $10 or $12 a week. Apply before 12 or after 3. Langner, 133 West 11th.

MILLINERY

designer, capable of producing smart trimmed hats at $48-$60 dozen.

CHIC,

23 West 38th.

MODELS, SIZE 16,

for high-class misses' dresses; permanent position.

SCHARLES & DEUTSCH,

7 EAST 37TH.

MODELS.—Experienced, attractive, for show room, try on misses' and junior suits; long season; good salary. Apply all week: S. A. Francke & Co., 35 West 31st St.

MODEL, junior, size 15, for coats. Mihaner & Messinger, 145 West 30th St.

MODELS, size 16; experienced; good position. Modern Cloak, 15 West 36th.

NURSE.—Experienced, baby 6 months; and nurse with child 4 years. Call or phone Tuesday, before 1 P. M., good salary. Mrs. Max J. Shapiro, 302 Convent Av., corner 149d St., N. Y.

NURSERY GOVERNESS for 2½ country; (two children, age 2 and 3.) Apply Wednesday between 10-12, Room, 650 West 42d Av., Apt. 2 B.

NURSE.—Child, 14 months, light chamber work; reference required; White Plains. Call 205 West 80th St., Apt. 9C, between 10-30-4.

NURSE, white, for two children in New Rochelle. Call today between 10 and 2 at Room 912, Marbridge Building, 47 West 34th St., New York City.

NURSE, experienced entire charge of twins 2½ years; high salary to capable nurse. Mrs. Samuels, Hotel Majestic, 72d St., Central Park West.

NURSE, graduate, needed for regular ward duty, Tarrytown Hospital, Tarrytown, N. Y.

NURSE, competent to take charge of child 2½ years old. Mrs. Doktor, care of Sheridan, 366 Fifth Ave., New York.

NURSE.—Wanted for two boys, aged 3 and 6, in New Rochelle; references required. Apply mornings, West, 1 West 88th.

NURSE.—Competent, 2 children, 3 and 6 years; high wages; best references. Call Tuesday, 905 West End Av., Apt. 4S.

NURSE.—Care of 4-year-old boy; good wages; live in. Morris, 165 West 83d St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—Two boys; good salary; good home. Phone Farragut 4229.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Bright, wide-awake girl wanted, 18 or 20 years old, who can answer phone, do clerical work. Apply Monday, 3-4 o'clock, Room 400, 20 West 47th.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—GENERAL CLERICAL WORK, TYPIST, AND SWITCHBOARD; GOOD SALARY; ADVANCEMENT. ADDRESS B. B., 502 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

OFFICE ORDER CLERK, good typist, for manufacturing establishment, experienced in entering and billing; write qualifications and salary expected. F. H., 804 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Bright girl for general clerical work, preferably with some experience. Joseph L. Herzog & Co., 45 Rose St., corner Duane.

OFFICE ASSISTANT wanted; experience required; apply 9 A. M., F. & W. Grand, 8 East 14th St.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, knowledge of stenography; accurate at figures; help on books; state salary and experience. W 7 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, switchboard and some typewriting; one familiar with these preferred; salary $20 per month. B 383 Times.

OFFICE CLERK.—Experience necessary, accurate, reliable; state references, salary expected. O 427 Times Downtown.

POSITION open for young woman of good appearance and personality who is experienced in Wall St.; must be good bookkeeper and stenographer; good salary. Box O 486 Times Downtown.

SALESWOMEN.

FOR THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN WITH SMART APPEARANCE AND A REFINED PERSONALITY, R. H. MACY & CO. ARE PREPARED TO OFFER EXCELLENT SALARIES IN THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS:

WAISTS,
VEILINGS,
NECKWEAR,
JEWELRY,
PICTURES.

APPLY AT OFFICE OF EMPLOYMENT MANAGER, 2D BALCONY, REAR, 34TH ST. ENTRANCE, ANY TIME DURING THE DAY.

SALESWOMEN.
NEW GOWN SHOP.

High-class saleswomen, thoroughly experienced handling high-class clientele; splendid opportunity; salary no object.

FOSTER'S,
478 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

SALESWOMEN, experienced in selling stocks; books or specialties, can make big money. Apply A thoroughly established successful proposition, highest quality of leads; no canvassing and no waste of time; drawing account against liberal commissions. W 3 Times.

SALESWOMAN.—MILLINERY, FOR EXCLUSIVE 57TH ST. SHOP; STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL; ONLY THOSE WITH 5TH AV. EXPERIENCE NEED APPLY. ANSWER BY LETTER WHERE EMPLOYED AND SALARY. X 273 TIMES ANNEX.

SALESWOMAN

Paper pattern, capable, experienced, to take charge of high-class department in Newark; resident of Newark preferred; give full particulars. M. S., 237 Times.

SALESLADY in hosiery and glove shop; must be thoroughly experienced in this line; good salary to start and permanent position for one who qualifies. Apply to Cosmopolitan Hosiery and Glove Shop, 1,446 Broadway.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER.—Could use services afternoons 1-6; office downtown; state qualifications and salary. S 532 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.

Position secretarial sale follow-up and record; write fully, experience, salary; Christian house; good hours; permanent.

W 9 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, EXPERIENCED; PERMANENT POSITION. S. STERNAU & CO., CORNER JOHN AND GOLD ST., BROOKLYN.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST who understands Spanish and can transcribe and translate letters from Spanish to English and English to Spanish, to work in the export department of a cement company; dog genial office; hours 9 to 5; must have best of references. B 397 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, young lady who is familiar with fire and casualty insurance; must be rapid, accurate, and well educated; capable handling details in an insurance brokerage office; state experience, age, &c.; salary $20 to $25; excellent opportunity for the right person. S 533 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY. — Executives of a manufacturing concern in Brooklyn want a refined, well-educated assistant possessing some initiative; one having had experience in the line, as head of stock. Apply to start $25. O 434 Tim s Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—One who can operate plug switchboard preferred; state age, experience and other qualifications; good opportunity for proper party. A 631 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, for permanent position with large export house; must be rapid and accurate; one with knowledge of export work or any foreign language preferred. O 461 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER desired by expert concern; must be capable and efficient; salary to start $18; excellent chance for advancement; state full qualifications. S 535 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Assistant in midtown savings bank; office of bank experience; American parentage and best references required. Address, stating age, experience, salary. Savings, Box 34, 133 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, with knowledge of Russian and English; preference given one possessing also knowledge of French. O 502 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, for sales department of large publishing house; accuracy and speed essential; drug experience preferred; Christian firm. B 381 Times.

STENOGRAPHER - BOOKKEEPER, high school graduate preferred; state age, experience, nationality and salary expected. O 474 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.

competent girl, with knowledge of bookkeeping preferred; must be good writer. Wm. Davies & Co., 233 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER, acquainted with office detail; $18 to start. Address in own handwriting, stating experience. O 448 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Must be neat; law office. Room 1401, 80 Maiden Lane.

STENOGRAPHER for banking house; good opportunity for bright girl; salary $9. S 541 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, young lady; must be competent and neat. Apply 5th floor, Acolian Hall, 29 West 42d St.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, experienced, with good knowledge of bookkeeping. Call Lawrence, 644 West 44th St.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, knowledge of bookkeeping; good chance for advancement; $15-$18; state references, experience, &c. E. S., 38 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, with dictaphone experience preferred; state experience, full particulars. Times Down Town Corp., 404 West 27th.

STENOGRAPHER for general office work; bookkeeper preferred. Call after 1:30 P. M., C. Corse, 202 West 76th.

STENOGRAPHER, with knowledge of operating dictaphone. Kny-Scheerer Corp., 404 West 27th.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER, must have some experience. Ninth floor, 245 West 55th.

STENOGRAPHER, accurate and rapid; good penman; permanent position. Bliss, 106 7th Av.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST, experienced, permanent position. Campbell's, 1,270 Broadway.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR.—Wanted good operator for switchboard who has had experience in Wall St.; is a fair stenographer and has pleasing phone voice; high salary. O 487 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR for small board; efficient; chance to advance. Write, stating experience and salary expected. A 182 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR; experienced. Julius Grossman, 372 De Kalb Av., Brooklyn.

TEACHER, Isaac Pitman shorthand. 656 West 161st, room 3. Call after 3.

TYPIST, preferably stenographer; over 20; must be capable interview callers intelligently. Call 9:30-11:00, Room 610 Flatiron Bldg.

TYPIST.

trained on speed, accuracy and neatness; experience not necessary. McCall, 236 West 37th.

TYPIST for copy work; must be rapid operator; salary $14 per week. Apply Nathan Schweitzer Co., 409 West 14th St.

TYPIST, with practical experience for office; $10 to $12 to start. May Apparel Co., 1181 Broadway.

TYPIST wanted. Apply Room 708, 1,133 Broadway.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID wanted for Rye, N. Y.; first-class waitress, $45 a month; chambermaid, $40. Call at Hotel Astor, New York, Tuesday evening, 8-9:30, or Wednesday morning 9-11:30. Miss Alison.

WAIST DRAPER, first class. Apply 225 East 65d St.

WOMEN for hand sewing on ladies' fine garments; steady positions at good salaries; Cockcroft Studios, 17 East 30th St.

YOUNG WOMAN, quick and accurate, who can run Brown's adding machine and sort checks for busy restaurant; chance for advancement. Lussier Restaurant, 147 West 43d St.

YOUNG WOMAN in doctor's office; must be experienced and have references; knowledge of typewriting essential. Apply between 9 and 12. Dr. Horowitz, 65 West 73d St.

YOUNG WOMAN, English preferred, about 25, well educated, pleasing personality to sell toilet preparations and learn the profession of scientific skin treatment in a private salon. Refinement. W. 3 Times.

YOUNG LADY,

bright, snappy and attractive appearance, to act as office girl, 9 to 5, Saturday 12; salary $12; write stating age and experience. R 204, 1,123 Broadway.

YOUNG LADY, French preferred, to care for two children afternoons, 12:30 to 6:30; $7 per week. Phone Clark, Schuyler 6987.

Forty-two cents an agate line.

WOULD YOU LIKE TO EARN $12 TO $30 A WEEK?

Then enroll at once for our inexpensive four-week course of practical training in filing and indexing. We secure positions for girls who complete this course. Employers want them because our training is the same as actual business practice. You can take the course without interfering with other work. New afternoon and evening classes begin today. Apply at once—write, phone, or call. It is your opportunity for a splendid position with big concerns. Phone Franklin 2261.

NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR FILING.

Only School Affiliated with a Filing Equipment House.

The Shaw-Walker Company.

60 Franklin Street, Near Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER WANTED.

The demand for stenographers, secretaries, and typists is unprecedented. Why not qualify when in 30 days the average student writes 100 words a minute by Boyd's Syla-bic Shorthand? Now is the time to register. Call at Church St. on THURSDAY EVE., 8 P. M., or write, phone or telephone for free trial lessons and convince yourself. MODERN SCHOOLS, 50 East 42d St., 597 West 181st St., New York; 370 East 149th St., Bronx, and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

SPECIAL ENGLISH LECTURE.

Hear Horatio N. Drury's helpful and stimulating talk on "THE BUSINESS VALUE OF GOOD ENGLISH," to be given at Pace Institute, 30 Church St., on THURSDAY EVE., 8 P. M. Class is now forming. Write or telephone Cortlandt 1465, for booklet, "Your English," and for complimentary ticket of admission to Mr. Drury's lecture. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

"HOW TO CONQUER THE FEAR OF MAKING A SPEECH," a practical talk to be given at Pace Institute, 30 Church St., on Thursday, Feb. 20, at 8 P. M., which will interest women who need to address others clearly and convincingly. Write or telephone Cortlandt 1465 for booklet, "Talking to Others," and for complimentary ticket to the lecture. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

WOMEN ARE NEEDED

in modern business as bookkeepers, accountants, and office executives. Lucrative positions await the trained woman. Proper training is discussed in our free booklet "Opportunities for Women." Write or telephone (Cortlandt 1465) for complimentary copy of this booklet and for details of training by mail or class formation.

PACE & PACE, 30 CHURCH ST., N. Y.

STENOGRAPHERS! Join our Speed Club—dictation from 80 to 175 words. Any time after 5 P. M. DRAKE BUSINESS SCHOOL, Tribune Bldg. Phone Beekman 5125.

HELP WANTED—Female.

Forty-two cents an agate line.

Instruction.

SECRETARIAL POSITIONS PAY.

Don't overlook your opportunities. Call or write us at once. Instruction (day and evening) includes shorthand, typewriting, business English, office practice, and bookkeeping. Gymnasium privileges. Ballard School, Central Y. W. C. A., Lexington Av. and 53d St. Phone Plaza 10100.

EARN $5,000 YEARLY

as a doctor of chiropractic; day and evening sessions, co-educational; class now forming. Write for booklet.

CHIROPRACTIC UNIVERSITY OF N. Y., 1,419 Broadway, New York. Bryant 8905.

BUSINESS EFFICIENCY SCHOOL.—Shorthand, typewriting, bookkeeping; individual training; beginners, advanced students, postgraduates; begin any time; hours student's convenience. 500 5th Av., at 42d St. Telephone 7880 Murray Hill.

SECRETARIAL TRAINING.

Class holds its opening session Tuesday, Feb. 18, at 3 P. M. Write or telephone (Cortlandt 1465) for complimentary ticket of admission. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

LADIES, girls learn telephone switchboard operating; course $10. Chief School, 5 Beekman.

PREPARE for RESPONSIBLE POSITIONS. Read "Why Women Can Do It" free copy on request. Ross L. Fritts School, 324 5th Av.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING.

PRATT'S SCHOOL, 49 WEST 45TH ST. INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION.

Employment Agencies.

Fifty cents an agate line.

ELSIE DIEHL AGENCY,
20 Vesey St.

NO REGISTRATION FEE.

This AGENCY has been established since 1907 and has placed thousands of young women and men in responsible positions.

—Call—

I CAN PLACE YOU AT ONCE.

If you are employed and desire to BETTER YOUR CONDITION call and register—IT COSTS NOTHING IN ADVANCE—only a FEW MOMENTS OF YOUR TIME, which I am SURE WILL BE TO YOUR ADVANTAGE.

The following is a partial list of positions now available:

STENOGRAPHERS—Secretary mfg. concern uptown, $30.
Steno.—Law office; financial experience, downtown section, $100 monthly.
Steno.—Export exp., downtown, $25; advancement.
Steno.—Bookkeeping position, $25.
Steno.—Uptown concern, prefer woman over 30, salary $25.
Steno.—Patent law, downtown, $25.
Steno.—Brokerage experience, downtown section, $25.
Steno.—Bill clerk, asst. bookkeeper, automobile concern, $20, uptown.
Steno.—L. I. City, $18.
Steno.—High school graduates; numerous positions open, small offices paying $18, $20, $22.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER —uptown concern, prefer women over 28 years old; $25 to $30 to start.

Bookkeeper-Typist—$22, $23.
Bookkeeper's Assistant—Real estate concern, downtown, $20.

Office Assistant—Good penman and figurer, $16.
Office girl, $30 month.
Typist—Billing Clerks, $15-$18.
Copyists, $12, $15.
Beginners, $10, $12.

Telephone Op. Clerks, $15, $12. Beginners, $10.

Dictaphone and Ediphone Op.—$18; downtown concern.
Dictaphone Op. Typist—Uptown, small office, $20.
File Clerk's position, bkgr., $14.
Office Assistant, File Clerks, beginners, $40 per month.

AGNES I. RICHARDS,
HOOM 305A, 52 WALL STREET.

Immediate positions for refined American applicants.

STENOGRAPHERS (experienced).....$15-$25
STENOGRAPHERS (beginners).....$10-$12
TYPISTS.....$15-18

NO REGISTRATION CHARGE.

OWEN'S AGENCY,

165 Fulton St., or Times Bldg., 42d St. Stenographers; patent law, $22; stenographers, law, $20-$25; commercial, $12, $25; bookkeepers, $18, $25; clerks, $12, $15; typists, $12, $16.

CALL AND GET PLACED TODAY.

FULTON STENOGRAPHIC AGENCY,
489 Fifth Ave., 53 Nassau St.
STENOGRAPHERS—COMMERCIAL.
LEGAL.....$12-25
BILL CLERKS.....$15

TERMINAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
134 NASSAU STREET, MISS GRIFFIN.

Stenographers, $20-$25. Bookkeepers, $20-$25. Dictaphone operator, $20; typists, $12-$15.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Several exceptionally good positions, various lines, $15-$25; other positions. No registration fee. Gahagan Agency, 256 Broadway.

BROWN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 98 NASSAU STREET.

Stenographers ....$18 to $25
Bookkeepers $20
Typist ....$18 to $20
File clerks.....$15 to $18
Comptometer ....$18 to $20

BOOKKEEPERS, stenographers; numerous positions; free registration. Van Tyn Agency, 1 West 34th.

STENOGRAPHERS, $15-$25; TYPIST, $12-$18; PERMANENT POSITIONS. STENOGRAPHERS' BUREAU, 158 BROADWAY.

STENOGRAPHERS, $15-$25; bookkeepers, stenographers, typists, filers, $15; clerks, Mighill, Flatiron Bldg.

LANG AGENCY, 115 Broadway; stenographers, legal, commercial; switchboard, typists, clerical; call immediately.

HELP WANTED—Male.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,

FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN.

UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT.

We require a salesman for our upholstery department. Also a drapery man, designer and cutter who is qualified to interview the trade. Apply in person or by mail to superintendent.

ACCOUNTANT.—Thoroughly qualified factory cost accountant with broad experience in manufacturing accounting; good opportunity for man of initiative and ability; state qualifications thoroughly, age, and salary desired. B 313 Times.

ACCOUNTANT for mercantile business; must be thoroughly experienced in general and cost accounting; man about 25-30; good position and salary for right party. A 50 Times.

ACCOUNTANTS.—Junior accountants desired who can operate comptometer; apply in full details. Accountant, B 394 Times.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR for an export medium of exceptional merit, which has unique selling points; commission basis; give full particulars in first letter. B 523 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT BUYER

BOOK DEPARTMENT.

Abraham & Straus, Fulton St., Brooklyn, require the services of an assistant buyer for their book department.

A desirable situation is offered, and applications will be considered only from those having first class experience.

Apply by letter only, giving details as to experience, addressing Superintendent, Abraham & Straus, Fulton St., Brooklyn.

ASSISTANT PRODUCTION MAN.—Must understand blueprints, bills of material, read micrometer, and routine detail; state experience. B 905 Times Downtown.

AUDITOR.—Must have hotel experience; a man who is alive and a worker; $90 month and lunch. Hotel Ashton, 93d St. and Madison Av.

BERNHEIMER BROS., BALTIMORE, want

GROCERY BUYER AND

HELP WANTED—Male.

Instruction.
Forty-two cents an agate line.

ACCOUNTANTS NEEDED,
WOMEN AND MEN.

I want to hear from bookkeepers, cashiers, school teachers, office workers, stenographers, and all capable men and women, either with or without bookkeeping experience, who are ambitious to get into higher accounting positions, paying

$3,000 TO $6,000 A YEAR AT THE START.

The readjustment of commerce and industry to a peace basis, the reconstruction and reorganization of American business along more efficient lines, the more scientific analysis of costs to meet domestic and world competition, and the necessity for accurate income and excess profits tax reports to the Government, have created thousands of new and attractive opportunities for permanent positions in the higher accounting field.

At present we can supply only in a very limited way students and members to fill the numerous requests being received for cost accountants, auditors, junior and senior accountants, comptrollers, &c., &c. Government and business demands have exhausted the available supply of trained men and women.

So our organization, having the largest staff of accounting and business efficiency experts in the world, is making every possible effort to help meet this unusual situation, and to that end I will interview men or women who desire to qualify for these positions by taking individual home training. This can be done without interfering with their present employment.

APPLICANTS WHO ARE ACCEPTED

will be placed under the direct personal supervision of one of our staff of Certified Public Accountants and thoroughly trained in the special knowledge and practical procedure necessary to qualify for important accounting work.

Address for interview, giving age, position, education, and telephone number. Registrar, Box 320 Times.

BE MASTER OF YOURSELF,
NO MATTER WHOM YOU FACE.

This great business asset can be developed in a very short time; evening groups in public speaking now forming—Carnagey course taught by Carnagey, the author. One evening will convince you of the value of this training. Complimentary admission card on request. P. P. Lamphear, 206 Sth av., N. Y. A., 215 West 23d St., N. Y., or A. I. Hardy, Brooklyn Central Y. M. C. A., 55 Hanson Place.

ACCOUNTANTS, bookkeepers and clerks.—A school of higher accounting is having more calls for qualified accountants than they can fill. You do your studying at home and we do the rest. Time to qualify ranges from six months to one year. Another graduate of ours who has taken a C. P. A. examination has passed and now holds a degree. We have no failures. Address, with full particulars, including phone number, to O 445 Times Downtown.

TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT.

The demand for traffic managers is growing. We can train you! Our course offers instruction in practical work. The course is given in co-operation with the La Salle Extension University, under the supervision of P. W. Moore, Chief of Traffic Bureau, Queensboro Chamber of Commerce.

Call, write, or phone, M. V. Weller, West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th St., N. Y.

MEN WANTED.

EARN $25 TO $75 WEEKLY.

Take advantage of the great after-the-war reconstruction period; learn Mechanical Dentistry; rise above small-salaried positions into a professional career of unlimited opportunity; taught by actual work; no book study; three months' course; day and evening classes; easy payments; tools and equipment furnished free; write for Booklet "A." Goodis School of Mechanical Dentistry, 15 West 44th St., New York; 15 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

SPECIAL ENGLISH LECTURE.

Hear Horatio N. Drury's neatest and stimulating talk on "THE BUSINESS VALUE OF GOOD ENGLISH" to be given at Pace Institute, 30 Church St., on THURSDAY, FEB. 20, at 8 P. M. Class is now forming. Write or telephone (Cortlandt 1465) for booklet "Your English" and for complimentary ticket of admission to Mr. Drury's lecture. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

LEARN DENTISTRY. Men wanted to become MECHANICAL specialists. Practice from DENTISTRY. the start. Individual instruction in laboratory work by competent expert mechanics under graduate dental surgeons. Fully equipped laboratories. Day or evening. Porcelain casting included in the course. West Side Y. M. C. A. School of Mechanical Dentistry, Dept. B, 22 West 45th St., New York.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

"HOW TO CONQUER THE FEAR OF MAKING A SPEECH," a practical talk to be given at Pace Institute, 30 Church St., on Thursday, Feb. 20, at 8 P. M. Any man or woman interested who need to address others clearly and convincingly. Write or telephone (Cortlandt 1465) for booklet "Talking to Others" and for complimentary ticket to the lecture. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

BOOKKEEPER—Get out of the cut; become a certified public or cost accountant; go into business for yourself; demand for accredited accountants in supply; our graduates earn over $5,000 yearly; learn at home in spare time by our easy system; send for booklet and special offer. Universal Business Inst., 100 Fulliman Bldg., New York.

ACCOUNTANCY — TRAINED MEN ARE NEEDED NOW.—Write or telephone for complimentary card of admission to opening lecture on Feb. 20, 8 P. M., and details of evening classes now forming in Pace Standardized Course in Accountancy and Business Administration. New York Institute of Accountancy, 215 West 23d St., New York.

EARN $25 to $75 weekly taking photographs; many jobs now open; we teach motion picture, studio and commercial photography; 8 months' studio instruction, day or night; easy terms. Call or write for Booklet "T." N. Y. Inst. of Photography, 141 W. 36th St.

SPANISH, ENGLISH

taught by cultured young woman graduate Boston University; simplified method; elimination insures immediate results. Room 415, 500 5th Av., (at 42d St.) Phone Murray Hill 2088.

AMBITIOUS MEN ought to know what an exceptional future is in store for the ACCOUNTANCY-TRAINED man. Send for "Your Market Value" and Bulletin 25, which gives details of training needed. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

SECRETARIAL TRAINING.

Class holds its opening session Tuesday, Feb. 18, at 8 P. M.; write or telephone (Cortlandt 1465) for complimentary ticket of admission. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

BOOKKEEPERS, clerks wanted to train under certified public accountants for openings as cost accountants, auditors, executives; new home study plan. International Accountants Society, 500 Broadway, N.Y.C.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR.—Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

MOVING PICTURE operating taught; positions free; day or evening. 644 8th Av.

Employment Agencies.
Fifty cents an agate line.

SALESMEN, (4,) immediately, Spaniards, Italians, widely acquainted; references required; liberal commission basis; immediate results; excellent opportunity for right parties. Apply personally, Agency, 36 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, Spanish-English; $25 and luncheon; hours 9-4. Agency, 643 6th Av.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

Fifty cents an agate line.

ALEXANDER G. HARRIS
ANNOUNCES
CLOSED CAR SALE.
End of Season Prices in Mid-Winter.
SEDANS
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
1917 HUDSON SUPER-SIX SEDAN.
1918 CADILLAC SEDAN.
1918 DODGE SEDAN.
1915 4-PASS. CADILLAC SEDAN.
1917 CADILLAC VICTORIA COUPE.
ALSO MANY OPEN CARS.
BE SURE IT'S HARRIS,
1,700 BROADWAY.

APPERSON 1916 SPORT.
CADILLAC 1915 7-pass. Touring.
CUNNINGHAM 1918 6-passenger.
CUNNINGHAM 1917 4-passenger.
HUDSON 1918 4-PASS. SPEEDSTER.
MERCER 1916 ROADSTER.
OLDSMOBILE 1916 4-PASS. SPORT.
PACKARD 1917 Twin Six 7-passenger.
PIERCE 1917 "66" Chummy Roadster.
STUTZ 1918 TOURING.
SCHOONMAKER & JACOD,
1,700 Broadway.

AUTO BARGAINS,
ON EXHIBITION
CADILLAC, Victoria coupe, 1917.
CADILLAC, 7-passenger, 1917 and 1918.
PACKARD, Chummy Roadster, 3-25, 1917.
PACKARD, 2-35 Landaulet, 1917.
PACKARD, 1918, 3-35 Touring.
PIERCE, 6-48, Limousine, 1917.
PIERCE, 6-48, Touring, 1916.
PIERCE-ARROW, 8-5, 6-48, 8-Pass.
MARMON, 1917, Limousine Brougham.
MARMON, 1916, Convertible Town Car.
MARMON, 1917, Chummy Roadster.
STUTZ, 1917, Roadster.
PIERCE, 15-38, Brougham.
SIMPLEX, 90, Roadster.
TWO 6-38, Landauler, 1918.
LANCIA Streamline Touring, 1916.
ISOTTA, Special Touring, 1918.
FIAT 90, Special Roadster.
FIAT, 1918, Imp'd. 30, Tour.
DE DION, small Town Car.
RENAULT, 18 horse, collapsible Landaulet.
RENAULT, 48, Limousine.
PEUGEOT, 18 horse Sedan, exceptional.
LANCIA, BOGHAM SCOTT CO.,
1,906 Broadway, (62d) 907 Columbus.

BUICK, 1917, little six; 5 passenger, practically new; A1, first class condition; tires exceptionally fine; no dealers; private owner, Garage, 200 West 77th St.

BUICK 1917 Sedan. Exceptional bargain. 1778 Broadway (57th), one flight. Circle 1437.

BUICK 1916-1917 TOURINGS, roadsters, Flack, 1,700 Broadway, 3d floor.

BUICK, 1917 5-passenger, little six, good condition; $750. Phone Decatur 567.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

Fifty cents an agate line.

A CLEARANCE SALE.
STANDARD "8," late model limousine; only run 7,000 miles; newly painted; upholstery fine and mechanically perfect; new car guarantee; formerly $4,000; make offer.
1918 STANDARD "8" touring demonstrator, guaranteed.
1917 STANDARD "8" touring, almost new throughout.
1917 FRANKLIN Roadster; a real bargain.
1916 STUTZ Roadster, wire wheels; extraordinary bargain.
1917 PREMIER Foursome, very good condition.
1918 CHALMERS Touring; runs perfectly; very reasonable.
STANDARD "8" Used Car Dept.,
D. M. SHERMAN, MGR.,
N. E. Cor. 64th and Broadway.
Columbus 4640.

BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.
CRANE SIMPLEX TOURING.
1915 PACKARD touring.
1918 CADILLAC Victoria.
1917 CADILLAC sedan.
1918 DARIEA 4-passenger touring.
1918 HUPMOBILE touring; like new.
1918 PEERLESS touring.
1918 MITCHELL Runabout.
1917 PIERCE-ARROW 4-passenger.
1917 PIERCE-ARROW touring.
1917 STEARNS sedan.
1917 MERCER 4-passenger touring.
1917 MARMON touring.
1917 MAXWELL sedan.
1917 HUDSON cabriolet.
1916 STUTZ Speedster Bearcat.
TRUCKS! TRUCKS!
1917 PACKARD, 2-ton.
1917 REO, 2-ton.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
237 WEST 58TH ST.
TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.
Phone 667-668 Circle.

CADILLAC 1918 AMESBURY SUBURBAN.
CADILLAC 1918 SPECIAL 7-PASS SEDAN.
CADILLAC 1917 SPECIAL SPORTING—6.
CADILLAC 1917 4-PASS. ROADSTER.
BIDDLE 1917 SPORTING 4.
MERCER 1917 SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
STUTZ 1918 16-VALVE SPEEDSTER.
STUTZ 1918 SUBURBAN SEDAN.
STUTZ 1918 SPORTING FOUR.
STUTZ 1917 BULLDOG SPECIAL.
ROAMER 1918 TOWN BROUGHAM.
HUPMOBILE 1917 SPECIAL BROUGHAM.
S. G. V. 1915 FLEETWOOD SPORTING—4.
OWEN MAGNETIC 1917 LANDAULET.
MURRAY 1917 7-PASS. TOURING.
ISOTTA FRASCHINI SEDAN, LATEST Imp.
FIAT FLEETWOOD, LATEST Importation.
D. G. BUDERLEE,
1,700 Broadway, 4th floor. Circle 153.

CADILLAC 1917 SEDAN.
CADILLAC 1917 LIMOUSINE.
CADILLAC 1917 TOURING, 7-Pass.
CADILLAC 1917 SPORT MODEL, 4-Pass.
PACKARD 1917 ROADSTER 2-35.
MARMON 1917 CLUB ROADSTER, 4-Pass.
LOCOMOBILE 1917 TOURING, 7-Pass.
PIERCE 1918 LANDAULET 38.
HUDSON 1917 LIMOUSINE.
CADILLAC 1916 SEDAN AND TOURING.
SIMPLEX 1914 LIMOUSINE 30.
PACKARD AUTO EXCHANGE CO.,
10 West 60th St. Columbus 5075.

CADILLAC 1917 sedan, like new.
HUDSON 1918 suburban sedan, exceptional.
HUDSON 1917 sedan, many extras.
HUPMOBILE 1917 sedan, (custom body.)
HUPMOBILE 1917 touring, bargain.
TRADES AND TIME PAYMENTS.
COLE USED CAR DEPT.,
226 West 58th, (elevator.) 4th Floor.
HARRY A. BRENNER, Mgr.

CADILLAC "53" late 1917, 7-pass., perfect tires, one spare; car as good as new; run less than 5,000 miles; will accept $1,500 cash if sold today. Telephone Vanderbilt 6000, Room 498. No dealers.

CADILLAC 1916 Touring. Price reasonable. 1778 Broadway (57th), one flight. Circle 1417.

CADILLAC 1917 Sedan; 1918 Coupe; 1917 Touring; bargains. Cook Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

CADILLAC, 1917 Sedan; beautiful condition; mechanically perfect; bargain. Telephone owner, 348 Rector.

CADILLAC 8-cylinder; perfect throughout; cord tires; no dealers. Lawrence, 5556 Tremont.

CADILLAC 1918 touring; used four months; condition new. Phone Circle 5692.

CADILLAC 1918 late model Victoria coupe. Auto Electric Service, 245 West 55th.

CADILLAC 1917 4-PASS. TOURING.
WALLACE, 236 WEST 59TH ST.

COLE USED CAR DEPT.
COLE SERVICE—SALES.
Sedans, touring, chummy roadsters.
Many others.
TIME PAYMENTS. TRADES CONSIDERED.
COLE USED CAR DEPT.,
229 West 58th, (elevator.) 4th Floor.
HARRY A. BRENNER, Mgr.

DANIELS 1918 collapsible brougham; cost $5,000; sacrifice. Mr. Fulton's chauffeur, Olympic Garage, 127th and Broadway, or phone 5543 Circle.

FORD Pleasure Commercial, $150 cash, $40 monthly; no finance charges. P. 1,803 Times Bronx.

FORDS, (2,) runabout and light delivery; open body; both mechanically perfect. Phone Hamilton 3200.

FORD TAXI '17. SEDAN '18.
20th Century, 1,700 Bway. cor. 58th.

FRANKLIN Sedan, 1917, run 1,200 miles.
FRANKLIN Limousine, 1917, looks like new.
FRANKLIN Touring, 1917, wire wheels, excellent.
FRANKLIN Roadster, 1917, very good condition.
FRANKLIN Touring, 1916, overhauled, Goodyear cords.
STEARNS-KNIGHT 1917 6-cylinder Special Sport 4-passenger, run 5,500; refinished.
BUICK Little 6 Touring, good shape.
CHANDLER 18 4-passenger Chummy Roster.
STUDEBAKER 18 7-passenger Touring, $625.
FRANKLIN USED CAR DEPT.,
E. G. Kuh, Manager.
225 W. 58th St., 4th floor, just east of B'way.

HUDSON 1917 Touring. Wonderful condition. 1778 Broadway (57th), one flight. Circle 1417.

HUDSON super-six landaulet town car, small, smart, and beautiful appearance. 1,790 Broadway. Cook Macconnell.

HUDSON 1917 coupe, 5-passenger; excellent; sacrifice; $1,275. Phone owner, 422 Main.

HUDSON 1917 Sedan; also town car. 1,778 B'way, 1 flight. Circle 1417.

HUPMOBILE.—1918 touring, Brady-Murray Motors Corp., B'way at 62d St.

KISSEL Car Coupe, 1916; in very good shape. J. Barrett, Tel. 3020 White Plains.

LANCIA Cabriolet, special body; lady going away; can be seen at 224 West 59th St.

LIMOUSINE, 1918, Studebaker "Six" 7-passenger, practically new and in guaranteed condition throughout. A sacrifice at $1065. Studebaker Factory Branch, Broadway, at 58th St. See Mr. Christie.

LOBELL ABORN CO.,
230 West 56th St.,
one door west of Broadway.
1917 STUTZ, 4-Passenger Tour.
1918 CHALMERS, Sedan.
1917 McFARLIN, Touring.
1917 MARMON, Chummy Roadster.
1917 STUTZ, Touring.
1917 CADILLAC, Touring.
1918 MAXWELL, Touring.
1917 CHALMERS, Sedan.
1917 CADILLAC, 7-Pass. Touring.
1917 CADILLAC, Chummy, 4-Pass.

LOCOMOBILE 1919 limousine; 1918 touring car; special bargains. Cook Macconnell 1,790 Broadway.

MAXWELL runabout, new model; demountable rims; electric starter and lights; first-class condition; no dealers. Vanderbilt 1118.

MERCER Speedster, 1916, runs like new; no reasonable offer refused. 1,930 Broadway.

NATIONAL brougham; late model town car; $1,800; newly painted and overhauled; great bargain. quick buyer; no dealers. A 536 Times Downtown.

NATIONAL limousine; special town body; late 1917; run 7,000 miles; perfect condition; no dealers. S 525 Times Downtown.

OLDSMOBILE 1917 Little Six Touring, almost new; all reasonable. 1,930 Broadway.

OVERLANDS AND WILLYS-KNIGHTS. Reconditioned & guaranteed; prices very reasonable. WILLYS OVERLAND CO., Broadway and 50th St.

PACKARDS
1917 2-35 Landaulet, fine condition.
1916 3-35 Limousine, newly painted.
1916 3-35 Touring, newly painted.
GEORGE LAMBERTY, 1,926 BROADWAY.

PACKARD touring car for sale; 3-35, seven-passenger; long wheel base; latest model 1916 car; is in first-class condition. O 430 Times Downtown.

PACKARD, 1916, Town Limousine, practically new; fully equipped and guaranteed; very reasonable. M. J. Tyrrell, 920 Union St., Brooklyn.

PACKARD, 1917, Chummy roadster, repainted; red wire wheels; exceptional; bargain. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

PACKARD Twin Sixes to hire; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 W. 43d. Phones 4219-3830 Bryant.

PACKARD Twin Six 7-passenger Touring, almost new, extras; reasonable. 1,960 Broadway.

PACKARD, 1918, 3-35, 7-passenger, like new; bargain. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 B'way.

PIERCE—14 Pierce 66, with starter, electric lights, 7 passenger touring; just overhauled; Goodyear cord tires; two extras; $1,200. Tel. John 1690, Montgomery 1266.

PIERCE-ARROW 1917 "48" limousine; "38" brougham; bargains. Cook Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

PIERCE ARROW 1912 Little-6 limousine. Mr. Underhill, Vanderbilt 2626.

RENAULT; exceptionally smart town car; Locke brougham body; perfect condition. Renault Selling Branch, Inc., 710 5th Av.

ROLLS ROYCE landaulet, Beach starting and lighting. 2626 Vanderbilt. Mr. Underhill.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

Fifty cents an agate line.

$100 REWARD
for information resulting in arrest or conviction of person who stole one one-ton Ford cargo body, painted orange, delivery truck, from street at 44 East 18th St., 10:30 A. M. Monday, Feb. 17; although we are fully insured, reward will be gladly paid. Champion Motor Delivery Corp., 29 East 10th St.

SOLDIERS, SAILORS, MARINES SEEKING advice, assistance or employment should call at our office.
AMERICAN SOLDIERS AND SAILORS PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION,
1,440 Broadway, cor. 40th Street.

SOLOMON LILIENFELD SOLD STORE 935 Amsterdam Av. to Hudes Lilenfeld; former not responsible for future debts. S. Lilenfeld.

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE I WILL NOT be responsible for debts except those contracted for by myself bearing my signature. Rea T. McKee.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

Fifty cents an agate line.

SEDAN, 1917, Studebaker "Six" 7-pass. Sedan in excellent mechanical condition; new tires; upholstery in fine condition; car needs paint only; a sacrifice at $975. Studebaker Factory Branch, Broadway at 56th St. See Mr. Christie.

SELECT USED CARS.
1918 WHITE 7-PASS. TOURING.
1918 HUDSON SUPER-SIX TOURING.
1917 HUPMOBILE SEDAN.
1916 CADILLAC TOURING.
INTERNATIONAL AUTO EXCHANGE,
150 WEST 58TH ST. PHONE CIRCLE 1808.

STEARNS KNIGHTS	Closed and Open	Prices very reasonable.
Overhauled & Guaranteed	Models. 4 and 6 cyl.	

STEARNS USED CAR DEPT.,
415 West 55th St. Columbus 7600.

STUDEBAKER coupe, 3-passenger—can seat 4; 1917 late model; splendid six-cylinder motor; body looks like new; goes as equipped, $1,400; will sell for $1,050; splendid value; see and try car forenoon. Automobile Club of America, 247 West 54th. Telephone Circle 3000.

STUDEBAKER, small 1917, "Four" cyl. touring, in beautiful condition throughout; an excellent economical and comfortable family car; $525. Studebaker Factory Branch, 1,731 Broadway. See Mr. Christie.

STUDEBAKER, 1917; excellent condition. Brady-Murray Motors Corp., B'way at 62d St.

SAUTZ, beautiful 1917 Sedan, almost new, fully equipped; sell reasonable. 1,930 Broadway.

STUTZ 1917 Speedster; this "classy" car for sale at bargain price. 1,930 Broadway.

STUTZ 1917, six-passenger touring; condition perfect. Phone Circle 5692.

WESCOTT, enclosed touring, 2 tops, new tires, 1917 model; excellent mechanical condition; new model costs $2,500. Our price $685. Studebaker Factory Branch, 1,731 Broadway, 2d floor.

WILLYS-KNIGHT touring cars and sedans; latest models. Willys-Overland, Inc., 1,224 Bedford Av. Phone Bedford 6900.

WINTON Light Six limousine; complete equipment; fully guaranteed. The Winton Company, Broadway at 70th St.

Motor Trucks.

Ford commercial, 1917; panel body, demountable wheels; good condition; bargain, owners buying heavier car; no dealers. 406 West 24th St.

PACKARD TRUCKS, (2,) 1918, 6-ton and rebuilt 3½-ton, open rack bodies; tires and mechanical condition perfect. Phone Hamilton 3200.

PEERLESS auto trucks for sale; 5 Peerless 5-ton and 4 Pierce-Arrow 5-ton trucks; covered body and long wheel base. W. H. Haines, 150 Seward St., Jersey City.

REPUBLIC.—For sale, brand new 3½-ton truck; great bargain. Address Box 416, Livingston Manor, N. Y.

MACK TRUCK, 7½ ton; owner drives; platform body. Lenox 10121, 10 to 1.

Automobiles for Rent.

PACKARD Twin Sixes to hire; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 W. 43d. Phones 4219-3830 Bryant.

CADILLAC.—Attractive limousine; hour, week, month. Telephone Wedge, 5174 Riverside; very reasonable.

PACKARD 1917 twin six brougham; monthly. Circle 2471, Avidas, 147 West 54th St.

PACKARD limousine, latest model, for hire week or month; reasonable. Riverside 1627.

Automobiles Wanted.

WANTED.—Automobiles, late models; absolutely highest cash price paid. Herman N. Karp, Inc., 1,676 Broadway. Phone Circle 65.

WANTED.—Automobiles of the better class, sold on commission, for cash; cash customers waiting. Russel & Downs, 124 West 54th. Tel. Circle 1740.

FOUR or 6 cylinder 7-passenger car, strong, good running order. H. Kazan, 2,168 Lexington Av. No dealers.

ROLLS-ROYCE car, not prior to 1914; first-class condition essential. Write full particulars, lowest price. A 124 Times.

SMALL closed car, about six weeks; good condition; lowest price. L 68 Times.

STUTZ 1916 touring, good condition; state lowest cash price. Tremont 3857.

TOURING or runabout; cash waiting. 565 East Fordham Road. Tel. 5412 Fordham.

Best 1918 touring car wanted for $1,000 spot cash. Phone 2264 Riverside.

PACKARD seven passenger for hire; careful driver; $2.50 an hour. Plaza 9290.

Automobile Supplies.

REX tires, 35x4½, brand new; specifics; also Buick 8-engine, 1917, rear axle; other parts; perfect. Owner, 281 Butler St., Brooklyn.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL. Why our system of automobile instruction for men and women is the best. 226 West 58th St., at Broadway. Write today for Catalogue 1.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL. Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. Ladies' classes.
Auto School Largest and best school in the WEST SIDE U.S. Send for booklet and pass to school. Telephone Columbus 262 W. 57th st. 7626. Special classes for ladies.
AUTOMOBILE COURSE, $50.50. Y. M. C. A.
BEDFORD BRANCH Y. M. C. A.
1,121 BEDFORD AVENUE, DEPARTMENT.

FOR SALE.

Fifty cents an agate line.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY.
Contents of large clothing factory; must be sold; immediate removal in any quantity; cash only.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES.
Single and double needles.
UNION special machines various types.
Reece buttonhole machines.
Button setter, Pearl and eyelet machines.
Pressing machines.
Motors, tables, chairs, and general equipment.
WEISS, School and Wickliffe Sts., Newark.

Private Sale.—Owner going away will sell entire contents of beautifully furnished 5-room apartment, all or part. Wednesday and Thursday, between 2-5 o'clock; no dealers. Apt. 4B, 105 West 72d St.

Sell cheap four second-hand lifeboats; two wood and two steel; would make fine Summer houseboats at small cost. K 891 Times.

Fine mahogany double desk for sale; very good condition; size 5½ feet by 4½ feet. Call Room 1903, 50 Union Square.

SIX COBB DESKS
and chairs, practically new.
Room 2301, 277 Broadway, N. Y.

On account moving, desks, partitions, toys and novelties for sale. Fourth floor, 243 Lafayette St.

Wire newspaper filling rack, linoleum, &c., cheap. Room 605, 341 5th Av.

Cash registers at reduced prices.
31 West 14th St. Chelsea 5367.

Purchase and Exchange.

Wanted—Comptometers, Burroughs, Moon-Hopkins, calculating and adding machines; will offer for rent comptometer; calculating and other adding machines, with or without operators, by the day. John E. Ranson, 39 Church St., Room 1011, ground floor.

Wanted—Specimens of writing of Hammond typewriter, or Hammond catalogues, or a Hammond machine antedating 1895; suitable compensation if accepted. S 376 Times Annex.

Typewriters.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
NONVISIBLE, 3 MONTHS, $6.00.
VISIBLE, 3 MONTHS, $7.50 UP.
Initial Payment Applies if Purchased.
AMERICAN TYPEWRITING MACHINE CO., INC.,
220 Broadway, at Worth St. TEL. 5408
20 E. 23d St., opp. Madison Av. FRANKLIN.

Government Sales.

SALE OF MACHINERY.
MATERIAL DISPOSITION SECTION, Chemical Warfare Service, U. S. A. 19 West 44th St., New York City. Sealed bids are requested for the following machinery now stored at the Ford Building, Long Island City: Electric cutting, nailing, can soldering, platen cutting and creasing machines, double seaming machines, hydraulic accumulator, hydraulic presses, triplex plunger pressure pump, Seybold die presses, Stiles power presses, No. 16 machine Hornung presses, Troy solid curb extruders, No. 2 Bolunt grinder with wood pulley, cloth cutting machines, Tyler R-cap sleve shaker, No. 21 vulcanizer, milling machines, vacuum pump, milling, machine (shaper), vertical knife cloth cutting machine, No. 36 baling machine, No. 71 foot press, spiderless reel setting machines, air compressors, Nash pumps, motors attached, Worthington pump, "Bliss" bench drill presses, lathes, wire stapling machines, slitting machine, Needham high pressure gas system, power squeezers. Bids made on form M. D. 14, obtainable from this office containing complete information and other details, will be received until 3 P. M., February 20, 1919.

Gearing, 1st Lt. F., Cav.
Yancey, 1st Lt. W. H., Inf.
Moschner, 1st Lt. W. A., Cav.

Leaves.

Inmon, Capt. E. H., M. C., 30 days.
Lusk, Maj. W. V., Vet. Corps, one month extension.
Newlin, Capt. E. M., one month's extension.
Hain, 1st Lt. E. L., 10 days.
Bamiea, Capt. S. M., 6th Inf., one month's extension.
Cummins, 1st Lt. C. W., Med. Corps, 20 days.
Myers, 1st Lt. L. S., San. Corps, 14 days.

ARMY ORDERS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The War Department published the following army orders today:

Medical Corps.

Taylor, Lt. Col. W. J., to duty in office of Surg. Gen., Wash.
Quain, Lt. Col. E. P., to Washington, thence to Hosp. 29, Ft. Snelling.
McCoy, Lt. Col. J. C., to Army Gen. Hosp., Philadelphia.
Silver, Lt. Col. D., to duty in office of Surgeon General, Washington.
Hunter, Maj. C. M., to Ft. McDowell.
France, Maj. G. D., to Camp Beauregard.
Leonhart, Capt. W., to Camp Sherman.
Bryan, Capt. O. N., and Morris, Capt. C. D., to Camp Sherman.
Etchevery, Capt. M. E., Lavanture, Capt. L. A., and Rose, Capt. C. A., to San Francisco.
Bartholomew, Capt. A. C., to Camp Sherman.
Lee, Capt. M., to Coast Artillery School, Ft. Monroe, as instructor.
Levy, Capt. A., to Jefferson Barracks.
Caldwell, Capt. J. A., to Hosp. 28, Ft. Sheridan.
Stroup, Capt. A., to Army Balloon School, Ft. Monroe.
Raphael, Capt. J., to Camp Bragg.
Fisher, Capt. H. R., to Ft. Sheridan.
La Cour, Capt. R. W., and Carter, 1st Lt. F., to Hosp. 6, Ft. McPherson.
Burmeister, Capt. W. H., to Camp Eustis.
Edmondson, Capt. J. H., to Hosp. 14, Ft. Oglethorpe.
Petch, Capt. L. G., to Letterman Gen. Hosp.
Hewitt, Capt. H. H., to San Francisco.
Bunnell, Capt. S., to Letterman Gen. Hosp.
Von Ihlan, Capt. H. C., to Hoboken.
Dunham, Capt. H. G., to Walter Reed Hosp., sick.
Barbert, 1st Lt. F., to Hosp. No. 2, at Ft. McHenry.
Maurican, 1st Lt. V. B., and Ruschkaupt, 1st Lt. L. F., to Camp Lewis.
Quinn, 1st Lt. C. E., to Hosp. No. 1, Ft. Sam Houston.
Lancer, 1st Lt. J. J., to Ft. Crook.
Hansen, 1st Lt. M. M., to Hosp. No. 28, Ft. Sheridan.
Jarvis, 1st Lt. H. G., to Hosp. No. 11, Cape May.
Lawrence, 1st Lt. C. H., to Hosp. No. 10, Boston.
McCarty, 1st Lt. J. J., Jr., to Hosp. No. 28, Ft. Sheridan.
Gilchrist, 1st Lt. J. M., to Hosp. No. 3, Colonia, N. J.
Roche, 1st Lt. A. F., report to Cmdg. Gen., Ft. Sill.
Wessling, 1st Lt. A. L., to report to Cmdg. Gen., Spruce Prod. Div., Portland, Ore.
Leucrer, 1st Lt. L., to Camp Funston, sick.

Infantry.

Murphy, Lt. Col. G. M. F.; Zisler, 1st Lt. J. N.; Vawter, 1st Lt. M. R.; Smith, 1st Lt. S. S., and Bartholow, 1st Lt. B. H., hon. discharged.
Partelle, Col. J. K., detailed as Prof. of Military Tactics at Oregon Agric. College.
Humphrey, Col. E. H., detailed member of the Gen. Staff Corps and will proceed to Chicago.
Merillat, Maj. L. A., to Washington and report to officer in charge of Construction Division.
Perkins, Maj. R. W., to Hosp. No. 21, Denver, sick.
Davidson, Maj. L. C., detailed as Prof. of Military Tactics at Kansas State Agric. College.
Sturtevant, Lt. Col. C. G.; McCleary, Maj. O. S.; Conick, Maj. H. C., and Straub, Maj. O. A., assigned to 49th, Ft. Leavenworth.
Petty, Lt. Col. J. M., detailed member of the Gen. Staff Corps, and will proceed to Chicago.
Allen, Capt. M. S., detailed as Asst. Prof. of Military Tactics at Marion Inst., Ala.
Cross, Capt. W. G., to Washington and report to Director, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic.
Girault, Capt. H. L., assigned to 57th, Camp Pike.
Clark, 1st Lt. O. R., to report to Cmdg. Officer, 3d Battalion, 65d, Astoria Cantonment, Long Island.
Fishel, 1st Lt. H. V., to Ft. Sam Houston, sick.
McKeever, 1st Lt. G. H., to Newport News.
Graham, 1st Lt. C. W., to Camp Dodge.

Following to Port of Embarkation, Hoboken:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Bunce, J. H.	Francis, D. S.
Hustis, R. C.	Jacobs, R. C., Jr.
Kilpatrick, C. J.	Knapp, W. H.
Meiers, E. J.	Miller, E. P.
Tuthill, S. F.	Umstead, J. R.
Wade, W. C.	

Field Artillery.

Randol, Col. M. G., to Camp Taylor.
Armstrong, Lt. Col. J. W., to Camp Taylor.
Houghton, Maj. W. G., to 2d, Camp Knox.
Jones, Maj. H. G., to 83d, Camp Knox.
Partridge, Capt. L. S., to 8th F.A. Brigade, Camp Knox.
White, Capt. A. N., to 81st, Camp Knox.
Brady, Maj. S. G., to Camp Taylor.
Bonham, Maj. C. W., to 81st, Camp Knox.
Lucas, Capt. R. W., to 40th, Camp Stanley.
Byers, Maj. E. G., detailed as prof. of military tactics, Purdue Univ., Indiana.
Hospital, Maj. R., detailed as asst. prof. of military tactics, Harvard Univ.
Webb, Capt. R. F., hon. discharged, as Capt. only.
Kenzie, Capt. B. Y., detailed as asst. prof. of mil. tactics at Princeton Univ.
Wakley, Capt. W. B., assigned to 83d, Camp Knox.
Ennis, Capt. R. H., to 2d, Camp Knox.
Following to Camp Taylor as student officers, F. A., Central Officers' Training School:

CAPTAINS.

Clark, R. G. Gossett, L. E.
Mitchell, C. O.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Duncombe, H. S. Ford, A. J.
House, J. M. Odom, T. A.
Smith, D. O. Warne, N. S.
Riley, 1st Lt. F. S., to Camp Knox.
Vanney, Capt. J. H.; Neff, 1st Lt. L. N.; Judge, 1st Lt. P. H., (Adjt. Gen.'s Dept.,) to Newport News.
Breyman, 1st Lt. E. A., to Washington, report to Chief of Motor Transp. Corps, for duty in his office.
Harnisberger, 1st Lt. J. H., to Walter Reed Hosp., sick.

Cavalry.

Moschner, Capt. J. A., hon. discharged, as Capt. only.
Gearing, Capt. F., hon. discharged as Capt. only.
Smith, 1st Lt. M. P., hon. discharged as 1st Lt. only.
Conde, 1st Lt. L. B., hon. discharged as 1st Lt. only.
MacDonald, 1st Lt. J. A., hon. discharged as 1st Lt. only.
Williams, Lt. Col. S. M., to Chicago.
Menoher, Maj. F., to Washington, and report to Chairman on Education and Special Training, Div.
Wilson, Capt. D. McK., to Hoboken.

Engineers.

Lewis, Maj. W. F., detailed as Prof. of military tactics at Univ. of Cincinnati.
Borieski, Capt. S. E., detailed as asst. prof. of military tactics at Alabama Polytechnic institute.
Morgan, 1st Lt. J. G., to Honolulu, for discharge.
Hughes, 1st Lt. C. E., to Camp Grant, Army Hosp., sick.
Hain, 1st Lt. H. L., to take station at Aiken, S. C., re military mapping.

Ordnance.

Sears, Lt. Col. R.; Mansuer, Capt. G. B.; Clapp, 1st Lt. S. H., and Bigelow, 1st Lt. C. D., to Chief of Ordnance, Washington.
Sauers, 1st Lt. J. E., and Moore, 1st Lt. C. S., to General Ordnance Depot, Highpoint.
Levine, 1st Lt. H., and Page, Maj. C. H., to District Ordnance Office, Philadelphia.
Van Gelder, 1st Lt. G. S., to New York District Ordnance Office.
Curran, 1st Lt. E. F., to Camp Wadsworth.
Dove, Maj. P., to Morgan, N. J., General Ordnance Depot.
Moggan, Capt. J., to Bridgeport, Conn.

Quartermaster Corps.

Smith, Col. L. H., to U. S. Military Academy.
Doyle, Maj. A. C., to Savannah, Ga.
Smoot, Maj. E. L.; McLaren, Capt. E. W.; Talmadge, Capt. E. E.; Dinkins, Capt. H. C., and

Is it always the Husband's fault?

IS the wife never to blame? Has a man no right to seek companionship and sympathy when they are missing in his own home? Is Clayton Spencer to be reproached for what he did?

"What do men want, anyway?" Mrs. Haverford had asked. And Audrey, brilliant, audacious, under the impulse of her own hurt, had answered flippantly, cynically: "They want different things at different ages. That is why marriage is such a rotten failure."

Was she right? Must the modern man inevitably outgrow the woman he marries? Can the woman help it?

This is the problem—the great problem of modern married life, which Mary Roberts Rinehart has taken hold of in her latest novel. Fearlessly, she portrays this absorbing situation that confronts men and women today.

Clayton Spencer, brilliant, successful, eager for greater achievement—Natalie, beautiful, frivolous, selfish, the wife with whom he had not a thought in common — could there be greater tragedy? Was Clayton Spencer to be denied forever the love and understanding he craved? Could Natalie have satisfied the needs of his deepening years?

And when he finds the woman of his craving—the woman of greater heart and deeper understanding—what? Must he renounce her?

With the vigor and wholesomeness we have come to look for from her, with the compelling interest of her superb story-telling art, Mrs. Rinehart handles this problem of holding the man you marry.

"Dangerous Days" is a novel that every man and woman will want to read. It marks another milestone in Pictorial Review's progressiveness and vision—the progressiveness that women recognize as clearly in the forcefulness of Pictorial Review's fiction as in its broad comprehension of women's interests.

Begin this viral and compelling story in the March Pictorial Review today. You can complete it in three installments after that—a regular $1.60 novel in four big issues.

"DANGEROUS DAYS"

By MARY ROBERTS RINEHART

Author of "The Amazing Interlude," "K," etc.

Cardinal Mercier and Marshal Haig

Also two stirring battle scenes in gorgeous colors

A notable series you will want to frame!

THE great soldier! The undaunted prelate! Our gallant American boys in desperate action! Not an American home but will want to frame these handsome portraits — these thrilling paintings.

Beautifully reproduced, the work of famous artists inspired by the greatest war in history, these pictures cannot be supplied except in the March issue of Pictorial Review. Secure your copy of this big issue today.

CARDINAL MERCIER

Field-Marshal SIR DOUGLAS HAIG

Cardinal Mercier

The Hero of Belgium

William Funk's famous painting of the fearless patriot who defied the German invaders. The pale ascetic prelate portrayed in gorgeous sacerdotal robes, makes a picture never to be forgotten for its spiritual force and richness of coloring. In Pictorial Review for March.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig

By England's greatest living portrait painter

Pictorial Review has secured the exclusive rights in this country to reproduce Sir William Orpen's great $10,000 painting in its actual colors. In this masterly portrait you can discern the iron resolution, the cool inflexibility of the soldier who led Great Britain's forces to victory.

"Our Engineers at Cambrai"

Your heart quickens at the sheer, amazing bravery of our boys, in Howard Giles' wonderful picture. Engineers, sent "over there" to build bridges, to locate camps, these boys of ours, when the Huns came swarming through the lines, beat them back with picks, shovels, any implement at hand! A picture that makes you proud you are an American.

"Kamerad"—*Half a dozen Germans to two Americans!*

Ever hear of Chateau-Thierry? Ever hear of our boys routing a nest of concealed snipers? You can actually see them at it in N. C. Wyeth's powerful painting. The shell-torn sky, the cringing enemy, the cool courage of the two Americans make a picture of the war you cannot forget.

You would gladly pay One Dollar each for these at any Art Store

STYLES FOR SPRING ATTIRE

The Fashion Department of the March number shows fourteen pages of style suggestions for spring—some of them in full color.

They give authoritative information as to correct spring suits and dresses.

THE MODERN HOUSE AND HOME

Architect's plans for three easily built and inexpensive bungalows.

How to select china.

Making old furniture match and look like new.

Newest household linens.

Getting ready for house-cleaning time.

House budgets that save for luxuries.

Decorating to save fuel.

UP-TO-DATE COOKING

What can be done with a can of tomatoes.

Raisin Desserts Save Sugar.

Unusual Milky Ways.

My Kitchen Revolution.

FICTION THAT BRINGS US CLOSE TO HUMAN BEINGS

"The Moleskin Coat"—that proved there's a cave woman in the mildest little wife.

"The Philanthropist"—or a destroyer of men—which?

"Homeward Bound"—the story of a boy and a city told in a delightfully new way.

WHAT THE WORLD IS THINKING OF

We've got to reconstruct the world! An inspiring article by Charlotte Perkins Gilman.

Will you tell about your baby to help other babies keep well? Will you make friends of your neighbors? Read what Cincinnati is learning about real democracy.

THE NEWEST SCIENCE AND OUR HEALTH

Milk is cheap at any price! Read what it does.

"The Insidious Tonsils and Teeth"—Quietly, treacherously they undermine our health.

"How shall we feed our little Americans?"

PICTORIAL REVIEW

March issue—Now on Sale

If there is no Pictorial Review Pattern Agent or newsdealer in your town, send 20c for a copy or $2.00 for a whole year's subscription to Pictorial Review, 229 W. 39th St., New York City.